

CHI TIẾT CÂU A B ĐỀ THI

Tên B đề Thi: qn

Môn học : ANH VĂN CHUYÊN NGÀNH_DH

Thời gian thi : 60

Giáo viên soạn đề : (đã duyệt và ký tên)

Số câu hỏi : 250

Ngày soạn đề : 11/09/2012 (NVKT: admin)

Câu 1: Type of zinc-carbon cells is _____

-  A. primary.
- B. secondary.
- C. master.
- D. slave.

Câu 2: Type of NiCad cells is _____

- A. primary.
-  B. secondary.
- C. master.
- D. slave.

Câu 3: The positive electrode of zinc-carbon cells is made of _____

- A. zinc.
- B. mercury.
- C. carbon.
-  D. manganese dioxide.

Câu 4: The negative electrode of zinc-carbon cells is made of _____

-  A. zinc.
- B. carbon.
- C. mercury.
- D. manganese dioxide.

Câu 5: The positive electrode of NiCad cells is made of _____

- A. cadmium.
-  B. nickle.
- C. nitrogen.
- D. calcium.

Câu 6: The negative electrode of zinc-carbon cells is made of _____

-  A. cadmium.
- B. nickle.
- C. calcium.
- D. nitrogen.

Câu 7: A zinc-carbon cell is the most popular cell for low-current or occasional use, e.g. _____



- A. in torches.
- B. in torches only.
- C. in radio sets only.
- D. in portable phones only.

Câu 8: The electrolyte of zinc-carbon cells is _____



- A. ammonium chloride.
- B. potassium hydroxide.
- C. sodium hydroxide.
- D. sodium chloride.

Câu 9: The electrolyte of NiCad cells is _____



- A. ammonium chloride.
- B. potassium hydroxide.
- C. sodium hydroxide.
- D. sodium chloride.

Câu 10: The electromotive force of zinc-carbon cells is _____



- A. 1.2 V.
- B. 1.5 V.
- C. 1.8 V.
- D. 2.1 V

Câu 11: The electromotive force of NiCad cells is _____



- A. 1.2 V.
- B. 1.5 V.
- C. 1.8 V.
- D. 2.1 V.

Câu 12: Electromotive force means _____



- A. voltage produced by an electrical source.
- B. current produced by an electrical source.
- C. the tension of an electrical source.
- D. the motion due to an electrical source.

Câu 13: _____ is used to vary capacitance in a circuit.



- A. A variable capacitor
- B. A variable resistor
- C. A capacitor
- D. A resistor

Câu 14: _____ is used to rectify alternating current.

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

Câu 15: _____ is used to add resistance to a circuit.

- A. An inductor
- B. A diode
-  C. A resistor
- D. A capacitor

Câu 16: _____ is used to measure very small currents.

- A. An ammeter
- B. A volmeter
-  C. A milliammeter
- D. A millivoltmeter

Câu 17: _____ is used to break a circuit.

- A. A fuse
-  B. A switch
- C. A diode
- D. A transistor

Câu 18: _____ is used to protect a circuit.

-  A. A fuse
- B. A transformer
- C. A resistor
- D. A switch

Câu 19: _____ is used to vary the current in a circuit.

- A. A variable capacitor
-  B. A variable resistor
- C. A capacitor
- D. A resistor

Câu 20: _____ is used to step AC voltage up or down.

- A. A rectifier
- B. A diode
-  C. A transformer
- D. A voltmeter

Câu 21: _____ is used to receive RF signals.



- A. An aerial
- B. An RF tuner
- C. An earth wire
- D. A detector

Câu 22: _____ is used to measure voltage.



- A. An ammeter
- B. A voltmeter
- C. A microammeter
- D. A milliammeter

Câu 23: Cells _____ chemical energy into electricity.



- A. invert
- B. transform
- C. change
- D. transmit

Câu 24: The following nouns end in -er or -or. Pick up the best choice.



- A. Oscillator, transmittor, transformer, charger, rectifier, processor, amplifier, collector, detector and tuner.
- B. Oscillator, transmitter, transformor, charger, rectifier, processor, amplifier, collector, detector and tuner.
- C. Oscillator, transmitter, transformer, charger, rectifier, processor, amplifier, collector, detector and tuner.
- D. Oscillator, transmitter, transformer, charger, rectifier, processor, amplifier, collector, detecter and tuner.

Câu 25: The power _____ an electronic circuit is normally provided by an AC mains power supply.



- A. to maintain
- B. to control
- C. for controlling
- D. to drive

Câu 26: The power to drive an electronic circuit is normally provided by an AC mains power supply _____ batteries are often used for portable equipment.



- A. although
- B. but
- C. because
- D. or

Câu 27: Recharging is done using a battery charger which consists of a mains power supply with a DC output _____ the required battery EMF.



- A. much smaller than
- B. slightly smaller than
- C. much larger than
- D. slightly larger than

Câu 28: A current is driven through the battery _____ its normal output current.

- A. in the same direction
- B. in the same direction as
-  C. in the opposite direction to
- D. in the opposite direction

Câu 29: A fuse is connected in the live side of the supply _____ the transformer

- A. protect
-  B. to protect
- C. drive
- D. to drive

Câu 30: An aluminium heatsink is often used _____ the diodes from overheating.

- A. prevent
- B. avoid
-  C. to keep
- D. to stem

Câu 31: Recording system of LPs is _____

-  A. analogue.
- B. digital.
- C. serial.
- D. random.

Câu 32: Recording system of CDs is _____

- A. analogue.
-  B. digital.
- C. serial.
- D. random.

Câu 33: Sound quality of LPs _____

-  A. is poorer than the original.
- B. are poorer than the original.
- C. does not deteriorate with use.
- D. do not deteriorate with use.

Câu 34: Sound quality of CDs _____

- A. is poorer than the original.
- B. are poorer than the original.
-  C. does not deteriorate with use.
- D. do not deteriorate with use.

Câu 35: Access of LPs is _____



- A. serial.
- B. random.
- C. parallel.
- D. digital.

Câu 36: Access of CDs is _____



- A. serial.
- B. random.
- C. parallel.
- D. analogue.

Câu 37: Material often used to make LPs is _____



- A. vinyl.
- B. perspex.
- C. rubber.
- D. wood.

Câu 38: Material often used to make CDs is _____



- A. vinyl.
- B. perspex.
- C. rubber.
- D. wood.

Câu 39: The playing mechanism of LPs is _____



- A. electrical.
- B. chemical.
- C. optical.
- D. mechanical.

Câu 40: The playing mechanism of CDs is _____



- A. electrical.
- B. chemical.
- C. optical.
- D. mechanical.

Câu 41: What problems are there with records ?



