I PART. GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Complete the sentences below with an appropriate relative pronoun. Use *which*, *where* or *who*.

1. A computer is an electronic device ________________ processes information.
2. Tapes and disks are memory devices ________________ can be stores away for future use.
3. A programmer is a person ________________ prepares programs to solve problems.
4. The part of the processor ________________ controls data transfers between the various input and output devices is called the control unit.
5. The arithmetic-logical unit is the part of the CPU ________________ arithmetic operations are done.

1. Which, 2. which, 3. who, 4. which, 5. where

Complete the sentences below with suitable relative pronouns, either *which* or *who*.

1. That’s the CPU ________________ I’d like to buy.
2. A co-processor is an extra processor chip ________________ does calculation at high speed.
3. The microprocessor coordinates the activities ________________ take place in the computer system.
4. Last night I met someone ________________ works for GM as a computer programmer.
5. A palm top is a computer ______________ is small enough to be held in the palm of the hand.

6. A megahertz is a unit of frequency ______________ is used to measure processor speed.

7. The new employee is the one ______________ got a new machine to design the software the company wants to buy.

1. which 3. which 5. which 7. who
2. which 4. who 6. which 8. which

Complete the sentences below with an appropriate relative pronoun. Use which, where or who.

1. A computer security specialist is someone ______________ works with companies to build secure computer systems.
2. Data is information in an electronic form ______________ can be stored.
3. A blogger is a person ______________ writes on a blog.
4. A blog is a user-generated website ______________ people express their opinions.
5. A DVD is a Digital Versatile Disc ______________ uses optical technology to store large amounts of audio-visual material.

1. who, 2. which, 3. who, 4. where, 5. which

Complete the following sentences using the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

◆ A mainframe is 1. (large) ______________ and 2. (expensive) ______________ than a microcomputer.

◆ Learning to use a computer is 3. (easy) ______________ than learning to program.

◆ A fax board is 4. (cheap) ______________ than a fax machine.

◆ This is one of 5. (popular) ______________ package on the market today.

◆ 6. (good) ______________ programs are those adapted specifically to your own needs.
Clipboard PCs—which, as their name suggests, are not much 7. (big) _______ than an actual clipboard.

Digital Research have continued to develop their operating system, DR/DOS, and it is considered by many people to be a 8. (good) _______ product than Microsoft’s.

1. larger, 2. more expensive, 3. easier, 4. cheaper, 5. most popular, 6. the best, 7. bigger, 8. better

Choose the correct adjective. Then fill in the gaps with the correct form of it (comparative or superlative)

1. light/heavy Laptops are (1) _______ than desktop computers, but (2) _______ than notebooks.

2. large/small The mainframe is the (3) _______ type of computer. A minicomputer is (4) _______ than a microcomputer.

3. common/good Personal computers are (5) _______ than mainframes but mainframes are (6) _______ than personal computers at processing very large amounts of data.

4. powerful/expensive Minicomputers are (7) _______ than mainframes but they are also (8) _______.

5. fast/cheap New computers are (9) _______ and sometimes (10) _______ than older machines.

   1. lighter               4. smaller                7. more powerful               10. cheaper
   2. heavier               5. more common            8. more expensive
   3. largest               6. better                 9. faster

Circle the appropriate word in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. Laser printers are usually (faster/fastest) than inkjets, printing text pages at a speed of 10 to 20 ppm, and are (cheap/cheaper) to operate.
2. The human brain is far *(more powerful / most powerful)* than the *(more advanced / most advanced)* computer working at its full capacity.

3. I recommend getting the *(higher / highest)* resolution monitor you can afford.

4. Plasma screens are *(heavier / heaviest)* than LCD screens.

5. The ILOVEYOU computer bug is the *(worse / worst)* virus in history.

6. Film scanners are *(more expensive / most expensive)* than flatbeds, usually starting at $250.

7. This printer has been ranked as the *(less reliable / least reliable)* in the market.

   1. faster / cheaper
   2. more powerful / most advanced
   3. highest
   4. heavier
   5. worst
   6. more expensive
   7. least reliable

**Complete the following paragraph with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

Digital cameras are 1. *(expensive)* ________________ than film cameras but the cost for each picture is 2. *(low)* ________________ because there is no processing. It's also 3. *(easy)* ________________ to download the pictures.

