English for Computer Science

Mohammad Farshi

Department of Computer Science,
Yazd University

1391-1392

Konkoor CS Arshad 90

Passage 1

The authors of viruses have several strategies to circumvent antivirus software and to propagate their creations more effectively. So-called polymorphic viruses make variations in the copies of themselves to elude detection by scanning software. A stealth virus hides from the operating system when the system checks the location where the virus resides, by forging results that would be expected from an uninfected system. A so-called fast-infector virus infects not only programs that are executed but also those that are merely accessed. As a result, running antiviral scanning software on a computer infected by such a virus can infect every program on the computer. A so-called slow-infector virus infects files only when the files are modified, so that it appears to checksumming software that the modification was legitimate.

Passage 1

A so-called sparse-infector virus infects only on certain occasions–for example, it may infect every tenth program executed. This strategy makes it more difficult to detect the virus. By using combinations of several virus-writing methods, virus authors can create more complex new viruses. Many virus authors also tend to use new technologies when they appear. The antivirus industry must move rapidly to change their antiviral software and eliminate the outbreak of such new viruses.

16. The word "creation" in line 2 refers to · · · .

1) author 2) virus 3) strategy 4) software

17. The passage purports to · · · .

1) forewarn us against virus attacks
2) prove the inefficacy of antivirus strategies
3) disparage the authors of viruses
4) display the divergent ways viruses work

18. In regard to which of the following viruses utilizing antivirus software may turn out to be counterproductive?

1) Fast-infector 2) Slow-infector
3) Stealth 4) Sparse infector

16. The word "creation" in line 2 refers to ··· .

1) author 2) virus 3) strategy 4) software

17. The passage purports to ··· .

1) forewarn us against virus attacks
2) prove the inefficacy of antivirus strategies
3) disparage the authors of viruses
4) display the divergent ways viruses work

18. In regard to which of the following viruses utilizing antivirus software may turn out to be counterproductive?

1) Fast-infector 2) Slow-infector
3) Stealth 4) Sparse infector

16. The word "creation" in line 2 refers to ··· .

1) author 2) virus 3) strategy 4) software

17. The passage purports to ··· .

1) forewarn us against virus attacks
2) prove the inefficacy of antivirus strategies
3) disparage the authors of viruses
4) display the divergent ways viruses work

18. In regard to which of the following viruses utilizing antivirus software may turn out to be counterproductive?

1) Fast-infector 2) Slow-infector
3) Stealth 4) Sparse infector

19. Polymorphic viruses · · · .

1) all have the same copy
2) can never be detected
3) are hard to be scanned because of their different appearances
4) are produced by a sophisticated software

20. The sparse-infector · · · .

1) infects programs intensely
2) is hard to be detected
3) can easily be detected
4) can never be detected

21. Virus writers · · ·

1) attempt to utilize elementary software techniques
2) follow a primitive technology
3) make use of standard techniques
4) keep up with evolving technologies

19. Polymorphic viruses · · · .

1) all have the same copy
2) can never be detected
3) are hard to be scanned because of their different appearances
4) are produced by a sophisticated software

20. The sparse-infector · · · .

1) infects programs intensely
2) is hard to be detected
3) can easily be detected
4) can never be detected

21. Virus writers · · ·

1) attempt to utilize elementary software techniques
2) follow a primitive technology
3) make use of standard techniques
4) keep up with evolving technologies

19. Polymorphic viruses · · · .

1) all have the same copy
2) can never be detected
3) are hard to be scanned because of their different appearances
4) are produced by a sophisticated software

20. The sparse-infector · · · .

1) infects programs intensely
2) is hard to be detected
3) can easily be detected
4) can never be detected

21. Virus writers · · ·

1) attempt to utilize elementary software techniques
2) follow a primitive technology
3) make use of standard techniques
4) keep up with evolving technologies

Passage 2

Although magnetic and CD-ROM technologies continue to increase in storage density, a variety of new technologies are emerging. Redundant Arrays or Independent Disks (RAIDs) are storage systems that look like one device but are actually composed of multiple hard disks. These systems provide more storage and also read data simultaneously from many drives. The result is a faster rate of data transfer to the CPU, which is important for many very high speed computer applications, especially those involving large databases of information.

Passage 2

Several experimental technologies offer the potential for storage densities that are thousands or millions of times better than what is possible today. Some approaches use individual molecules, sometimes at superconducting temperatures, to trap very small magnetic fields or electrical charges for data storage. In other technologies, large two dimensional data sets such as pictures are stored as holograms in cubes of material. Individual bits are not stored at any one location, but instead are spread out over a much larger area and mixed in with other bits. Loss of information from any one spot thus does not cause the irreplaceable loss of any one bit of information.

22. The CD-ROM technology · · · .

1) seize to advance any further
2) suffers from inadequate funding
3) continues to advance to enhance storage capacities
4) is unable to cope with rapid growth in data

23. Choose the incorrect sentence about RAIDs.

1) represent a technology that is underway.
2) they look like one device plus some hard disks.
3) read data from numerous drives all at the same time.
4) are compatible with high speed computer application.