- A. 'Crackle' caused by dust and static only.
- B. 'Jumping' due to scratches on the recording surface only.
- C. Not only 'crackle' caused by dust and static but also 'jumping' due to scratches on the recording surface.
- D. 'Crackle' caused by dust and static, 'jumping' due to scratches on the recording surface and more other problems

Câu 42: A gramophone record means _____

- A. a rubber disc used to store audio recordings.
- B. a ceramic disc used to store audio recordings.
-  C. a vinyl disc used for storing audio recordings.
- D. a perspex disc used for storing audio recordings.

Câu 43: A digital recording system, _____ a compact disc system, was introduced in 1982.

- A. such as
- B. meant as
- C. called as
-  D. known as

Câu 44: The CD system uses a laser _____ mechanism in which a laser beam reads marks on the surface of a specially prepared perspex disc.

-  A. optical
- B. mechanical
- C. chemical
- D. electrical

Câu 45: Choose the false statement.

- A. In audio recording systems, the sound can be reproduced by spinning the record and using the movement of a metal needle in the groove to produce varying magnetic fields.
- B. A typical CD has a bout 20,000 circular tracks and a maximum recording capacity of 74 minutes.
- C. A typical LP (long-playing record) has a recording capacity of 45 minutes.
-  D. In a CD system, a recording is made by cutting a continuous groove in a perspex disk.

Câu 46: Choose the false statement.

- A. In a CD system, a recording is made by electronically sampling the sound 44,100 times every seconde.
- B. In a CD system, the audio pattern is represented by the length of the pits and the distance between them.
- C. In an analogue recording system, the shape of the sides of the groove represents the audio pattern.
-  D. To playback the recording of CDs, the disc is made to revolve at different speeds and a laser beam is directed at its surface.

Câu 47: Mains frequency interference _____ hum.

- A. result in
-  B. results in
- C. result from
- D. results from

Câu 48: Distortion _____ too high a recording level.

- A. caused
-  B. is caused by
- C. are caused by
- D. are caused

Câu 49: Noise generated within components _____ hiss.

- A. are due to
- B. due to
-  C. is due to
- D. are due

Câu 50: Overheating a transistor _____ damage.

- A. causes of
- B. cause of
-  C. is the cause of
- D. are the cause of

Câu 51: A build-up of oxide on the head _____ the tape rubbing againsts the head.

-  A. leads to
- B. leads
- C. led to
- D. is led to

Câu 52: Poor recordings _____ dirty heads.

- A. is the cause of
- B. is the effect of
-  C. are the effect of
- D. are the cause of

Câu 53: Interference on radios _____ unwanted signals.

- A. result from
-  B. results from
- C. result in
- D. results

Câu 54: Dust on records _____ crackle.

- A. is caused by
- B. are caused by
-  C. causes
- D. cause

Câu 55: Automatic doors _____ places such as airports, supermarkets, and hospitals.

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

Câu 56: If automatic doors are fitted with a microwave sensor, it _____ movement.

- A. detected
-  B. detects
- C. would have detected
- D. detect

Câu 57: _____ the doors are switched on, a microwave transmitter sends out a microwave beam.

- A. During
- B. While
-  C. When
- D. In case of

Câu 58: If the doors are fitted with a time-delay mechanism, _____ open for about four seconds before closing again.

- A. it remains
-  B. they remain
- C. it would have remained
- D. they would have remained

Câu 59: If the microprocessor detects the frequency reflected back to the sensor to be varied, _____ the motor open the door.

- A. they would have instructed
- B. it would have instructed
- C. they instruct
-  D. it instructs

Câu 60: _____ the beam is in a semicircular pattern, the doors open when you approach from any angle.

- A. Because of
-  B. Because
- C. In spite of
- D. Despite

Câu 61: Which of the instruments would you use to check a fuse ?

-  A. A multimeter.
- B. A logic probe.
- C. An oscilloscope.
- D. A function generator.

Câu 62: Which of the instruments would you use to determine the frequency response of an audio amplifier ?

- A. A multimeter.
- B. A logic probe.
- C. An oscilloscope.
-  D. A function generator.

Câu 63: Which of the instruments would you use to test for the presence of a control signal on the output pin of a computer chip ?

A. A multimeter.



B. A logic probe.

C. An oscilloscope.

D. A function generator.

Câu 64: Which of the instruments would you use to determine the value of the current through a transformer ?



A. A multimeter.

B. A logic probe.

C. An oscilloscope.

D. A function generator.

Câu 65: Which of the instruments would you use to measure the frequency of an oscillator ?

A. A multimeter.

B. A logic probe.



C. An oscilloscope.

D. A function generator.

Câu 66: Multimeter is an instrument which can be used _____



A. to measure a number of different electrical quantities, such as voltage, current, and resistance, i.e. it is a combined voltmeter, ammeter, and ohmmeter.

B. for measuring voltage levels and pulses in digital logic circuits.

C. to measure fast-moving signals.

D. to test and adjust a variety of electronic equipment such as audio amplifier.

Câu 67: Logic probe is an instrument which can be used _____

A. to measure a number of different electrical quantities, such as voltage, current, and resistance, i.e. it is a combined voltmeter, ammeter, and ohmmeter.



B. for measuring voltage levels and pulses in digital logic circuits.

C. to measure fast-moving signals.

D. to test and adjust a variety of electronic equipment such as audio amplifier.

Câu 68: Oscilloscope is an instrument which can be used _____

A. to measure a number of different electrical quantities, such as voltage, current, and resistance, i.e. it is a combined voltmeter, ammeter, and ohmmeter.

B. for measuring voltage levels and pulses in digital logic circuits.



C. to measure fast-moving signals.

D. to test and adjust a variety of electronic equipment such as audio amplifier.

Câu 69: Function generator is an instrument which can be used _____

A. to measure a number of different electrical quantities, such as voltage, current, and resistance, i.e. it is a combined voltmeter, ammeter, and ohmmeter.

B. for measuring voltage levels and pulses in digital logic circuits.

C. to measure fast-moving signals.

 D. to test and adjust a variety of electronic equipment such as audio amplifier.

Câu 70: Multimeters can have analogue or digital displays and can be switched to _____ measuring ranges.

- A. differ
- B. differing
- C. difference

 D. different

Câu 71: When the probe is placed on the pin of a logic IC, small colour LEDs light up to indicate if a pulse is directed or _____ the pin is at a high or a low logic level.

A. and

 B. whether

C. but

D. so

Câu 72: Televisions _____ computers, radar systems, and oscilloscopes use a cathode ray tube (CRT) to produce an output display.

A. and

B. also

 C. as well as

D. or

Câu 73: Which of the sections is the main section of a cathode ray tube (CRT) ?

A. An electron gun.

B. A deflection sysem.

C. A screen with a phosphor coating.

 D. All of them.

Câu 74: Which of the sections is the main section of a cathode ray tube (CRT) ?

