



Final Exam : Scientific Terminology L1 — First Semester 2023 -2024

Please note that for each question, indicate your choice by circling the letter corresponding to your correct answer. Only one answer should be selected for each question.

1. What does 'Terminology' refer to in a specific field or discipline?
 - A. Common words used in everyday language.
 - B. Specific language, words, and expressions used within a particular field, subject, or discipline.
 - C. Historical terms that are no longer in use.
 - D. Technical terms used only in computer science.
2. What is a 'Lecture' in the academic context?
 - A. A casual conversation between students and teachers.
 - B. A formal presentation by an instructor to teach a specific topic.
 - C. A written assignment given to students at the end of a course.
 - D. An informal discussion held outside of the classroom.
3. What does the term "Undergraduate" refer to in an academic context?
 - A. A student pursuing a master's degree.
 - B. A student in their first year of college or university.
 - C. A student pursuing a bachelor's degree.
 - D. A professional degree earned after a bachelor's degree.
4. Which of the following is the primary function of the motherboard in a computer?
 - A. It is the main storage component of the computer.
 - B. It processes all the data and performs calculations.
 - C. It centralizes and manages the data exchanged within the computer.
 - D. It supplies power to the computer.
5. What is the role of a 'Browser' in Internet and Web Technologies?
 - A. It is a tool to find information on the web by entering keywords.
 - B. It is a software used to access and navigate websites on the internet.
 - C. It is a device that allows the computer to communicate with other devices on a network.
 - D. It is a storage area in a computer's memory for frequently accessed data.
6. What is the primary characteristic and advantage of RAM (Random Access Memory) in a computer system?
 - A. It provides long-term storage and is faster than the processor.

- B. It is a temporary storage component that allows quick and efficient access to data.
 - C. It permanently stores data and is slower than other storage components.
 - D. It is used primarily for graphic processing and gaming applications.
7. What is the role of a Cache in a computer's memory?
- A. A permanent storage area for software installation.
 - B. A tool for improving graphics performance.
 - C. A temporary storage area for frequently accessed data.
 - D. A network security device to monitor data traffic.
8. What is an URL ?
- A. A software program used to navigate the Internet.
 - B. The unique address of a webpage on the Internet.
 - C. A type of internet connection method.
 - D. A tool for sending emails.
9. What is the role of the BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) in a computer?
- A. It is the primary storage component of the computer.
 - B. It is a software application for word processing.
 - C. It is firmware used to boot up a computer and initialize hardware components.
 - D. It is a tool for creating and editing videos.
10. What characterizes Open Source software?
- A. Software that is sold at a high price with encrypted source code.
 - B. Software provided free of charge, without access to its source code.
 - C. Software provided free of charge, along with the original source code for modification and improvement.
 - D. Proprietary software developed by government organizations.
11. What is the 'Boot' process in the context of computing?
- A. The process of shutting down a computer and saving data.
 - B. The process of starting up a computer and loading the operating system.
 - C. The process of updating software on a computer.
 - D. The process of deleting unnecessary files from a computer.
12. Why is note-taking important during lectures or meetings?
- A. It helps to actively learn and process the information better.
 - B. It is necessary for passing exams only.
 - C. To share exact lecture content with others.
 - D. It is mainly used for future publications.
13. What should be avoided in effective note-taking?
- A. Including key points and main ideas.
 - B. Writing down every word said by the lecturer.
 - C. Organizing notes in a coherent structure.
 - D. Reviewing and revising notes after the lecture.

14. What should be included in effective note-taking?
 - A. Only direct quotes from the speaker.
 - B. Personal opinions and reflections.
 - C. Key points like the general plan, important dates, and major arguments.
 - D. Detailed descriptions of everything that is said or shown.
15. What is an effective method for summarizing shorter texts (up to ten pages)?
 - A. Write a detailed analysis of each paragraph.
 - B. Create a one-sentence summary of each paragraph.
 - C. Copy the main paragraphs verbatim.
 - D. Focus on summarizing the text's bibliography.
16. What is the primary purpose of writing an academic summary?
 - A. To express personal viewpoints and critiques.
 - B. To provide an objective, condensed overview of a text's main ideas.
 - C. To rewrite the entire text in a new language.
 - D. To focus on minor and specific details.
17. What are the qualities of a good summary?
 - A. Long and detailed to cover all points.
 - B. Comprehensive, concise, coherent, and independent.
 - C. Based on personal interpretation and comments.
 - D. Focused on less important details to provide depth.
18. What is an important aspect of creating a synthesis?
 - A. Focusing solely on one source of information.
 - B. Combining insights from various sources to form a new whole.
 - C. Replicating the content from the original sources.
 - D. Discussing unrelated topics to provide breadth.
19. What distinguishes a synthesis from a summary?
 - A. A synthesis is usually longer than a summary.
 - B. A synthesis combines information to create a new perspective.
 - C. A summary involves personal opinions, while a synthesis does not.
 - D. There is no significant difference between the two.
20. What does a well-written report typically include?
 - A. Only the writer's opinions and experiences.
 - B. A detailed narrative of unrelated events.
 - C. Clear objectives, analysis, conclusions, and recommendations.
 - D. Extensive quotations without analysis or context.