

CHI TIẾT CÂU A B Đ THI

Tên B Đ Thi: qn

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Thời gian thi : 60

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Câu 1: "IC" is the abbreviated form of

- A. input circuit
- B. inter-circuit
- C. international circuit
-  D. integrated circuit

Câu 2: "CD" is the abbreviated form of

- A. Compac Dics
- B. Compack Dics
-  C. Compact Dics
- D. Compac Dick

Câu 3: "hi-fi" is the abbreviated form of

-  A. high fidenity
- B. hight fidenity
- C. high fidenyti
- D. high fedenity

Câu 4: Electronics _____ at the start of twentieth century with the invention of the vacuum tube.

-  A. began
- B. begin
- C. begun
- D. start

Câu 5: The first _____ for everyday use were radios, followed by televisions, record players, and tape recorders.

-  A. devices
- B. device
- C. advices
- D. advice

Câu 6: The invention of the transistor on 1947 meant that much smaller, low-powered devices could be _____.

- A. developer
-  B. developed
- C. develop

D. development

Câu 7: It was not until 1958 that microelectronics began with the _____ of ICs on silicon chips.

A. develop

B. developer

C. developed

 D. development

Câu 8: Microprocessors are now used to _____ many household items such as automatic washing-machines, dishwashers, central heating systems, sewing machines and food processors.

A. controls

B. controlled

 C. control

D. controlling

Câu 9: Electronics _____ are found in digital alarm clocks, water heaters, electric cookers and microwave ovens.

 A. timers

B. timer

C. time

D. times

Câu 10: _____ use electronics to provide automatic dialing and answerphone facilities.

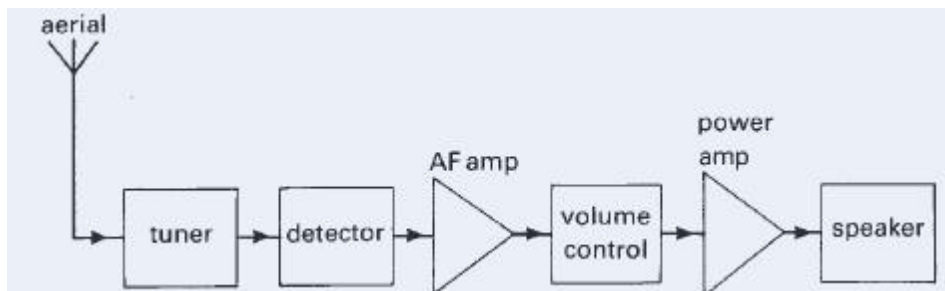
A. Telephoned

B. Telephone

 C. Telephones

D. Telephoning

Câu 11: This is a



A. Circuit diagram for the simple detector

B. Circuit diagram for the simple radio

C. Block diagram for the simple tuner

 D. Block diagram of a simple radio

Câu 12: Electronic devices are _____ of common basic units connected together.

 A. made up

B. make up

- C. making up
- D. made in

Câu 13: To understand how the radio works, it is _____ important to understand the function of each unit than to know what components are used.



- A. more
- B. not
- C. most
- D. no

Câu 14: The connections and values of the components inside the basic units can be shown in a circuit diagram using standard electronic _____.



- A. symbols
- B. letters
- C. pictures
- D. components

Câu 15: The radio _____ of a tuner, a detector and an AF amplifier.



- A. consists
- B. consist
- C. compose
- D. composed

Câu 16: The radio _____ of a tuner, a detector and an AF amplifier.



- A. are composed
- B. is composed
- C. is compose
- D. are compose

Câu 17: A tuner, a detector, and an AF amplifier _____ the radio.



- A. comprise
- B. comprises
- C. comprised
- D. comprising

Câu 18: The tuner is _____ to the detector.