 A. None of them.

B. A heater filament.

C. A control panel.

D. An electromagnetic coil.

Câu 75: Oscilloscopes use charged metal _____ to give an electrostatic deflection.

A. plate

 B. plates

C. tube

D. tubes

Câu 76: In oscilloscopes, the electron beam hits the screen, making the phosphor glow and causing a spot _____

A. to display.

 B. to be displayed.

C. for displaying.

D. be displayed.

Câu 77: In oscilloscopes, the electron beam hits the screen, making the phosphor _____ and causing a spot to be displayed.



- A. glow
- B. to glow
- C. be glowed
- D. to be glowed

Câu 78: Choose the false statement.

- A. A magnetic field is set up in the speaker coil making it vibrate.
- B. The coil pushes and pulls the speaker cone causing sound waves to be produced.
- C. A voltage is applied to the Y-plates making the electron beam be deflected.
- D. Current flows through the filament causing the screen to glow.



Câu 79: Choose the false statement.

- A. A magnetic field is set up in the speaker coil making it vibrate.
- B. The coil pushes and pulls the speaker cone causing sound waves to be produced.
- C. A voltage is applied to the Y-plates making the electron beam be horizontally deflected.
- D. Current flows through the filament causing it to glow.



Câu 80: What do we call equipment for scanning the human body for disease ?



- A. A scanner.
- B. A speech synthesizer.
- C. A power amplifier.
- D. A filter.

Câu 81: What do we call equipment for sensing vibration ?

- A. A speech synthesizer.
- B. A power amplifier.
- C. An RF amplifier.
- D. A vibration sensor.



Câu 82: In the CRT of oscilloscopes, the function of the electron gun is _____



- A. to emit a stream of electrons.
- B. to receive a stream of electrons.
- C. to hit the screen.
- D. to strike the screen.

Câu 83: The oscilloscope has a timebase generator _____ a sawtooth wave output.

- A. which produce
- B. which produces
- C. produce



D. produces

Câu 84: After _____ the electron gun, the electron beam is deflected by two pairs of parallel metal plates.

A. leaved

B. leaves

C. leave

 D. leaving

Câu 85: A large build-up of negative charge could be caused by the electron beam _____ the phosphor screen.

A. hit

 B. hitting

C. to hit

D. for hitting

Câu 86: A piece of transparent plastic, _____ a graticule is attached to the front of the screen.

A. called as

 B. known as

C. known

D. which knows

Câu 87: The X and Y deflections of the electron beam cause the signal _____ in the form of a wave.

A. being measured and be displayed

B. be measured to be displayed

 C. being measured to be displayed

D. being measured, be displayed

Câu 88: When the electron beam reaches the right side of the screen, it _____ to the left side again.

A. rapid return

B. rapid returns

C. rapidly return

 D. rapidly returns

Câu 89: If the oscilloscope has an astigmatism control, it _____ vary the voltage on the third anode.

A. will be used to

B. would be used to

 C. is used to

D. be used to

Câu 90: The shape of the spot on the screen to be adjusted to _____ perfectly round.

A. making it

 B. make it

C. cause it

D. causing it

Câu 91: The aim of high definition television (HDTV) is _____ the viewer with more realistic images than are offered by today's television set.



A. to provide

B. provided

C. providing

D. provide

Câu 92: The optimal viewing distance for HDTV is three times the _____ of the screen compared with seven times the present televisions.

A. high



B. height

C. tall

D. tallness

Câu 93: The term HDTV is used in _____

A. USA.

B. Japan.



C. Europe.

D. USA, Japan and Europe.

Câu 94: The term ATV, Advanced Television, is used in _____



A. USA.

B. Japan.

C. Europe.

D. USA, Japan and Europe.

Câu 95: The term Hi-Vision is used in _____

A. USA.



B. Japan.

C. Europe.

D. USA, Japan and Europe.

Câu 96: In a new generation of television sets, picture quality will be excellent, crisp, and without flicker, as good as those are used _____ in the cinema.

A. seeing

B. by seeing



C. to seeing

D. to see

Câu 97: In the HDTV system, their wide frequency ranges _____ digital, rather than analog signals.

A. it to transmit

B. it to transmitting

C. it is possible to transmit

 D. it possible to transmit

Câu 98: What controls the movement of the spot of light across a television screen ?

-  A. The line scan signal.
- B. The field scan signal.
- C. The Y-plates.
- D. The X-plates.

Câu 99: What controls the movement of the spot of light down a television screen ?

- A. The line scan signal.
-  B. The field scan signal.
- C. The Y-plates.
- D. The X-plates.

Câu 100: What name is given to the rapid movement of the spot back to across the screen to the start of the next line ?

- A. The term 'back beam'.
- B. The term 'back ray'.
- C. The term 'back line'.
-  D. The term 'flyback'.

Câu 101: How many lines are used to build up a frame in present European television systems ?

-  A. 625 lines per frame.
- B. 500 lines per frame
- C. 700 lines per frame
- D. 1250 lines per frame

Câu 102: What happens to a screen if the frame is not scanned at least forty times per second ?

- A. Scatching.
- B. Jumping.
-  C. Flickering.
- D. Slipping.

Câu 103: A television picture _____ gradually by moving a spot of light across and down a screen in a raster pattern.

- A. built up
- B. builds up
-  C. is built up
- D. are built

Câu 104: The video signal causes the brightness of the spot _____ in propotion to the intensity of line in the original image.

- A. to varying
-  B. to vary
- C. vary

D. varying

Câu 105: Each complete image or frame _____ a minimum of 500 lines to give a picture of acceptable quality.

A. are required

B. is required

C. required

 D. requires

Câu 106: The movement of the spot down the screen is controlled by _____

A. the X-plates.

B. the line scan signal.

 C. the field scan signal.

D. the Y-plates.

Câu 107: The movement of the spot across the screen is controlled by _____

A. the Y-plates.

 B. the line scan signal.

C. the field scan signal.

D. the X-plates.

Câu 108: The frame must be scanned at least forty times per second to prevent the screen from _____

A. jumping.

 B. flickering.

C. slipping.

D. scratching.

Câu 109: The present European television system has a frame scan rate of _____

 A. 50 Hz.

B. 45 Hz.

C. 40 Hz.

D. 60 Hz.

Câu 110: The video signal _____ line and field sync pulses to make sure that the TV receiver starts a new line and a new frame at the same time as the TV camera.

 A. contains

B. contained

C. is contained

D. are contained

Câu 111: The video signal contains line and field sync pulses to make sure that the TV receiver starts a new line and a new frame _____ the TV camera.

A. at the same time such as

 B. at the same time as

C. such as

D. like

Câu 112: To allow the video signal _____ a smaller range of frequencies, each frame is transmitted in two separate halves, known as fields.

