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College of Electronic Technology

The Final Exam of English II (fall 2021)

Name

NO

Time: 2 hours

Q1. Tick (true) or (false), then correct the false sentences:

1. DVD drives are also called DVD recorders. ()
.....

2. Magnetic disks can store data at much densities. ()
.....

3. Offload is to transfer data to another device. ()
.....

4. 'Erasable' is created by compounding. ()
.....

5. The Blu-ray disc has a capacity of 25 GB (four layer). ()
.....

6. "Moreover" indicates addition. ()
.....

7. Both CDs and DVDs use red laser beam. ()
.....

8. CD ROM stands for recordable on memory. ()
.....

9. "NOR" chips are used to store the images in a camera. ()
.....

10. 'Networked' is built by conversion. ()

 11. . The pits in DVD discs are smaller than in CDs. ()

 12. USB flash cards can save both data and applications. ()

 13. Flash cards are interchangeable. ()

 14. Flash memory cards use hard state technology. ()

 15. CD-WR discs are like hard disks. ()

(15 marks)

Q2. Choose the right answer:

- 1 means able to be written on many times.
 a. Recordable b. Reused c. Rewritable
2. U3 smart drives of a drive have two
 a. transistors b. partitions c. capacity
3. 'Handheld' is built by
 a. a prefix b. conversion c. compounding
4. Broadband has existed since the late
 a. 90s b. 60s c. 80s
5. The device that converts computer data over telephone lines is called.
 a. ADSL b. mobile phone c. modem

6. The term used to describe fast high –bandwidth connection is

- a. broadband b. dial up-connection c. Wi-Fi connection

7. is a file transfer protocol.

- a. FTP b. the web c. Telnet

8. The of an email is the topic of the message .

- a. header b. subject c. recipient

9. Emoticons are also called

- a. attachments b. subjects c. smileys

10. Bcc stands for

- a. blind carbon copy b. based carbon copy c. based client copy

(15 marks)

Q3. What are the full form of the following abbreviations:

1. Cc

2. ISP

3. IM

4. PC

5. TCP/IP

(15 marks)

Q4. Choose the right connector between brackets:

1. They are (therefore/although) ideal for multimedia applications.

2. (But/In addition) a DVD can be double sided and dual layers.

3. (Although/So) CDs and DVDs are similar, (and/but) they are different in data structure.

4. A Blu-ray disc drive costs a lot of money (so/because) you should use it carefully.

5. (Besides/Whereas) indicates addition.

6. (Furthermore/Therefore) explains the results of something.

7. The connector that is used to make contrast is (whereas/thus).

8. (Consequently hand/Although) is for explaining a result.

9. 'But' is for (addition/contrast).

10. To explain a result use (in addition/because).

(15 marks)

(GOOD LUCK FOR ALL)

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