

PLĐC

Thời gian: **Không giới hạn** | Số câu: **15**

Họ và tên thí sinh: _____
Lớp / Đơn vị: _____

Số báo danh: _____
Ngày thi: _____

1. What does PLD stand for in PLDC?

- A. Programmable Logic Device
- B. Programmable Link Device
- C. Professional Learning Device
- D. Programmable Learning Device

2. What is the primary function of a PLD?

- A. Displaying graphics
- B. Implementing digital hardware
- C. Storing data
- D. Processing data

3. What is a complex PLD (CPLD)?

- A. A PLD with a complex instruction set
- B. A type of microprocessor
- C. A PLD with a larger logic capacity
- D. A type of memory chip

4. How are PLDs programmed?

- A. Using a special programming language
- B. Using a hardware description language
- C. Using an assembler
- D. Using a compiler

5. A PLD is a component used in which of the following?

- A. Digital circuits
- B. Analog circuits
- C. Power circuits
- D. Audio circuits

6. What is the difference between a PLD and a microcontroller?

- A.** A microcontroller is a type of PLD
- B.** A PLD is a type of microcontroller
- C.** A PLD implements hardware while a microcontroller is a programmable device
- D.** There is no difference

7. Which of the following is a type of PLD?

- A.** Simple Programmable Logic Device (SPLD)
- B.** Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM)
- C.** Read-Only Memory (ROM)
- D.** Static Random Access Memory (SRAM)

8. Which of the following is not a type of PLD?

- A.** Field-Programmable Gate Array (FPGA)
- B.** Complex Programmable Logic Device (CPLD)
- C.** Simple Programmable Logic Device (SPLD)
- D.** Central Processing Unit (CPU)

9. What is a FPGA?

- A.** A type of PLD
- B.** A type of CPU
- C.** A type of GPU
- D.** A type of RAM

10. Which of the following is a characteristic of a PLD?

- A.** Non-volatile memory
- B.** Volatile memory
- C.** No memory
- D.** Only read memory

11. Which language is commonly used to program PLDs?

- A.** C++
- B.** Python
- C.** VHDL
- D.** JavaScript

12. What does CPLD stand for?

- A.** Complex Programmable Logic Device
- B.** Compact Programmable Logic Device
- C.** Complex Programming Language Device
- D.** Compact Programming Language Device

13. Which of the following is not a characteristic of PLDs?

- A.** Reprogrammability
- B.** High performance
- C.** Low power consumption
- D.** High storage capacity

14. What does FPGA stand for?

- A.** Field Programmable Gate Array
- B.** Fast Programmable Gate Array
- C.** Field Programmable Graphics Array
- D.** Fast Programmable Graphics Array

15. What is the main advantage of using PLDs in digital circuits?

- A.** They are cheaper than other components
- B.** They can be reprogrammed to perform different tasks
- C.** They consume less power
- D.** They have higher processing speed

ĐÁP ÁN

Câu 1	Câu 2	Câu 3	Câu 4	Câu 5	Câu 6	Câu 7	Câu 8	Câu 9	Câu 10
A	B	C	B	A	C	A	D	A	A
Câu 21		Câu 22		Câu 23		Câu 24		Câu 25	
C		A		D		A		B	

Gợi ý / Giải thích:

Câu 1: It is related to electronics and computer hardware.

Câu 2: PLDs are used in digital circuits.

Câu 3: It is a type of PLD.

Câu 4: They are programmed using a type of language specific to hardware.

Câu 5: Think about the type of circuits where programmable logic is useful.

Câu 6: Think about their functionalities.

Câu 7: It is a type of programmable device.

Câu 8: One of these is not programmable.

Câu 9: It is a type of device that can be programmed to perform specific logic functions.

Câu 10: Think about the memory type that retains data even when power is turned off.

Câu 11: This language is used for describing digital and mixed-signal systems.

Câu 12: It is a type of PLD with more complexity.

Câu 13: PLDs are not typically used for data storage.

Câu 14: It is a type of PLD that can be programmed in the field after manufacture.

Câu 15: Think about the flexibility of PLDs.