- A. connect
- B. link
- C. linked
- D. linkked

Câu 19: The power AMP _____ the speaker



- A. is connected to

- B. are connected to
- C. is connect to
- D. is link to

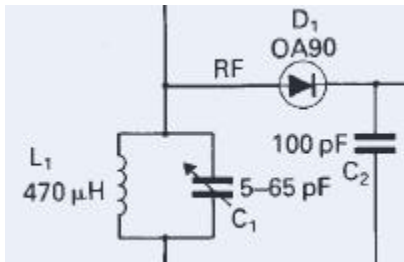
Câu 20: $R1 = 220 \text{ k}\Omega$. We can describe the value of this component like this:

- ☒ A. a two-hundred-and-twelve-kilohm resistor.
- ☒ B. a two-hundred-and-twenty-kilohm resistor.
- C. a two-hundred-and-twelve-kilohm capacitor.
- D. a two-hundred-and-twenty-ohm resistor.

Câu 21: $R1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$. We can describe the value of this component like this:

- ☒ A. A one kilohm resistor
- B. A kilohm resistor
- C. One kilohm resistor
- D. A one kilohm capacitor

Câu 22: Look at the figure. We can describe the value of $C1$ like this:



- A. A fif-to-sixty-fif-picofarad capacitor
- ☒ B. A five-to-sixty-five-picofarad capacitor
- C. A five-to-sixty-fif-picofarad capacitor.
- D. A five-to-sixteen-five-picofarad capacitor

Câu 23: Resistors are coded with _____to ease the problem of marking such small components.

- A. picture
- ☒ B. coloured bands
- C. paint
- D. signal

Câu 24: 680,000 ohms is coded with the first digit _____, then grey and finally yellow.

- ☒ A. blue
- B. green
- C. cyan
- D. violet

Câu 25: 180,000 ohms is coded with the first digit brown, then grey and finally yellow. The fourth band indicates the _____ that the value has with respect to the stated value

- A. tolerably
- B. tolerate
- C. tolerant

 D. tolerance

Câu 26: Relaxing the tolerance enables the maker to sell them more _____.

-  A. cheaply
- B. expensive
 - C. difficult
 - D. expensively

Câu 27: R1 is coded with the first digit orange, the second digit white and finally yellow. The value of R1 is _____.

-  A. 390K
- B. 290K
 - C. 39K
 - D. 29K

Câu 28: If the maker tried to produce and sell every value of resistance that exists, there would be chaos and the costs would be greatly _____.

-  A. increased
- B. decreased
 - C. cheap
 - D. inexpensive

Câu 29: Why are resistors coded with coloured bands rather than some other form of marking?

-  A. Resistors are coded with coloured band to ease the problem of marking such small components.
- B. Resistors are coded with coloured band to increase the problem of marking such small components.
 - C. Resistors are coded with coloured band to confuse the problem of marking such small components.
 - D. Resistors are coded with coloured band to raise the problem of marking such small components.

Câu 30: What would be the effect of making resistors with a much higher tolerance?

- A. The costs would be greatly decreased.
 - B. There would be arrangement and the costs would be greatly decreased.
-  C. There would be chaos and the costs would be greatly increased.
- D. It is very difficult to make resistors with a much higher tolerance.

Câu 31: Between which values might a resistor marked green, blue, orange and silver vary?

- A. Between $560,000\Omega \pm 20\%$
 - B. Between $56,000\Omega \pm 5\%$.
 - C. Between $65,000\Omega \pm 10\%$.
-  D. Between $56,000\Omega \pm 10\%$, i.e $50,400\Omega$ to $61,600\Omega$

Câu 32: Why do manufacturers make resistors in the preferred values shown rather than in equally stepped values?

-  A. Because they will sell resistors more cheaply.
- B. Because they will sell resistors more expensively.
- C. Because they cannot make the resistors with low values
- D. Because they cannot make the resistors with high values

Câu 33: Each microphone input is mixed on a mixer. In a commercial recording studio this is done by _____.

-  A. A sound engineer.
- B. A singer.
- C. A radio.
- D. A television.

Câu 34: The sounds on the multitrack are remixed until the _____ are happy with the sounds.

- A. speakers.
- B. musician.
-  C. musicians.
- D. microphones.

Câu 35: The output is recorded on a two-track mastering machine. The product is a master tape with two stereo _____.

