

1. Tên học phần: Anh văn chuyên ngành  
2. Mã học phần: DTV5013  
3. Số tín chỉ: 03  
4. Dành cho nhóm/lớp: Điện tử-Viễn thông K46  
5. Thời gian làm bài (không kể thời gian chép/phát đề): 120 phút  
6. Đề số: 02  
7. Loại đề: Được sử dụng tài liệu ☐ Không được sử dụng tài liệu ☒

Câu 1 (2,5 điểm): Choose the best answer for each question.

1. The frequency of carrier wave is measured in.....  
A. watt B. bit C. byte D. hertz
2. The ..... of a wave is a measure of the number of cycles produced per second.  
A. frequency B. amplitude C. Oscillation D. modulation
3. A diode contains a two electrodes, the ..... and the .....  
A. grid/cathode B. cathode/grid C. cathode/anode D. anode/grid
4. The radio ..... a tuner, a detector, and an AF amplifier.  
A. consists of B. consists off C. consist of D. consist off
5. .... is an electronic device for receiving microwave signals transmitted from a satellite.  
A. Satellite receiver B. Satellite transmitter  
C. Satellite relay D. Satellite transmission
6. It is a device for controlling equipment from a distance.  
A. Controlling device B. Remote control C. Switch D. Fuse
7. It is an electronic component for opposing the flow of charge.  
A. Transistor B. Resistor C. Conductor D. Inductor
8. Parallel wires, twisted pair or coaxial cable is generally called.....  
A. Transmission line B. Transfer line  
C. Transmission wire D. Transfer wire
9. Set of standard values from which all other values can be produced in resistor.  
A. Preferred values B. Tolerance  
C. Actual values D. Logical values
10. It is the science and technology of electrons and electronic devices.  
A. Electricity B. Electrons C. Electronics D. Electronic
11. Communications..... receive TV signals from a ground station, amplify them and relay them back to the earth over an antenna.  
A. cables B. satellites C. signals D. stations
12. .... is defined as devices and systems that transmit electronic or optical signals across long distances.  
A. Communications B. Telecommunications  
C. Telegraphs D. Telephones
13. "Point-to-multipoint" telecommunications is referred to.....  
A. personal messages B. personal communications  
C. telephone conversations D. broadcasts
14. In telecommunications, a..... creates and emits radio waves  
A. transmitter B. receiver C. generator D. accelerator

15. Telegraphs, telephones, radio and TV all work by modifying signals and are known as.....transmission.  
 A. digital      ☒ B. analog      C. relay      D. direct
16. Computers and other types of ..... equipment transmit.....information.  
☒ A. electronic/digital      B. electronic/analog  
 C. electrical/digital      D. electrical/analog
17. Electric charges that accumulate on a material when it is rubbed against another material.  
 A. Friction      B. Charge      ☒ C. Static electricity      D. Electrons
18. The audio and video signals of a television program are broadcast through the air by a.....  
☒ A. Transmitter      B. Receiver      C. Transformer      D. Stabilizer
19. Did you see that interesting program.....television last night?  
 A. at      ☒ B. on      C. in      D. over
20. The messages can be sent from one sender to a single receiver is called.....transmission  
☒ A. point-to-point      B. point-to-multipoint  
 C. multipoint-to-point      D. multipoint-to-multipoint
21. In electronics, *it* is an electronic circuit used for combining a signal with a carrier wave.  
☒ A. Modulator      B. Inductor      C. Transmitter      D. Receiver
22. It is a positive or negative connector which collects or emits a charge.  
☒ A. Electrode      B. Electrolyte      C. Electricity      D. Electronics
23. It is an electrode of a transistor which gives out charge carriers.  
 A. Transmitter      B. Receiver      ☒ C. Emitter      D. Carrier
24. A material which readily permits the flow of free electrons.  
☒ A. Conductor      B. Inductor      C. Capacitor      D. Insulator
25. A material which permits a very limited flow of free electrons.  
 A. Conductor      B. Inductor      C. Capacitor      ☒ D. Insulator

**Câu 2 (2,0 điểm):** Read the text and answer the questions.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1878. He was a Canadian whose family came from Scotland. Since then, telephone system has grown dramatically; in the UK alone there are now over 24 million lines. Formerly, the UK system was analog. Many changes have taken place in recent years. Almost the entire UK network is now digital. Fiber optic cables have replaced the old copper lines.