A. be transmitted by using

B. be transmitted using

 C. to be transmitted using

D. transmitted using

Câu 113: Although the fields are displayed one after the other, it happens _____ quickly that the human eye sees them as one complete picture.

 A. so

B. such

C. too

D. such as

Câu 114: Choose the false statement.

A. A television picture is built up gradually by a moving spot.

B. The spot strikes the television screen causing the phosphor coating to emit light which varies in brightness according to the intensity of the original image.

C. The present European system sweeps the screen in a series of 625 closed-spaced lines to ensure a good quality picture.

 D. When the spot reaches the left side of the screen, it is blanked and moved rapidly back to the right side in a movement called flyback.

Câu 115: Chose the false statement.

 A. A television picture is built up immediately by a moving spot.

B. The spot strikes the television screen causing the phosphor coating to emit light which varies in brightness according to the intensity of the original image.

C. The present European system sweeps the screen in a series of 625 closed-spaced lines to ensure a good quality picture.

D. When the spot reaches the right side of the screen, it is blanked and moved rapidly back to the left side in a movement called flyback.

Câu 116: The movement across the screen is controlled by the line scan signal _____ the movement down the screen is controlled by the field scan signal.

 A. while

B. during

C. when

D. since

Câu 117: Study this sentence.

The light varies in brightness according to the intensity of the original image.

 A. 'The term 'according to' is a preposition.

B. 'The term 'according to' is a conjunction.

C. 'The term 'according to' is a present participle verb.

D. 'The term 'according to' is a gerund.

Câu 118: Study this sentence.

The video signal causes the brightness of the spot to vary in propotion to the intensity of light in the original image.

A. The term 'in propotion to' is an adverb.

B. The term 'in propotion to' is a conjunction



C. The term 'in propotion to' is a preposition.

D. The term 'in propotion to' is a relative pronoun.

Câu 119: The first time the spot travels down the screen it displays the first field, which _____ the even-numbered frame lines.

A. consist

B. consists

C. consist of



D. consists of

Câu 120: The rapid movement back to a starting position is _____ flyback.

A. knew



B. known as

C. known

D. know

Câu 121: High-tech machines leave many owners baffled, according to _____ by electrical retailers.



A. a survey

B. survey

C. surveying

D. surveyed

Câu 122: High-tech machines _____ owners baffled, according to a survey by electrical retailers.

A. leave much



B. leave many

C. leaves much

D. leaves many

Câu 123: The step from recording sound on magnetic tape to _____ the same with video signals is one of increased band width.

A. do

B. does



C. doing

D. done

Câu 124: The step from recording sound on magnetic tape to doing the same with video signals _____ one of increased band width.

A. which are

B. which is

C. are



D. is

Câu 125: Early reel-to-reel machines used one-inch wide tape and made the most of the available band width by moving the tape past the head at high speed.

-  A. past is a preposition.
B. past is a verb.
C. past is a conjunction.
D. past is a relative pronoun.

Câu 126: Early reel-to-reel machines used one-inch wide tape and made the most of the available band width by _____ the tape past the head at high speed.

- A. move
 B. moving
C. moved
D. moves

Câu 127: Improvements in magnetic tape and the use of helical scanning meant that far more data could be crammed into smaller area.

- A. that far more data could be crammed into smaller area is an adverb clause.
B. that far more data could be crammed into smaller area is an adjective clause.
 C. that far more data could be crammed into smaller area is a noun clause.
D. that far more data could be crammed into smaller area is a main clause.

Câu 128: By spinning the head at a high speed, the rate at which the data could be stored or retrieved _____.

- A. were increasing
B. were increased
C. was increasing
 D. was increased

Câu 129: Aligning the head at an angle to the tape laid down the information as _____ of slanted tracks.

-  A. a series
B. series
C. sequence
D. sequences

Câu 130: Early VCRs were playback-only, but by building in a full-colour TV tuner, programmes could be recorded from the air _____ another channel was being viewed on a normal TV.

-  A. while
B. during
C. when
D. at

Câu 131: Early VCRs were playback-only, but by _____ in a full-colour TV tuner, programmes could be recorded from the air while another channel was being viewed on a normal TV.

- A. build
 B. building
C. built
D. builds

Câu 132: The inclusion of a timer meant that recordings could be made and viewed at a late date.

- A. that recordings could be made and viewed at a late date is an adjective clause.
- B. that recordings could be made and viewed at a late date is an adverb clause.
-  C. that recordings could be made and viewed at a late date is a noun clause.
- D. that recordings could be made and viewed at a late date is a main clause.

Câu 133: The inclusion of a timer meant that _____ could be made and viewed at a late date.

- A. signal
- B. recorded
- C. recording
-  D. recordings

Câu 134: The latest VCRs allow a large number of on/off programmed times to be set _____ viewers can go on holiday and not miss a single episode of their favourite soap opera.

- A. in order to
-  B. so that
- C. so
- D. to

Câu 135: The latest VCRs allow a large number of on/off programmed times _____ so that viewers can go on holiday and not miss a single episode of their favourite soap opera.

- A. be setting
- B. be set
-  C. to be set
- D. set

Câu 136: Out of the VCR, the reels of a VHS tape are locked and the tape _____ by a flap.

- A. covers
- B. cover
-  C. is covered
- D. are covered

Câu 137: Once in the VCR, the reels become unlocked and the tape guard _____ the tape.

-  A. lifts up to expose
- B. lift up to expose
- C. lifts up to exposing
- D. lift up to exposing

Câu 138: Once in the VCR, the reels become _____ and the tape guard lifts up to expose the tape.

- A. unlocking
-  B. unlocked
- C. be unlocking
- D. to be unlocked

Câu 139: Pressing the play or record buttons causes the tape-loading rollers _____ a length of tape from the cassette and wrap it around the head drum.

- A. pulled
- B. be pulling
-  C. to pull
- D. to be pulled

Câu 140: Pressing the play or record buttons _____ the tape-loading rollers to pull a length of tape from the cassette and wrap it around the head drum.

- A. to cause
- B. to be caused
- C. cause
-  D. causes

Câu 141: On most VCRs audio information is transferred via a static audio head which puts information on a separate track from the video signal.

-  A. which puts information on a separate track from the video signal is an adjective clause.
- B. which puts information on a separate track from the video signal is an adverb clause.
- C. which puts information on a separate track from the video signal is a main clause.
- D. which puts information on a separate track from the video signal is a noun clause.

Câu 142: On most VCRs audio information is transferred via a static audio head which _____ information on a separate track from the video signal.

- A. put
-  B. puts
- C. putting
- D. putted

Câu 143: On most VCRs audio information _____ via a static audio head which puts information on a separate track from the video signal.