- A. television
- B. program
- C. channel
-  D. channels

Câu 36: The musicians play in a recording _____. Each voice and instrument is recorded using different microphones.

- A. kitchen
-  B. studio
- C. garden
- D. studios

Câu 37: The instruments are _____ through the mixer into a multitrack tape recorder.

- A. play
- B. not
-  C. channelled
- D. channel

Câu 38: During the process, effects, such as reverb are _____ to shape the sound.

- A. use
-  B. used
- C. use to
- D. used to

Câu 39: For professional recording, the process begins in the studio. Each _____, instrument, or group of instruments is linked to a microphone on a mixer or mixing desk.

-  A. vocalist
B. sing
C. singers
D. people

Câu 40: The mixing _____ allows the studio engineer to a track on adjust the recording level for each channel.

-  A. desk
B. desks
C. chairs
D. microphone

Câu 41: The mixer also has EQ (equalization) controls which adjust bass and _____.

- A. time
B. trade
C. stress
 D. treble

Câu 42: The output form each channel is fed to a track on a multitrack tape recorder. After the music has been recorded on the multitrack, it is mastered down. This means that it is fed back through the mixer to _____ the levels of vocalist and instruments in relation to each other.

-  A. adjust
B. adjusts
C. adjusted
D. adjusting

Câu 43: _____ can be used to alter the sound. One of the most common is reverb (reverberation) which can made the music sound as if it was recorded in a very large building or a very small room.

-  A. Effects
B. Affect
C. Affecting
D. Affects

Câu 44: The _____ sound is recorded on a two-track mastering machine to produce a master tape. The master is then used to make records, cassettes, CDs or MDs.

- A. edits
B. editing
 C. edited
D. edit

Câu 45: Each instrument is recorded using a _____.

-  A. microphone
B. television

- C. resistor
- D. capacitor

Câu 46: The recording level are _____ and the EQ is adjusted by the sound engineer.



- A. controlled
- B. controlling
- C. controll
- D. controls

Câu 47: Twenty billion batteries are _____ every year.

- A. sell
- B. cell
- C. sale



- D. sold

Câu 48: A cell provides _____.



- A. electricity
- B. electronics
- C. AC power
- D. force

Câu 49: Cells _____ chemical energy into electricity.

- A. is



- B. change
- C. are
- D. replace

Câu 50: _____ cell has a zinc negative electrode, a manganese dioxide positive electrode, and the electrolyte is a solution of a ammonium chloride.



- A. Zinc-carbon
- B. Nickel-cadmium
- C. Solar
- D. Lithium

Câu 51: Zinc-carbon cell is the most popular cell for low-current or occasional use, e.g in _____.

- A. storm
- B. touches



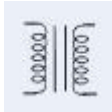
- C. torches
- D. tortoises

Câu 52: This cuircuit symbol is called a _____.



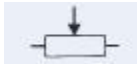
- A. transformer
- ☒ B. resistor
- C. capacitor
- D. coil

Câu 53: This circuit symbol is called a _____.



- A. resistor
- B. capacitor
- ☒ C. transformer
- D. diode

Câu 54: The function of this circuit symbol is _____.



- ☒ A. to vary capacitance in a circuit
- B. to break a circuit
- C. to measure very small currents
- D. to add resistance to a circuit

Câu 55: The function of this circuit symbol is _____.



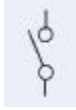
- A. to break a circuit
- B. to vary capacitance in a circuit
- ☒ C. to step AC voltages up or down
- D. to protect a circuit

Câu 56: The function of this circuit symbol is _____.



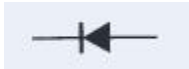
- A. to protect a circuit
- ☒ B. to measure voltages
- C. to receive RF signals
- D. to measure very small currents

Câu 57: The function of this circuit symbol is _____.



- A. to protect a circuit
- B. to measure very small currents
- C. to receive RF signals
- ☒ D. to break a circuit

Câu 58: The function of this circuit symbol is _____.



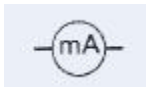
- A. to vary capacitance in a circuit
- B. to protect a circuit
- C. to step AC voltages up or down
- ☒ D. to rectify alternating current

Câu 59: The function of this circuit symbol is _____.