Previously, telephone exchanges used banks of electromagnetic relays for switching. Today, they have computer-controlled units. The new network is fast and reliable, allowing users to access to many other communications services

26. When was telephone invented?  
 27. According to the passage, how many telephone lines are there in the UK today?  
 28. Is UK network analog or digital nowadays?  
 29. In those days, what was used for switching in telephone exchange?  
 30. What replaced the old copper lines in the UK?

**Câu 3 (2,5 điểm):** Describe the names of the components and principles of operation of the circuit diagram of a battery charger below:



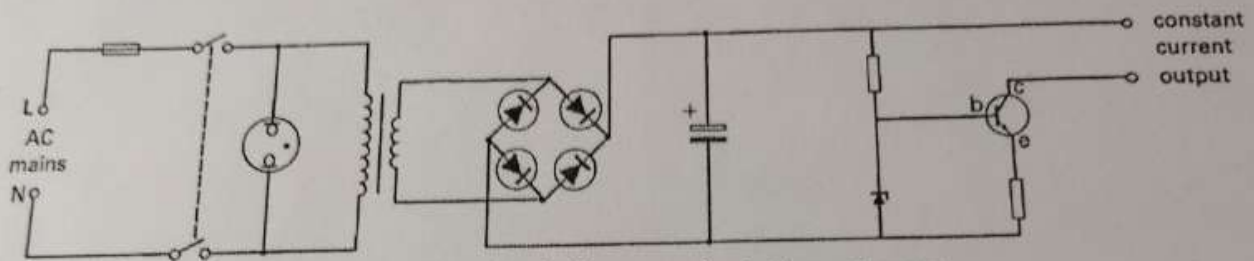
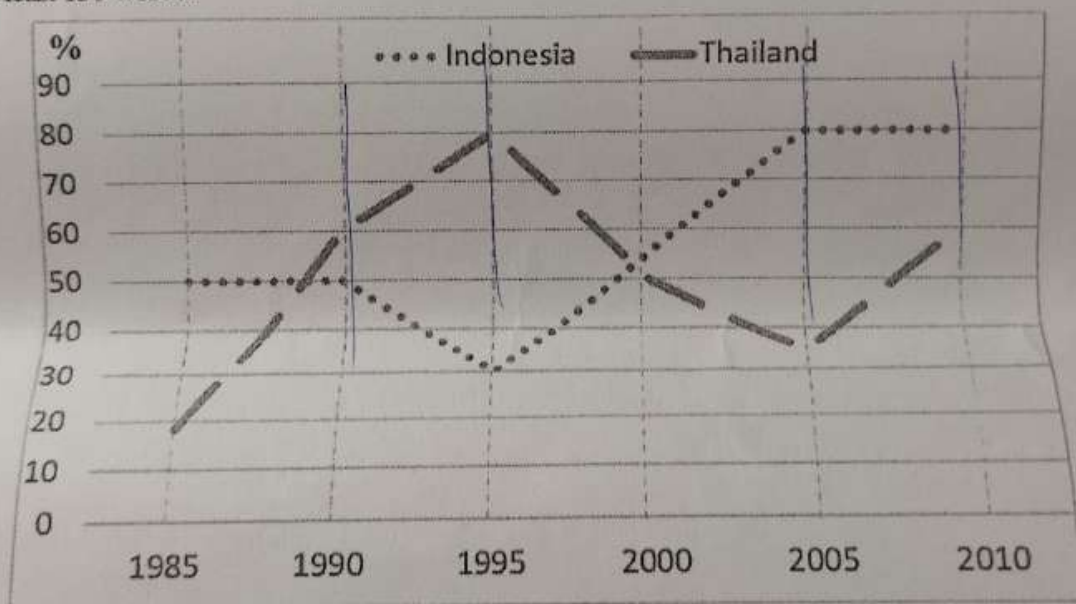


Figure 1: The circuit diagram of a battery charger

Câu 4 (2,0 điểm): The graph below compares changes in the birth rates of Indonesia and Thailand between 1985 and 2010. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



Câu 5 (1,0 điểm). Write your own letter ordering components for a battery charger, using the information given in the Figure 1.

DUYỆT  
(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên)

*[Signature]*  
Hương Đào Long

CÁN BỘ RA ĐỀ

*[Signature]*

TS. Hồ Đức Tâm Linh