- A. is transferring
- B. are transferring
-  C. is transferred
- D. are transferred

Câu 144: Design change:
Improvements in magnetic tape and the use of helical scanning.
Result:

- A. The cassette tape could be narrower and the tape could move at a slower speed.
- B. Recordings could be made and viewed at a later date.
- C. The rate at which the data could be stored or retrieved was increased.
-  D. Far more data could be crammed into a smaller area.

Câu 145: Design change:
Spinning the head at a high speed.
Result:

-  A. The rate at which the data could be stored or retrieved was increased.

- B. Recordings could be made and viewed at a later date.
- C. Far more data could be crammed into a smaller area.
- D. The modern VCR could be produced.

Câu 146: Design change:
Aligning the head at an angle to the tape.
Result:

- A. Recordings could be made and viewed at a later date.
-  B. The information was laid down as a series of slanted tracks.
- C. The modern VCR could be produced.
- D. Far more data could be crammed into a smaller area.

Câu 147: Design change:
Recording information in slanted tracks.
Result:

- A. The modern VCR could be produced.
- B. Far more data could be crammed into a smaller area.
-  C. The cassette tape could be narrower and the tape could move at a slower speed.
- D. The information was laid down as a series of slanted tracks.

Câu 148: Design change:
The inclusion of a timer.
Result:

- A. The rate at which the data could be stored or retrieved was increased.
- B. The cassette tape could be narrower and the tape could move at a slower speed.
- C. The information was laid down as a series of slanted tracks.
-  D. Recordings could be made and viewed at a later date.

Câu 149: Design change:
All the improvements of VCRs.
Result:

-  A. The modern VCR could be produced.
- B. Far more data could be crammed into a smaller area.
- C. Recordings could be made and viewed at a later date.
- D. The rate at which the data could be stored or retrieved was increased.

Câu 150: Early timers only switched the tape on at a certain time, leaving the VCR running until the tape finished.

- A. running until the tape finished is an adverb phrase.
-  B. running until the tape finished is an adjective phrase.
- C. running until the tape finished is a noun phrase.
- D. running until the tape finished is a phrasal verb.

Câu 151: Instead of using the complicated springs, cogs, and wheels of a mechanical watch, the digital watch uses a vibrating _____ to keep time.

- A. System
-  B. Crystal
- C. Ring

D. Factor

Câu 152: A digital watch is _____ to one second in 10 years.

A. accurately



B. accurate

C. accuracy

D. accurateness

Câu 153: The digital time display of a digital watch can be adjusted by _____



A. buttons

B. knobs

C. a system

D. switches

Câu 154: Which functions a typical digital watch can display?



A. Time and day, a 12/24 – hour option, a reminder, a stopwatch

B. Time and day, an alarm, stopwatch, agenda

C. Time and day, a count down from 24 hours, work schedule

D. Time and day, pictures, stopwatch, an alarm

Câu 155: The voltage applied to a quartz chip makes it expand and contract producing _____

A. swing

B. power



C. vibration

D. motion

Câu 156: The power to make the quartz chip vibrate come from a battery which _____ at least one year



A. lasts

B. expands

C. contracts

D. dies

Câu 157: Inside vacuum capsule, the quartz chip vibrates at a steady _____ of 32 768 vibrations a second



A. frequency

B. vibrate

C. vibration

D. status

Câu 158: In a liquid crystal display, each pulse advances the display in one-second _____



A. intervals

B. lengths

- C. distances
- D. status

Câu 159: The traditional mechanical wristwatch uses a _____ and hairspring to keep time



- A. balance wheel
- B. balance system
- C. switch
- D. electronic circuits

Câu 160: In a digital watch mechanical parts have been replaced by a vibrating _____ controlled by minute electronic circuits.



- A. system
- B. quartz crystal
- C. equipment
- D. matter

Câu 161: One of the advantage of quartz in digital watches is that it is very _____



- A. stableness
- B. stable
- C. easily seen
- D. tiny

Câu 162: The artificial quartz crystals used in digital watches are designed to vibrate up to 32,768 cycles per _____ when the current from a battery is passed through them.



- A. second
- B. minute
- C. millisecond
- D. none of above answers is correct

Câu 163: Each one – second pulse triggers the microchip to send signals to digital display to advance the _____ by one second.



- A. characters
- B. symbols
- C. letters
- D. numerals

Câu 164: Most modern quartz watches display the time in _____ on a liquid crystal display (LCD).



- A. characters
- B. digits
- C. letters
- D. symbols

Câu 165: They are used to control different functions of digital watches such as hour display, date and alarm signal. What are they?



- A. The pulses triggers the microchip to send signal to the digital display

- B. Vibrations of the quartz crystals
- C. Batteries
- D. Buttons

Câu 166: LCD is a thin film of _____ which reacts to electrical charges placed between two sheets of glass.

- A. water
- B. air
- C. metal
-  D. liquid

Câu 167: A voltage is applied to a quartz crystal making it expand and contract, producing vibration at a frequency of _____ per second

-  A. 32,768
- B. 32,687
- C. 32,786
- D. 32,867

Câu 168: The frequency which is created from quartz crystal is halved fifteen times by a microchip resulting in a frequency of one pulse per second.

- A. fifty
- B. five
-  C. fifteen
- D. fourteen

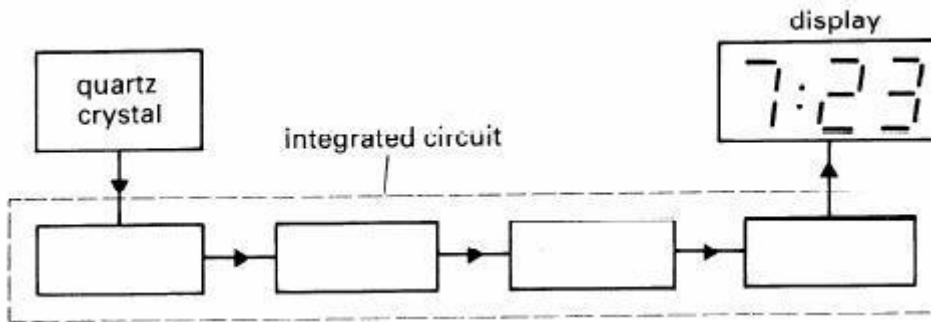
Câu 169: When the pulse is fed to _____, it advances the display in one-second intervals

- A. a quartz Crystal
-  B. an LCD
- C. a digital watch
- D. a vacuum capsule

Câu 170: The divider circuits in an electronics of a digital watch perform _____ division on the pulses to reduce frequency to one pulse per second.

