English for Computer Science

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Passage 1
Computer Graphics

Graphics technology has changed vastly in the nearly three decades since research educators first started passing their knowledge on to students. Introductory computer graphics courses are changing their focus and learning environments. Improvements in hardware and software technology coupled with changes in preparation, interest and abilities of incoming students are driving the need for curriculum change. Past courses focused on low and intermediate level rendering principles, algorithms and software development tools. Many of these algorithms have migrated into hardware. (Though important knowledge for advanced graphics programmers, most graphics applications programmers have no need to study at this level, much as application programmers have no need to study hardware systems of assembly level programming).

Passage 1
Computer Graphics

Courses need to focus on intermediate and 3D graphics application programmer interface (API)into the instruction. This article presents experiences teaching this focus with both low and high level graphics programming API's. (The experiences were gained in courses at an undergraduate university in multi-day industrial courses for experienced professional programmers.)

Passage 1

1- Which one of the following reasons is not the driving force behind the necessary for the computer graphics curriculum's change?

1) Changes in abilities of incoming students
2) Changes in preparation and interest of incoming student
3) Dramatic changes in the principles of the computer graphics
4) Improvement in computer graphics related hardware and software technologies

2- What were the focuses of the past computer graphics courses?

1) Integration of 3D graphics and API
2) Applications programmer interface
3) High-level principles, algorithms and tools
4) Low and intermediate level rendering principles, algorithms and tools

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3- According to the author, which group of programmers needs to study low level and software development tools?

1) Introductory level programmers
2) Advanced graphics programmers
3) Undergraduate university students
4) Graphics application programmers

4- How long ago researcher-educators started teaching computer graphics to students? About · · · ·.

1) two and a half decades ago
2) thirty years ago
3) twenty years ago
4) three centuries ago

5- According to this article, what is necessary in the modern graphics curricula?

1) Rendering principles
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6- Where the author of this article received his or her teaching experience?

1) Teaching undergraduate university students

2) Professional programmers at an undergraduate university

3) Taking multi-day industrial courses as an experienced professional programmer

4) Teaching both undergraduate university student and industrial programmers

Passage 2
E-banking and Internet

Westerners are increasingly skipping lines at teller windows to take care of their banking needs over the internet, according to figures released Wednesday, November 27, 2002 the nonprofit pew internet and American life project found online banking is rapidly catching on in the west, as an estimated thirty seven million Americans now pay bills and transfer funds on the web, more than twice the number that did so two years ago. On any given day, internet users are nearly as likely to check their balance as use instant-messaging software, the survey found. Thirty two percent of those survey said they did their banking online, compared with seventeen percent in 2000. while other activities like booking travel reservations and making purchases remained more popular, the pew project found them growing at slower rate. Those surveyed were most likely to cite convenience and time saved as reasons they banked online.

Passage 2

7- What was the number of Americans who pay bills and transfer found on the web two years before the composition of this article?

1) The estimated number could not be determined at all
2) More than thirty seven millions
3) Less than half of thirty seven millions
4) About twenty millions

8- Who conducted the study that is reported in this article?

1) Pew internet   2) American life project
3) American life project and pew internet
4) Reuters news agency and pew internet

9- Daily cheek of balance are done by . . . .

1) instant-messaging software users
2) online users and teller window users alike
3) online travelers who reserve their travel booking online.
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1) Online banking grows fast on the west

2) Pew internet is a nonprofit organization

3) 32% of those surveyed said they did their banking on the web

4) More people arc using teller windows to lake care of their banking needs

11- According to those who were surveyed, what are the most important reasons for doing online banking?

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3) It is less expensive to do their banking on the web

4) It is hard to find teller windows in their neighborhood

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Passage 3

China's shift from technological nationalism to a more pragmatic strategy of developing national capabilities in conjunction with multinational corporations has transformed its economy. Consistent with this transformation, China has revamped its industrial and technology policies, moving from an isolationist approach aimed at achieving technological independence to become a major producer of computer hardware and a major market for information technology products.

In 1990, China had only 500,000 PCs in a country of more than 1.2 billion people. By 2000, mainland Chinese purchased more than seven million PCs in a year. During the same time, China's production of computer hardware grew from fewer US \$1 billion to US \$23 billion. Asian pacific economies such as Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Singapore, each of these became leaders in different segments of the global computer industry through the strong support of government industrial and technology policies.

Passage 3

12- In what way has China undergone a transformation of its economy?

1) has transformed its corporations

2) has transformed its market by globalizations

3) has transformed its purchase capabilities

4) moved to more pragmatic strategy of developing its national capabilities

13- By reading the above passage, what could you say about China's technological development in the past decade?

