

République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire

Ministère de l'enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique
Université Akli Mohand Oulhadj de Bouira



Spécialité : Electrotechnique	TC- ESE
Matière : Anglais	Master 1
Durée : 1h30	S 1

English Exam

Section one: Comprehension

Telecommunication, also called telecommunication, is the exchange of information over significant distances by electronic means. A complete, single telecommunications circuit consists of two stations, each equipped with a transmitter and a receiver. The transmitter and receiver at any station may be combined into a single device called a transceiver. The medium of signal transmission can be electrical wire or cable (also known as «copper»), optical fiber or electromagnetic fields. The free-space transmission and reception of data by means of electromagnetic field is called wireless. The simplest form of telecommunications takes place between two stations. However, it is common for multiple transmitting and receiving stations to exchange data among themselves. Such an arrangement is called a telecommunications network. Data is conveyed in a telecommunications circuit by means of an electrical signal called the carrier or carrier waves. In order for a carrier to convey information, some form of modulation is required. The mode of modulation can be broadly categorized as either analog or digital. In analog modulation, some aspect of carrier is varied in a continuous fashion. The oldest form of analog modulation is amplitude modulation (AM), still used in radio broadcasting at some frequencies. Digital modulation actually predates analog modulation; the earliest form was Morse code. During the 1900s, dozens of new forms of modulation were developed and deployed, particularly during the so-called «digital revolution» when the use of computers among ordinary citizens became widespread. In some contexts, a broadcast network, consisting of a single transmitting station and multiple receive-only stations, is considered a form of telecommunications. Radio and television broadcasting are the most common examples

A) Read the text carefully than answer the following questions :

- 1- What is the main idea of the text?
- 2- What is the meaning of " a telecommunications network" ?
- 3- Do you think that modulation is important nowadays?

B) Find in the text words that are closest in meaning to:

Function=..... Swap=.....

D) Find in the text words that are opposite in meaning to:

Individual≠.....latest≠.....

Section two: Vocabulary+ Grammar

1) complete the following definition using words from the box below:

Address / circuit switching / transmission / telecommunication /address space /
terminal nodes / message switching / intermediate nodes / links / packet switching

A telecommunications network is a collection of.....,and anywhich are connected so as to enablebetween the terminals. Thelinks connect the nodes together. The nodes useor.....to pass the signal through the correct links and nodes to reach the correct destination terminal. Each terminal in the network usually has a uniqueso messages or connections can be routed to the correct recipients. The collection of addresses in the network is called.....

2) **Use the following words to complete the paragraph:**

Practice / shorting out / connect / a capacitor / put it / discharge / terminals / capacitors / electrical / be tested.

The first operation in testingis to discharge it. Do not discharge it bythe terminals, as this can damage the capacitor. To avoidshock, the technician should never place fingers across the.....before properly discharging the capacitor. The proper way toa capacitor is toin a protective case and.....a 20,000 Ω , 2 W resistors across the terminals. Most start..... have a bleed resistor across the terminals. This makes it so the capacitor can.....with the bleed resistor in place. Even so, it is good.....to make sure the charge has been bled off.

Section three: Grammar

1) **complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:**

1. The hotel (overlook)the bay.
2. (you think)of taking on more staff for the winter season?
3. Taxis (charge)\$25 for the journey from the airport.
4. They (renovate).....the building at the moment and it won't open unit next year.
5. The price (not/ include).....airport tax.
6. They (open)a new tour operating division and I (think).....it'll be very successful .
7. Hurry up. The bus (leave).....

2) **transform these sentences into passive form**

1. He doesn't drink the milk.
2. Marry told us a story.
3. Who killed the dog?
4. John has to help us.
5. We must preserve the tigers.

Writing:

What are the benefits of Telecommunications and networking?

Good luck