Film cameras are 4. *(cheap)* ________________ but each picture costs a lot because the processing costs are 5. *(high)* ________________. The quality of film camera pictures is much 6. *(good)* ________________ than digital cameras but you have to scan the pictures to transfer images to a PC.

1. more expensive, 2. lower, 3. easier, 4. cheaper, 5. higher, 6. better

**Make phrases using the words in the given order.**

1. VHS / Chinese / old / boring

   The ________________________________.

2. Toshiba / aluminum / thin / laptops / slow

   The ________________________________.
3. Cannon/ new/ printer/ colorful
The ____________________________.

4. new/ perfect/ American/ software /
The ____________________________.

5. Apple smartphone/ aluminum/ thin/ wonderful
The ____________________________.

1. The old Chinese VHS
2. The slow thin aluminum Toshiba laptops
3. The new colorful Cannon printer
4. The new perfect American software
5. The wonderful thin Apple smartphone

II PART. VOCABULARY EXERCISES
Complete the sentences below using the collocations in the box. Do not repeat any option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>download ringtones</th>
<th>access the Internet</th>
<th>keep records</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>make video calls</td>
<td>dispense money</td>
<td>store information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. They use a database to ____________________________ of customers, suppliers and orders.

2. Using the built-in camera, you can ____________________________ to other 3G mobile phones and the person you’re talking to on the screen.

3. I ____________________________ using Wi-Fi when I’m traveling.

4. If both card and PIN are valid, the ATM will proceed to ____________________________ to the customer.

5. Windows and Mac OS both use different formats to ____________________________ on disk.
6. Most mobile phones allow you to _____________________ music and wallpapers.

1. keep record, 2. make video calls, 3. access the Internet, 4. dispense money, 5. store information, 6. download ringtones

Classify the words in the box into input, output or storage devices by writing them in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>digital camera</th>
<th>dot-matrix printer</th>
<th>inkjet printer</th>
<th>joystick</th>
<th>keyboard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>laser printer</td>
<td>light pen</td>
<td>microphone</td>
<td>monitor</td>
<td>scanner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT</th>
<th>OUTPUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Input: joystick, light pen, scanner, digital camera, keyboard, microphone

Output: laser printer, dot-matrix printer, inkjet printer, monitor

Match each command in COLUMN A with their corresponding meaning in COLUMN B by writing the number in the parenthesis. Numbers cannot be repeated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>1. Alter data in the document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>2. Begin a new file containing no data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save</td>
<td>3. Alter the appearance of the text (e.g. change the font)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print</td>
<td>4. Start the application ready for use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insert</td>
<td>5. Enter information into the file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fill in the gaps with the appropriate computer use from the chart. No option is repeated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>control machines</th>
<th>look after patient</th>
<th>control our money</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>calculate the bill</td>
<td>provide entertainment and information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Computers are now part of our everyday life.

In shops, they ____________________________ (1).

In factories, they ____________________________ (2).

In hospitals, they ____________________________ (3).

When we have a bank account, they ____________________________ (4).

In our homes, computers ____________________________ (5).

1. calculate the bill  3. look after patient  5. provide entertainment
2. control machines  4. control our money  and information

Complete the following persuasive advertisement of a digital camera, with words from the box

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vivid</th>
<th>faster</th>
<th>wide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>easy-to-use</td>
<td>fashionable</td>
<td>shots</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you want great pictures from an (1) ____________________________ digital camera, you want the Kodak DC215. Now you can capture life’s memories in style with this glittering and (2) ____________________________ digital camera.

The camera 2X (29 mm-58 mm) optical zoom lens lets you get close up and personal without sacrificing image detail or quality while the (3) ____________________________ angle lens design helps you capture more in each shot.
With one million (1152 x 864) pixels, you’ll have enough detail to generate sharp, realistic photos up to 5” x 7”. The 1.8” color LCD lets you preview and review your pictures so you get only the pictures you want, and lets you delete those you don’t.

With the included USB COMPACTFLASH Card Reader, you can download pictures up to ten times than with serial connections for faster image sharing.