24. The word "which" in line 5 refers to · · · .

1) rate 2) database 3) CPU 4) RAID

22. The CD-ROM technology · · · .

1) seize to advance any further
2) suffers from inadequate funding
3) continues to advance to enhance storage capacities
4) is unable to cope with rapid growth in data

23. Choose the incorrect sentence about RAIDs.

1) represent a technology that is underway.
2) they look like one device plus some hard disks.
3) read data from numerous drives all at the same time.
4) are compatible with high speed computer application.

24. The word "which" in line 5 refers to · · · .

1) rate 2) database 3) CPU 4) RAID

22. The CD-ROM technology · · · .

1) seize to advance any further
2) suffers from inadequate funding
3) continues to advance to enhance storage capacities
4) is unable to cope with rapid growth in data

23. Choose the incorrect sentence about RAIDs.

1) represent a technology that is underway.
2) they look like one device plus some hard disks.
3) read data from numerous drives all at the same time.
4) are compatible with high speed computer application.

24. The word "which" in line 5 refers to · · · .

1) rate 2) database 3) CPU 4) RAID

25. Paragraph 2 provides information · · · .

1) casting doubt on the feasibility of RAIDs
2) accentuating the difference between scientists about ways to develop high storage devices
3) outlining ways to accomplish an objective already stated
4) repudiating the claim that given the present technologies RAIDs are still an impossibility

Passage 3

Programming languages date back almost to the invention of the digital computer in the 1940s. The first assembly languages emerged in the late 1950s with the introduction of commercial computers. The first procedural languages were developed in the late 1950s to early 1960s: Fortran (FORmula TRANslation), created by John Backus, and then COBOL (COmmon Business Oriented Language), created by Grace Hopper. The first functional language was LISP (LISt Processing), written by John McCarthy in the late 1950s. Although heavily updated, all three languages are still widely used today.

Passage 3

In the late 1960s, the first object-oriented languages, such as SIMULA, emerged. Logic languages became well known in the mid 1970s with the introduction of PROLOG, a language used to program artificial intelligence software. During the 1970s, procedural languages continued to develop with ALGOL, BASIC, PASCAL, C, and ADA. SMALL TALK was a highly influential object-oriented language that led to the merging of object-oriented and procedural languages in C++ and more recently in JAVA. Although pure logic languages have declined in popularity, variations have become vitally important in the form of relational languages for modern databases, such as SQL (Structured Query Language).

26. The information in the passage is organized based on · · · .

1) a cause-effect relationship
2) a process-oriented approach
3) the order of importance
4) chronological time order

27. According to the passage, · · · .

1) the three languages cited in paragraph 1 are in use in today's world
2) the three languages cited in paragraph 1 are not any longer functional
3) the languages developed before 1950s need to be greatly updated
4) SIMULA is an object -oriented language developed in about 1961 or so

28. Choose the language that is not merely procedural language.

1) C
2) ADA
3) PASCAL
4) C++

26. The information in the passage is organized based on · · · .

1) a cause-effect relationship
2) a process-oriented approach
3) the order of importance
4) chronological time order

27. According to the passage, · · · .

1) the three languages cited in paragraph 1 are in use in today's world
2) the three languages cited in paragraph 1 are not any longer functional
3) the languages developed before 1950s need to be greatly updated
4) SIMULA is an object -oriented language developed in about 1961 or so

28. Choose the language that is not merely procedural language.

1) C
2) ADA
3) PASCAL
4) C++

26. The information in the passage is organized based on · · · .

1) a cause-effect relationship
2) a process-oriented approach
3) the order of importance
4) chronological time order

27. According to the passage, · · · .

1) the three languages cited in paragraph 1 are in use in today's world
2) the three languages cited in paragraph 1 are not any longer functional
3) the languages developed before 1950s need to be greatly updated
4) SIMULA is an object -oriented language developed in about 1961 or so

28. Choose the language that is not merely procedural language.

1) C
2) ADA
3) PASCAL
4) C++

29. The word "merging" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to · · · .

1) combining 2) converting 3) interacting 4) diverging

30. It can be inferred from the passage that pure logic languages · · · .

1) are a much favored language
2) used to be more popular than they are now
3) form the cornerstone of most programming languages
4) need to undergo some variations

29. The word "merging" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to · · · .

1) combining 2) converting 3) interacting 4) diverging

30. It can be inferred from the passage that pure logic languages · · · .

1) are a much favored language
2) used to be more popular than they are now
3) form the cornerstone of most programming languages
4) need to undergo some variations

END.

شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح	شماره سوال	گزینه صحیح
1	3	26	4	51	4	76	4
2	1	27	1	52	2	77	2
3	2	28	4	53	3	78	1
4	3	29	1	54	4	79	2
5	2	30	2	55	3	80	4
6	4	31	2	56	2	81	3
7	4	32	1	57	2	82	1
8	1	33	1	58	1	83	2
9	3	34	4	59	3	84	2
10	1	35	4	60	3	85	4
11	1	36	3	61	4	86	1
12	3	37	2	62	1	87	3
13	4	38	1	63	4	88	4
14	2	39	3	64	2	89	2
15	2	40	2	65	1	90	4
16	2	41	2	66	3	91	1
17	4	42	4	67	3	92	3
18	1	43	4	68	1	93	1
19	3	44	1	69	3	94	4
20	2	45	3	70	4	95	2
21	4	46	2	71	4	96	1
22	3	47	3	72	1	97	4
23	2	48	1	73	2	98	2
24	1	49	1	74	2	99	1
25	3	50	1	75	2	100	3