- A. to vary capacitance in a circuit
- B. to break a circuit
- ☒ C. to protect a circuit
- D. to provide electricity

Câu 60: The function of this circuit symbol is _____.



- ☒ A. to measure very small currents
- B. to control the cursor
- C. to step AC voltages up or down
- D. to hold instructions which are needed to start up the computer

Câu 61: Couch potatoes are _____.

- ☒ A. people who spend most of their time sitting on a couch watching television
- B. people who spend most of their time in playing video game
- C. people who spend most of their time in studying English
- D. people who spend most of their time in eating

Câu 62: Flowcharts are often used to _____ processes.

- ☒ A. describe
- B. describing

- C. described
- D. tell

Câu 63: The remote control unit contains keys and electronic components similar to those of a _____.

-  A. picture
- B. calculator
- C. watch
- D. keyboard

Câu 64: The keys of a remote control are connected by a matrix of _____ which cross beneath each individual key.

-  A. wires
- B. wireless
- C. wine
- D. wives

Câu 65: When the transmitter is switched on, infra-red signals are sent from the transmitter to the _____. Pulsed signals are used to prevent interference from any constant infra-red background 'noise'.

- A. transmitter
- B. receive
-  C. receiver
- D. antenna

Câu 66: The monitor displays the output from a computer on a _____.

-  A. screen
- B. speaker
- C. microphone
- D. mouse

Câu 67: The function of the _____ is to control the timing of signals in the computer.

- A. cursor
-  B. clock
- C. keyboard
- D. icon

Câu 68: A keyboard is used to input _____ through keys like a keyboard.

-  A. data
- B. sound
- C. signals
- D. time

Câu 69: _____ is the abbreviation for "random-access memory"

- A. REAL
- B. RAM



- C. RAN
- D. READ

Câu 70: _____ the abbreviation for "read-only memory"



- A. ROM
- B. RON
- C. RUN
- D. RAN

Câu 71: You can move the cursor by using the _____.

- A. LED
- B. webcam



- C. mouse
- D. printer

Câu 72: ROM is a kind of computer memory that contains instructions or data that _____.

- A. can be changed or removed.
- B. cannot be changed or removed.
- C. can not be changed or removed.
- D. can not change or remove.



Câu 73: Motherboard is the main board of a computer, containing all the _____.

- A. mouse
- B. screen



- C. circuits
- D. CD-ROM

Câu 74: The I/O (input/output) unit consists of one or more ICs, which are used to control the _____ going in and out of the computer.

- A. cursor



- B. data
- C. volume
- D. screen

Câu 75: The ROM and RAM units consist of a number of special digital logic chips which can _____ programs and data.

- A. erase
- B. delete



- C. store
- D. change

Câu 76: The small ROM provides some _____ storage.

- A. permanents
-  B. permanent
- C. temporaries
- D. temporary

Câu 77: RAM is used for _____ storage.

-  A. temporary
- B. history
- C. permanent
- D. permanence

Câu 78: Unlike the ROM, the contents of the RAM is constantly changing, but it only operates while the computer is _____.

- A. old
- B. new
- C. switched off
-  D. switched on

Câu 79: The CPU (central processing unit) is a _____.

- A. mocrophone
-  B. microprocessor
- C. microwave
- D. microchips

Câu 80: The CPU is the _____ part of the computer, which controls the rest of the system and performs all the arithmetic and logic operations on the data.

-  A. main
- B. slave
- C. cheap
- D. secondary

Câu 81: Sets of connectors known as _____ are used to carry the internal signal between each unit.

-  A. buses
- B. cars
- C. trains
- D. planes

Câu 82: The data bus _____ transfer data between all the units.

-  A. is used to
- B. are used to
- C. used to
- D. uses to

Câu 83: The control bus is used to send _____ from the CPU to the other unit.

- A. pictures
- B. the sound
-  C. control signals
- D. numbers

Câu 84: The _____ is used to send signals from the CPU which indicate the memory and I/O locations to be used.