1. easy to use
2. fashionable
3. wide
4. vivid
5. shots
6. faster

Look at the sentences in COLUMN A and complete them with one of the words from COLUMN B, by writing the correct LETTER in the parentheses.

MATCHING 1

COLUMN A
1. ___________ is the science of magnetic phenomena and properties.
2. Floppy and hard disks are considered as ___________ storage devices.
3. Data is recorded on a disk in the form of ___________ spots called bits.

COLUMN B
a. magnetized
b. magnetic
c. magnetism

1. c
2. B
3. A

III PART. READING COMPREHENSION EXERCISES
A. Read the following text carefully and complete the spaces using the words from the box.

WHAT’S FACEBOOK? HOW DOES IT WORK?

Facebook is a social networking site launched in 2004. The free-access 1___________ is privately owned and operated by Facebook, Inc.
can join organized by city, workplace, school and region to connect and interact with other. People can also add friends and send messages to notify friends about themselves. The website currently has more than 120 million active users. Mark Zuckerberg founded Facebook while he was a student at Harvard University. Website membership was initially limited to Harvard students. It later expanded further to include any university student, then high school students, and finally to anyone aged 13 and over. has met with some controversy over the past few years. It has been intermittently in several countries including Syria and Iran. It has also been banned at many places of work in order to increase productivity. Privacy has also been an issue and it has been compromised several.

B. Select ☑ if the given information is True or False based on the previous reading.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statements</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Facebook is a social networking site launched in 2014.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Facebook is owned by the government.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. In the website you cannot add friends.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mark Zuckerberg founded Facebook while he was working at Harvard University.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Only people with less than 13 can have an account or membership.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Website membership was just for Harvard students at the beginning.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. The website currently has less than 120 million active users.

8. Facebook is not allowed in Syria and Iran.

1. FALSE  
2. FALSE  
3. FALSE  
4. FALSE  
5. FALSE  
6. TRUE  
7. FALSE  
8. TRUE  
9. TRUE

Health Effects on Use of Internet and Electronic Screen Products

The use of computers, tablets, and smartphones has become an indispensible part of the daily life of kids. While the Internet brings a lot of convenience to us, improper use and excessive screen time may have potential health risks in particular those of children and adolescents. The e-Report produced by the Department of Health highlight the effects on health concerns including Internet addiction, cyber-bullying, cognitive development and learning, physical fitness, obesity, vision, and musculoskeletal problems; among others. Recommendations to students, parents and teachers such as parenting skills and health tips like to be physically active, go outdoor, limit screen time; 20-20 blink break rest advice; 60-60 Rule hearing tips; restriction to sex and violent content in the web, etc. are prepared.

1. What is a need in children’s daily life? The use of computers including ____.
   a. Radios and cyberbullying
   b. television
   c. tablets and smartphone
   d. smartphones and internet addiction

2. Which are some health concerns?
   a. Internet addiction, cyber-bullying, cognitive development and learning.
b. Internet addiction, watching TV, sending e-mails and learning

c. Use of computer including tablets, smartphone.

d. Restriction to sex and violent content in the web

3. Which are recommendations given in the text, to avoid health concerns?
   a. Be physically active, go outdoor, limit screen time.
   b. Go outdoor, limit screen time; drink coffee.
   c. Limit screen time; play video games.
   d. Be physically active, go outdoor, and watch movies.

1. c  
2. a  
3. a

Read the following text carefully and complete the spaces using the words from the box. There is an extra word that is not used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>board</th>
<th>information</th>
<th>Internet (x2)</th>
<th>years</th>
<th>shared</th>
<th>network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>research</td>
<td>communicating</td>
<td>believe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Internet Safety

Thirty 1. ________________ ago, kids in school had never even heard of the internet. Now, I'll bet you can’t find a single person in your school who hasn’t at least heard of it. In fact, many of us use it on a regular basis and even have access to it from our homes! The 'net' in 2. ________________ really stands for network.

A 3. ________________ is two or more computers connected together so that information can be 4. ________________, or sent from one computer to another.

The internet is a vast resource for all types of information. Information is accessed through web pages that companies, organizations and individuals create and post. It’s kind of like a giant bulletin 5. ________________ that the whole world uses!