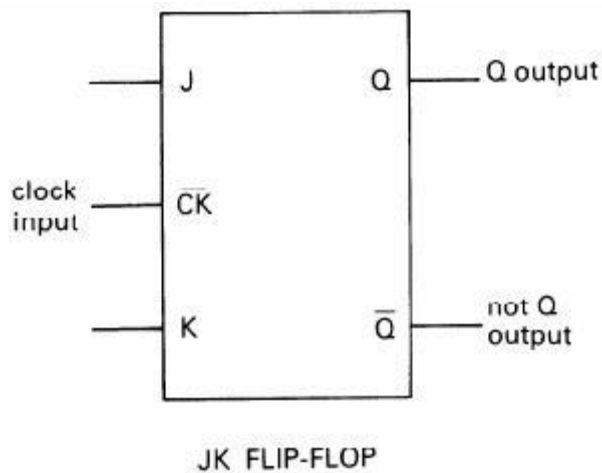
- A. decimal
- B. sexagesimal
- C. octal
-  D. binary

Câu 171: The electronics of a digital watch may be contained in a single integrated circuit. This can be shown in a block diagram. **Select the correct answer below to fill the empty rectangles**



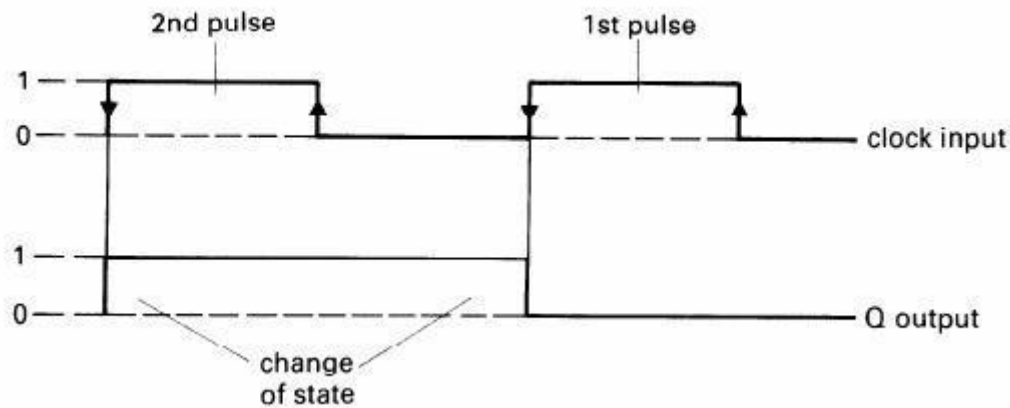
- A. Oscillator – counters – dividers - decoders
- ☒ B. Oscillator – dividers – counters – decoders
- C. Dividers – oscillator – counters – decoders
- D. Decoders – counters – dividers - oscillator

Câu 172: They consist of circuits which switch between two stable states and rate known as bistables or flip-flops (see figure below). What are they?



- A. They are counters
- B. They are decoders
- C. They are oscillators
- ☒ D. They are dividers

Câu 173: Each time a pulse is applied to the clock input of a flip-flop, its outputs change their logic state from high (logic 1) to low (logic 0) or vice-versa. This means that two clock input pulses cause one pulse to be output from the flip-flop at output Q, as shown in figure below: The flip-flop is acting as a binary frequency _____



- ☒ A. Divider
- ☐ B. Separator
- ☐ C. Addition
- ☐ D. Multiplier

Câu 174: The output of one flip-flop is connected to the input of the next, i.e. they are connected in _____.

- ☐ A. parallel
- ☒ B. cascade
- ☐ C. series
- ☐ D. darlington

Câu 175: Oscillator is used for _____

- ☐ A. producing signals to operate the LCD
- ☐ B. making a binary count of the pulses
- ☐ C. displaying the time
- ☒ D. producing fixed frequency pulses

Câu 176: Divider is used for _____

- ☐ A. producing signals to operate the LCD
- ☐ B. making a binary count of the pulses
- ☒ C. dividing the frequency 15 times
- ☐ D. producing fixed frequency pulses

Câu 177: Counter is used for _____

- ☐ A. producing signals to operate the LCD
- ☒ B. making a binary count of the pulses
- ☐ C. displaying the time
- ☐ D. producing fixed frequency pulses

Câu 178: Decoder is used for _____

- ☒ A. producing signals to operate the LCD
- ☐ B. making a binary count of the pulses

- C. displaying the time
- D. producing fixed frequency pulses

Câu 179: LCD is used for _____

- A. producing signals to operate the LCD
- B. making a binary count of the pulses
-  C. displaying the time
- D. producing fixed frequency pulses

Câu 180: Older type telephone using rotor _____ , which generates pulses to code digits defining destination

-  A. dialling
- B. accessing
- C. calling
- D. marking

Câu 181: _____ involves the transmission of information, including voice, data, TV, and radio over long distances.

- A. televisions
-  B. telecommunications
- C. satellite
- D. radio

Câu 182: The transmission _____ can be free space (ground, space, and sky waves), or the information can be guided between transmitters and receivers using transmission line cables of various kinds.

- A. equipment
- B. method
- C. way
-  D. medium

Câu 183: _____ is the simplest type of transmission line consisting of a pair of insulated copper wires running side-by-side and covered by a plastic sheath.

- A. twisted pair
- B. coaxial cable
-  C. parallel wires
- D. waveguides

Câu 184: It is prone to interference and is only used to carry information over small distances such as telephone connections within a building. What is it?

-  A. Parallel wires
- B. Waveguides
- C. Coaxial cable
- D. Twisted pair

Câu 185: Two insulated copper wires are twisted together to reduce interference effects and are enclosed in an insulating polyethylene sheath. What type of transmission line is this?

- A. Parallel wires

- B. Waveguides
- C. Coaxial cable
- ☒ D. Twisted pair

Câu 186: This is a type of transmission line which unwanted stray signals picked up by one tend to be cancelled by similar signals picked up by the other. What type of transmission line is this?

- A. Parallel wires
- B. Waveguides
- ☒ C. Twisted pair
- D. Coaxial cable

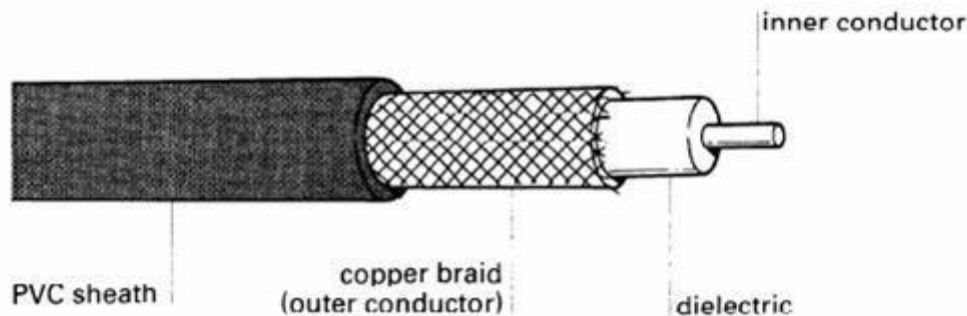
Câu 187: _____ are used for communications to connect telephones to their local exchange.

