

1-In questions 1-3, find the set in which the words are synonym of each other? question 1:

1. encapsulate, expand
2. intuitive, reusable
3. equilateral, isosceles
4. convert, alter

2-question 2:

1. interpret, parse
2. customized, established
3. endurable, persevere
4. extensible, presentation

3-question 3:

1. inferring, emerging
2. developed, advanced
3. instantaneously, significantly
4. platform, meta-language

4-In questions 4-6, find the set in which the words are antonym of each other? question 4:

1. complex, intricate
2. fundamental, essential
3. interested, interactive
4. reject, accept

5-question 5:

1. tremendous, large
2. narrow, wide

6-question 6:

1. handle, control
2. log out, close
3. dormant, inactive
4. hazardous, safe

7-In questions 7-8, which statement isfalse? question 7:

1. Data mining is a process of analyzing known patterns in data.
2. Artificial intelligence is commonly used in data mining.
3. In data mining, patterns found while analyzing data are used for further analyzing the data.
4. Data mining is used to detect false insurance claims.


8-question 8:

1. POP protocol allows the user to download one message at a time.
2. SMTP is used for sending emails from a PC to a server.
3. SMTP delivers messages one at a time.
4. SMTP does not allow a delivered message to be cancelled.

9-In questions 9-10, which statement is true? question 9:

1. Computers connected to a satellite system do not need a modem.
2. DSL systems use analogue signals.
3. ISDN can only operate over a special digital telephone line.
4. Cellular networks work in a similar way to mobile phone systems.

10-question 10:

1. A message encrypted with a public key can be decrypted by anyone.
2. To send a secure message you must know the recipient's public key.
3. A message can be reconstructed from its MAC.
4. Two messages can often have the same MAC.

11-In questions 11-25, Fill the blank space with the correct statement.
question 11: A computer program that watches, earns and communicates with the user is called
$\qquad$

1. Supercomputer
2. Intelligent agent
3. Platform
4. Expert system

12-question 12:

## Polymorphism is

$\qquad$

1. an OOP property that allows data and program instructions to be bundled into an object.
2. an OOP property that enables different objects to deal with the same instruction in different ways.
3. a module containing data and program instructions.
4. an OOP property that enables new programs to be easily copied and pasted together from old programs.

13-question 13:
$\qquad$ is a special computer directing messages when several networks are linked.

1. router
2. gateway
3. hub
4. backbone


14-question 14:
MP3 removes sounds we can't hear. This

1. gives an enormous storage capacity.
2. permits extra information to be stored on the performer and other track details.
3. produces much smaller files.
4. enables you to create your own compilation.

15-question 15:
A computer is limited in its ability by the $\qquad$ of man. It is sometimes very to explain computer concepts.

1. Imagination, complicated
2. Imagines, complicate
3. Imaginary, complicating
4. Imagining, complication

16-Question 16:
................the many activities in a computer department is the job of the department head.

1. Coordination
2. Coordinating
3. Coordinate
4. Coordinated

17-question 17:
As a support engineer, you get the $\qquad$ .of knowing that you passed a $\qquad$ test and the happy knowledge that your network manager is sweating a bit over the fact that you could be .............at any time.

1. satisfaction, tough, head-hunted
2. satisfaction, head-hunted, tough
3. tough, satisfaction, head-hunted
4. head-hunted, tough, satisfaction

18-question 18:
One of th major barriers for small businesses which want $\qquad$ a start in ecommerce $\qquad$ that they have sufficient resources.

1. making, ensuring
2. to make, is ensuring
3. made, ensured
4. making, to ensure

19-question 19:
The recipient's private key is used to $\qquad$

1. encrypt a message for sending.
2. encrypt the MAC of a message.
3. decrypt a received message.
4. encrypt the MAC of a digital signature.


20-question 20:
ALT+ TAB allows you $\qquad$ .between programs.

1. to switch
2. work
3. switch
4. working

21-question 21:
..............are used when data is not labeled in a way that is favorable to mining.

1. Neural networks
2. Clusters
3. Decision trees
4. Deductive reasoning

22-question 22:
Computer software can be divided $\qquad$ .two broad categories- systems software and applications software. The $\qquad$ .is often simply referred to as systems. $\qquad$ may be provided $\qquad$ the hardware by a system supplier.

1. Into, former, the latter, along with
2. Such as, former, The latter, in which
3. in, latter, those, for which
4. into, latter, The former, along with

23-question 23:
Operating systems lie between application programs, $\qquad$ .word processing and the hardware. The supervisor program remains in memory, .............it is referred to as resident. Operating systems manage the computer's resources, $\qquad$ .the central processing unit, ...................they establish a user interface.

1. in addition, although, such as, because
2. such as, therefore, such as, in addition
3. such as, but, in addition, although
4. in addition, such as, although, therefore

24-question 24:
The term processor is $\qquad$ central processing unit.

1. compared to
2. similar
3. the same as
4. like

25- question 25:
A mainframe is $\qquad$ (expensive) a microcomputer.

1. less expensive than
2. fewer expensive than
3. not as expensive as
4. more expensive than

26-Which one is used as a prefix of location?

1. Mini
2. Semi
3. Mis
4. Prime


27-The word tamper means:

1. Convert to meaningful data

## 2. Make unauthorized changes

3. Gibberish
4. Person pretending to be someone else

28-Which set of phrasal verbs complete blanks of the following statements?
How do you $\qquad$ hacking into a system?
$\qquad$ a system is strictly illegal nowadays.
When you $\qquad$ a network, you have to provide an ID.
Hackers try to $\qquad$ .passwords so they can penetrate a system.

1. Keep at, set about, log out, phone up
2. Get into, go into, log out, hand over
3. Set about, break into, log on, find out
4. Keep at, go about, set about, track down

29-Complete the following sentence with the correct form of the verbs.
He tried (hack into) the system without (know) the password.

1. hack into, have known
2. to hack into, knowing
3. to hack into, to know
4. hack into, know

30-What is called the complete hardware/ software products?

1. A distribution
2. Turnkey system
3. Operating system
4. Multimodal interface

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| $\downarrow$ | 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| C | 2 |
| $\pm$ | 3 |
| $\pm$ | 4 |
| C | 5 |
| $\pm$ | 6 |
| (l) | 7 |
| \|l| | 8 |
| $\pm$ | 9 |
| $\xrightarrow{+}$ | 10 |
| $\xrightarrow{+}$ | 11 |
| $\xrightarrow{+}$ | 12 |
| (l) | 13 |
| C | $14$ |
| (l) | 15 |
| $\xrightarrow{+}$ | 16 |
| (l) | 17 |
| $\xrightarrow{\square}$ | 18 |
| $\xrightarrow{+}$ | 19 |
| (l) | $20$ |
| 4 | $21$ |
| الا | $22$ |
| $\stackrel{\square}{+}$ | $23$ |
| C | $24$ |
| $\pm$ | $25$ |
| $\pm$ | $26$ |
| 4 | $27$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\square}$ | $28$ |
| $\xrightarrow{+}$ | $29$ |
| $\xrightarrow{+}$ | $30$ |