-  A. address bus
- B. address buses
- C. addresses bus
- D. addresses buses

Câu 85: A wide variety of electronic devices such as _____ became common in the home.

- A. pens and books
- B. tables and chairs
-  C. hi-fi units and portable radios
- D. robots

Câu 86: The introduction of the microprocessor allowed electronics of the microprocessor allowed electronics to be used for the control of many common _____.

-  A. processes
- B. process
- C. cars
- D. motorbikes

Câu 87: _____ have been developed, such as video recorders and CD (Compact disk) player.

- A. New entertainment device
-  B. New entertainment devices
- C. New entrance
- D. New envelopes

Câu 88: The CPU is a large chip _____ the computer

-  A. inside
- B. outside
- C. between
- D. in front of

Câu 89: Nowadays we can change channel, adjust the sound and picture, and call up a range of services on the teletext systems with the push of a _____.

- A. butter
- B. bottle
- C. bitter

 D. button

Câu 90: A useful way of remembering the main points of _____ is to transfer the important information into a different form, such as a table or a diagram.

 A. what we read

B. what we eat

C. who we meet

D. what we teach

Câu 91: LED is a device which produces a _____ especially on electronic equipment.

A. sound

 B. light

C. picture

D. colour

Câu 92: Pressing a key on a remote control completes an electrical circuit and a signal is sent to a microchip which, in turn, sends a series of on-off electrical pulses to a LED at the front of the handset. A code spelt out by the length and spacing of these pulses switches on the LED. The LED _____ on and off to send an infra-red beam to the receiving 'eye' on the television set.

 A. flashes

B. flash

C. flat

D. plate

Câu 93: To obtain the pulsed signals, electrical pulses are first generated at a frequency in the upper audio range by the audio oscillator in the _____. They are then amplified by the buffer amplifier to enable them to drive the LED. Finally, the electrical pulses are converted by the LED into pulsed infra-red radiation which is directed at the receiver.

 A. transmitter

B. transmission

C. translator

D. translator

Câu 94: The output is recorded on a multitrack. The sounds from the multitrack are mastered back _____ the mixer.

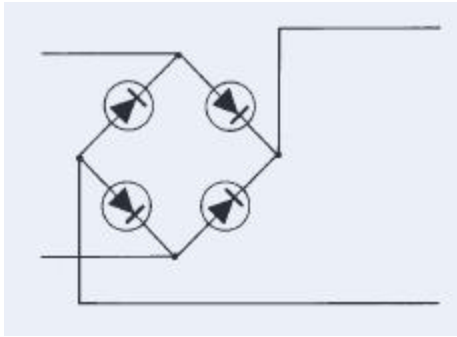
A. though

 B. through

C. thought

D. thousand

Câu 95: This is a _____



- A. fridge
- ☒ B. bridge rectifier
- C. electrolytic capacitor
- D. battery charger

Câu 96: Silver indicates _____

- A. 2% tolerance
- B. 5% tolerance
- ☒ C. 10% tolerance
- D. 20% tolerance

Câu 97: Red indicates _____

- ☒ A. 2% tolerance
- B. 5% tolerance
- C. 10% tolerance
- D. 20% tolerance

Câu 98: Gold indicates _____

- A. 2% tolerance
- ☒ B. 5% tolerance
- C. 10% tolerance
- D. 20% tolerance

Câu 99: 180,000 ohms is coded with the first digit brown, then grey and finally yellow. The fourth band indicates the tolerance that the value has with respect to the stated value. For example, silver indicates 10%, meaning that the 180,000 ohms could vary between _____, i.e. 162,000 to 198,000.

- A. $180,000 \pm 9,000$
- B. $180,000 \pm 36,000$
- C. $180,000 \pm 1,8000$
- ☒ D. $180,000 \pm 18,000$

Câu 100: Resistors are electronic components _____ add resistance to a circuit.

- ☒ A. which
- B. who

- C. whose
- D. when

Câu 101: Each resistor is marked with colours to _____ its value



- A. indicate
- B. interchange
- C. interview
- D. introduction