But since anyone can put anything on the internet, you also have to be careful and use your best judgment and a little common sense. Just because you read something on a piece of paper someone sticks on a bulletin board doesn’t mean it is good information, or even correct, for that matter. So you
have to be sure that whoever posted the information knows what they're talking about, especially if you're doing research for a homework assignment! But what if you're just emailing people? You still have to be very careful. If you've never met the person that you're communicating with online, you could be on dangerous ground! You should never give out any personal information to someone you don't know, not even your name! And just like you can't believe the information on every website out there, you can't rely on what strangers you 'meet' on the internet tell you either. Just like you could make up things about yourself to tell someone, someone else could do the same to you!

1. years
2. internet
3. network
4. shared
5. board
6. information
7. research
8. communicating
9. believe
10. internet

Do the following reading and then answer the questions.

What's inside a PC system?

¶ 1 The nerve center of a PC is the central processing unit or CPU. This unit is built into a single microprocessor chip—an integrated circuit—which executes program instructions and supervises the computer’s overall operation. The unit consists of three main parts:

¶ 2 a) the control unit, which examines the instructions in the user’s program, interprets each instruction and causes the circuits and the rest of the components—disk drives, monitors, etc—to be activated to execute the functions specified.

b) the arithmetic logic unit (ALU), which performs mathematical calculations (+, -, etc.) and logical operations.

c) the registers, which are high-speed units of memory used to store and control information. One of these registers is the program counter (PC) which keeps track of the next instruction to be performed in the main memory. Another is the
instruction register (IR) which holds the instruction that is currently being executed.

¶ 3 One area where microprocessors differ is in the amount of data—the number of bits— they can work with at a time. There are 16, 32 and 64-bit processors. The computer's internal architecture is evolving so quickly that the new 64-bit processors are able to address 4 billion times more information than a 32-bit system.

¶ 4 The programs and data which pass through the central processor must be loaded into the main memory (also called the internal memory) in order to be processed. Thus, when the user runs an application, the microprocessor looks for it on secondary storage devices (disks) and transfers a copy of the application into the RAM area. RAM (random access memory) is temporary, i.e. its information is lost when the computer is turned off. However, the ROM section (read only memory) is permanent and contains instructions needed by the processor.

¶ 5 Most of today's computers have internal expansion slots that allow users to install adapters or expansion boards. Popular adapters include high-resolution graphics boards, memory expansion boards, and internal modems.

¶ 6 The power and performance of a computer is partly determined by the speed of its microprocessor. A clock provides pulses at fixed intervals to measure and synchronize circuits and units. The clock speed is measured in MHz (Megahertz) or GHz (gigahertz) and refers to the frequency at which pulses are emitted. For example, a CPU running at 1600 MHz (1,600 millions cycles per second) will enable the computer to handle the most demanding applications.

B. Read the following sentences and decide if they are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F) by writing T or F in the space provided. If it is FALSE, rewrite it to make it correct.

1. _____ The CPU directs and coordinates the activities taking place within the computer system.
   ____________________________________________________________

2. _____ The arithmetic logic unit performs calculations on the data.
3. _____ 32-bit processors can handle more information than 64-bit processors.

4. _____ RAM, ROM and secondary storage devices are the components of the main memory.

5. _____ Information cannot be processed by the microprocessor if it is not loaded into the main memory.

6. _____ “Permanent” storage of information is provided by RAM (random access memory).

1. T
2. T
3. F / New 64-bit processors are able to address 4 billion times more information than a 32-bit system.
4. T
5. T
6. F / Permanent storage information is provided by ROM.

C. Based on the previous reading, write down what do the words in bold print refer to

1. ...which executes program instructions and supervises... (¶1)

2. ...the instruction *that* is currently being executed (¶2)
3. ...the amount of data - the number of bits - they can work with at a time (¶ 3)

4. ...the microprocessor looks for it on ... (¶ 4)

5. ...its information is lost when the computer is turned off (¶ 4)

6. ...expansion slots that allow users to install adapters or expansion boards (¶ 5)

1. a single microprocessor chip / or an integrated circuit
2. the instruction
3. microprocessors
4. an application
5. RAM memory
6. expansion slots