- A. Parallel wires
- B. Waveguides
- C. Coaxial cable
- ☒ D. Twisted pair

Câu 188: _____ has a copper wire core surrounded by copper braid. The core and braid are insulated from each other by a dielectric material such as polyethylene and covered by a PVC sheath

- A. Parallel wires
- B. Waveguides
- ☒ C. Coaxial cable
- D. Twisted pair

Câu 189: The braid helps to screen the signals from _____ (see below figure)



- A. dust
- B. water
- C. air
- ☒ D. interference

Câu 190: Coax can carry a large number of signals over long distances at frequencies up to _____

- ☒ A. 1000Mhz
- B. 10000Mhz
- C. 100000 Mhz

D. 1000000 Mhz

Câu 191: _____ is used to connect telephone exchanges and for cable television

A. Parallel wires

B. Waveguides

☒ C. Coax

D. Twisted pair

Câu 192: Microwaves can be guided along rectangular copper ducts by a series of reflections from the inner walls. What type of transmission is this?

A. Parallel wires

☒ B. Waveguides

C. Coax

D. Twisted pair

Câu 193: Waveguides are used to carry _____ signals between dish aerials and receivers.

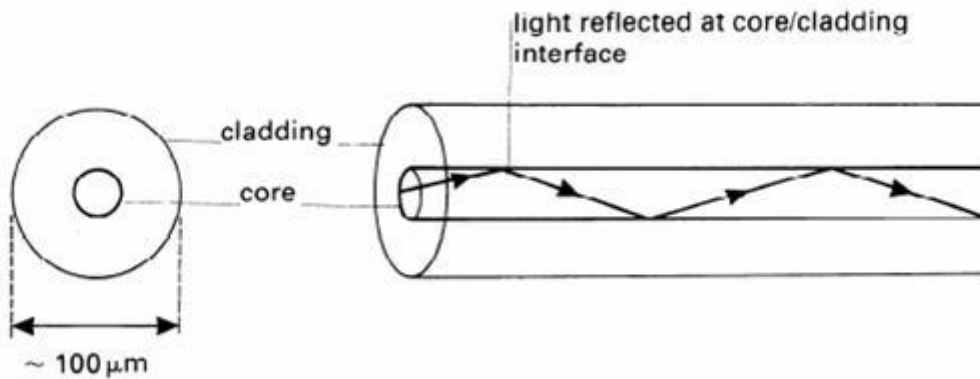
A. ultrasound wave

B. sound wave

☒ C. microwave

D. infrared rays

Câu 194: See figure below. Which type of transmission does the figure describe?



A. Parallel wires

B. Waveguides

C. Coaxial cable

☒ D. Optical fibres

Câu 195: Although the _____ has a smaller diameter than a human hair, it can be used to transmit ten of thousands of signals at high speed with very low loss and no interference from other signals.

A. parallel wires

☒ B. optical fibres

C. coaxial cable

D. waveguides

Câu 196: _____ cable can be used in corrosive environments and is light, flexible and cheap. It is gradually replacing conventional copper wire for connecting telephones and computer networks.

- A. Parallel wires
- B. Coaxial cable
-  C. Optical fibres
- D. Waveguides

Câu 197: _____, using the VHF band, were developed during the Second World War to provide communications for ships and aeroplanes.

-  A. Radiophones
- B. Mobile phones
- C. Telephones
- D. Radar

Câu 198: With mobile phone systems, all communications take place through a _____.

- A. cell
- B. cell clusters
-  C. central control base station
- D. mobile units

Câu 199: With mobile phone systems, mobile units normally _____ communicate _____ with other mobile units.

- A. leave empty - directly
- B. leave empty - indirectly
-  C. do not – directly
- D. do not - indirectly

Câu 200: With mobile phone systems, mobile units _____ messages _____ the control base station and the base station controller relays the messages to other mobile units.

-  A. send - to
- B. receive – from
- C. send – from
- D. receive – to

Câu 201: With mobile phone systems, although mobile phones can be moved, they must _____ fixed areas. This type of system is limited by the fact that there are not enough VHF frequencies available for large numbers of communication.

- A. be out of
-  B. stay within
- C. out of
- D. within

Câu 202: A cellular phone (cellphone) is a lightweight, portable radio _____ which can transmit and receive telephone calls anywhere in the cellular network area.

-  A. transceiver
- B. transmitter

- C. receiver
- D. medium

Câu 203: In the cellular network area, the same _____ can be used for many different telephone calls at the same time

- A. cluster
-  B. frequencies
- C. area
- D. distance

Câu 204: In the cellular network area, each communications area is divided into a number of hexagonal-shaped cells. Each cell is allocated a number of _____ for communications.

-  A. frequency channels
- B. smaller cells
- C. telephone lines
- D. units

Câu 205: Although the frequencies used in any one cell _____ in its neighbouring cells, the same frequencies _____ in cells further away without causing interference.

- A. can be used – are not used
-  B. are not used – can be used
- C. are not used – are also not used
- D. can be used – are used

Câu 206: In the cellular network area, the size of the cells vary between 1 km to about _____ across.

-  A. 30 km
- B. 45 km
- C. 60 km
- D. 75 km

Câu 207: The variation of the size of the cells depends on the _____ of the cellphone transmitters.

- A. wave form
- B. speed
-  C. output power
- D. location

Câu 208: In communications area, each area can have a different number of cells, but a cluster of _____ cell give a good compromise between the number of frequency channels available in each cell and the interference between communications in different cells.

- A. five
- B. six
-  C. seven
- D. eight

Câu 209: In mobile networks, each cell has a small electronic _____ situated in a public place such as a car park or shopping centre.

- A. controller
- B. unit
- C. transmitter
-  D. base station

Câu 210: In mobile networks, all the base stations for a cluster of cells are permanently connected to a _____ (MSC)

- A. controller
-  B. main switching centre
- C. transmitter
- D. units

Câu 211: In mobile networks, the MSC keeps a register of cellphones indicating their _____

- A. phone number
-  B. cell position
- C. call
- D. status

Câu 212: If the cellphone moves to another cell, its new position is signalled to the _____

-  A. main switching centre
- B. base station
- C. public exchange
- D. unit

Câu 213: When a call is made to a cellphone, the main switching centre first checks the registrations to find the _____ of the cellphone.

- A. phone number
-  B. position
- C. call
- D. status

Câu 214: In mobile networks, after the MSC checks the registrations, it then pages the cellphone and causes it to tune to the allocated _____.

- A. cell
-  B. frequency channel
- C. position
- D. status

Câu 215: In mobile networks, the base station constantly monitors the _____ of a call.