1) isn't dependent to change of its policies

2) has had a rapid growth

3) has a technological nationalism

4) has had an isolationist approach

14- If You were to choose a title for the above passage, which of the following would best fit with context of the passage? China's . . . .

1) computer technology   2) transformation

3) corporations   4) development

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Passage 4

IBM is beginning a large-scale autonomic-computing initiative designed to develop computer system that run with little or no human involvement. IBM is already working on several autonomic-computing projects, some involving artificial intelligence; adaptive algorithms; and self-healing technology, which lets systems keep running even if certain components fail. Far too much, computer systems work has involved making things faster, larger etc. without considering reliability, maintainability, availability, etc. autonomic computing would eventually reduce system support costs and would be most useful in remote areas where human oversight isn't practical, such as in space. In fact, autonomic systems are Years away, although in the nearer term, autonomic functionality will appear in severs and software.

Passage 4

15- What is meant by autonomic- computing systems?
Systems that . . . .

1) are revolutionary
2) have and oversight
3) run faster and on a larger scale
4) have the capability to run with little or no human involvement

16- At Present, what is tile principle approach of computer
technology in running the systems according to the above
passage? To . . . .

1) make them self-healing
2) make the autonomous
3) make them faster and large
4) use them in remote places

17- What is meant by the last sentence of the passage where
is says "in fact, autonomic systems are . . . ."

1) for the future   2) nearer in functionality
3) in reach of servers and software
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Passage 5

Although Linux has yet to achieve wide popularity in the computer game work, it is making rapid progress toward becoming the dominant operating system in the other major entertainment arena: motion pictures. The Linux operating system initially found a niche for use in computer-generated image rendering for film.

With the success of films such as Toy Story and Titanic, most major motion picture studios now employ CGI and strive to reduce the costs of using this expensive technology. Given the many systems that run it and the numerous applications that support it? film makers can now use Linux animation and rendering. Thus, when we see the entire film industry adopting Linux to remote cost - and performance - competitive, how can we help hut wonder what new realms Linux may conquer next?

Passage 5

18- According to the passage, which of the following statements can best describe the role of Linux in the today's motion pictures industry? Linux . . . in this arena.

1) must achieve cost and performance competitiveness
2) has become the dominant operating system
3) should strive to reduce the costs
4) has yet to achieve popolarity

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Passage 6

Go to surveys the history of modern software, from the creation of the first successful high-level language, FORTRAN and its compiler in the 1950s, through the open source movement of today. The development of UNIX and C, the rise of graphical user interface and the creation of the spreadsheet are included among the events that shaped modern computing. Although some will argue with choices of topics covered - for example an entire chapter is devoted to Java, while no mention is made of the development of the internet protocol -Go To is full of fascinating details about an intangible creation that has had a very tangible impact on the modern world.

Passage 6

21- By reading the above, what do you think is?

1) a book   2) a survey   3) a journal   4) an article

22- What is FORTRAN? The . . . .

1) most recent computer language
2) first successful high level language
3) only language of modern software
4) first rudimentary computer language

23- What topic missing in Go To?

1) Java   2) Development of internet protocol
3) Fascinating details   4) Development of modern computing

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For intelligent systems research in e-business to have real impact, we need to cross the existing borders between computer science and economic and management science. Truly interdisciplinary progress in science appears difficult to achieve because of the traditional decomposition into disciplines, which can turn different academic fields into almost separate cultures.

Nevertheless, the contributors to this special issue on intelligent e-business hope to show how interdisciplinary thinking has, helped to advance e-business.

E-business implies that information technology must prove itself in an interactive and distributed context of economic value creation. Technology push and market pull both play their role in driving e-business forward.

Passage 7

24- The first paragraph can best be summarized as
. . ..

1) Despite the fact that interdisciplinary progress in science seems difficult to achieve, e-business scholar try to prove it helpful in this respect

2) The traditional decomposition of science into disciplines has brought about crucial difficulties for researchers developing e-business

3) The impression of e-business on economic and management sciences has caused scholars to consider interdisciplinary concept helpful in the advance of e-business

4) Although intelligent systems research in e-business may seriously affect other field of science, some students hope to follow it up through interdisciplinary

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25- How does the second paragraph logically relate to the first?

1) disagrees with the idea that sciences are to follow the traditional classification

2) Presents information technology as the fundamental element in e-business advancement

3) Support ,lie idea that there a close interrelation between the sciences of computer and economy

4) suggests the ways to be studied by the students of computer in relation to economy, management and computer science

END.