- A. cell
- B. frequency channel
- C. position
-  D. signal level

Câu 216: In mobile networks, if the signal level becomes too strong it will _____ to other users.

-  A. cause interference
- B. transmit faster
- C. transmit further
- D. transmit stronger

Câu 217: In mobile networks, if the signal level becomes too weak, the MSC tests the _____ from neighbouring base stations and switches the call to another base station and speech channel if necessary.

- A. signal form
- B. position of the cal
-  C. signal strength
- D. power level

Câu 218: When the MSC switches the call to another base station and speech channel. This may cause a period of silence of up to about _____ .

- A. 200 ms
-  B. 400 ms
- C. 600 ms
- D. 800 ms

Câu 219: The first true telecommunications systems using _____ to carry messages started in 1840s with machine telegraphy.

-  A. electrical signals
- B. electromagnetic waves
- C. Hertzian waves
- D. energy

Câu 220: Who is the first people developed the Morse Code?

- A. David Morse
-  B. Samuel Morse
- C. Henry Morse
- D. Garry Morse

Câu 221: The invention of the telephone enabled speech _____ transported as electrical signals along wires and revolutionized personal communications

- A. is
- B. was
- C. were
-  D. to be

Câu 222: In 1886, Hertz verified experimentally that electrical energy could be radiated and thus proved the existence of the _____ .

- A. electrical signals
-  B. electromagnetic waves
- C. Hertzian waves
- D. energy

Câu 223: In 1901, Marconi established long- distance telegraph communication by transmitting between _____

- A. France and USA
- B. Spain and Germany
-  C. England and Canada
- D. England and Russia

Câu 224: Television was first established in _____

-  A. 1937
- B. 1927
- C. 1947
- D. 1957

Câu 225: _____ was developed from 1930s and played a vital role in aircraft detection and navigation in World War II

-  A. Radar
- B. Radio
- C. TV
- D. Telephony

Câu 226: The transistor was invented in _____

- A. 1937
- B. 1927
-  C. 1947
- D. 1957

Câu 227: Data communications – the transmission of coded data between 'intelligent' terminals and computers was first established in the early _____ .

- A. 1960s
- B. 1930s
-  C. 1950s
- D. 1940s

Câu 228: A document can be sent from one fax machine to another via _____ .

-  A. telephone line
- B. fibre cable
- C. internet
- D. All of above are not correct

Câu 229: A document is fed into the fax machine, it passes over a _____ which bounces light off the paper, reflecting the image on to a lens

- A. fluorescent tube - paper
-  B. fluorescent tube – lens
- C. plastic tube – paper

D. plastic tube – lens

Câu 230: In fax machines, the lens passes the light on to a _____ which breaks the image down to a series of _____.

A. microprocessor – vertical lines

B. paper – horizontal lines

C. paper – dot



D. microprocessor – horizontal lines

Câu 231: In fax machines, a microprocessor converts each line to a series of black and white dots, which are then coded, usually as ‘0’ for black and ‘1’ for white (binary code). This is turn converted into digital information.

Where does the operation happen?

A. At the receiving fax machine



B. At the sending fax machine

C. On the telephone line

D. All of above are not correct

Câu 232: In fax machines, a third microprocessor(or modem) converts digital information into signals, called analogue tones, which can be sent down telephone lines. Where does the operation happen?

A. At the receiving fax machine



B. At the sending fax machine

C. On the telephone line

D. All of above are not correct

Câu 233: In fax machines, the analogue tones are converted back into binary signals and fed into a thermal head

Where does the operation happen?



A. At the receiving fax machine

B. At the sending fax machine

C. On the telephone line

D. All of above are not correct

Câu 234: In fax machines, a microprocessor converts each line to a series of black and white dots, which are then coded, usually as ‘0’ for black and ‘1’ for white (binary code). This is turn converted into digital information.

A. This is decoding phase



B. This is coding phase

C. This is transferring phase

D. This is receiving phase

Câu 235: In fax machines, the analogue tones are converted back into binary signals and fed into a thermal head.



A. This is decoding phase

B. This is coding phase

C. This is transferring phase

D. Not identify

Câu 236: In fax machines, the _____ is a mechanism containing a line of dots which heat up or cool down depending on the electrical current supplied to them by the binary code.

- A. devices
- B. lens
- C. fluorescent tube
-  D. thermal head

Câu 237: Facsimile machines only came into widespread use in the _____ when international standards were set by CCITT, a body based in France.

-  A. late 1970s
- B. late 1960s
- C. late 1750s
- D. late 1980s

Câu 238: The latest machines, which must be linked to a special _____, can send a document to several places at once for the price of one phone call.

- A. analog phone line
-  B. digital phone line
- C. fibre cable
- D. parallel cable

Câu 239: Facsimile transmission involves _____ a document along a telephone line and converting the received signals into a reproduction of the original.

- A. receiving
- B. reading
-  C. sending
- D. bringing

Câu 240: _____ can now send an A4 document, containing images as well as words, in less than a minute.

- A. Photocopy machines
- B. Scanning machines
- C. Printing machines
-  D. Fax machines

Câu 241: When you feed a document into a fax machine, a fluorescent lamp reflects _____ on to a series of mirrors which reduce its size so that the whole document can be reflected on to a camera lens.

-  A. the image
- B. the paper
- C. the lines
- D. the columns

Câu 242: When you feed a document into a fax machine, a fluorescent lamp reflects the image on to a series of mirrors which reduce its size so that the whole document can be reflected on to a _____.

- A. lens
- B. camera
- C. camera lens



D. lens camera

Câu 243: In fax machines, the lens can only read the image in _____ .

A. words

B. lines



C. black and white

D. numbers

Câu 244: In fax machines, the information which can read by the lens is converted via a microprocessor, into _____ .

A. decimal information



B. binary information

C. analogue tones

D. interference signals

Câu 245: Most telephone systems cannot read digital information, this is again changed, via a microprocessor, into _____ , or pitches of noise.

A. decimal information

B. binary information



C. analogue tones

D. interference signals

Câu 246: In data transmission, the receiving fax machine converts the _____ back into digital and then binary information.

A. decimal information

B. binary information



C. analogue tones

D. interference signals

Câu 247: In data transmission, the receiving fax machine converts the analogue tones back into digital and then _____ .

A. decimal information



B. binary information

C. analogue tones

D. interference signals

Câu 248: Fax machines send information at the rate of _____ , or bits of information per second.



A. 9,600 baud

B. 19,200 baud

C. 4,800 baud

D. 38,400 baud

Câu 249: A few seconds interference on the phone line can make several lines of a document _____ .

A. exact



- B. illegible
- C. confusing
- D. easy

Câu 250: In data transimission, the sending fax machine will _____ to reduce the amount of information lost if the illegible line is noisy.

A. accelerate



- B. slow down
- C. stop
- D. pause