“十二五”职业教育国家规划教材

行业模块

贯通 职业英语

IT 行业

《贯通职业英语行业模块—IT 行业》编写组

高等教育出版社

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GUANTONG ZHIYE YINGYU IT HANGYE

高等教育出版社·北京

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

贯通职业英语行业模块. IT行业 /《贯通职业英语行业模块.IT行业》编写组编. -- 北京 : 高等教育出版社, 2016.9
ISBN 978-7-04-044947-1

Ⅰ. ①贯… Ⅱ. ①贯… Ⅲ. ①IT产业－英语－高等职业教育－教材 Ⅳ. ①H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2016)第161419号

策划编辑 康黎君　　责任编辑 崔 峣　　封面设计 姜 磊　　版式设计 孙 伟
责任校对 崔 峣　　责任印制 毛斯璐

出版发行 高等教育出版社
社　　址 北京市西城区德外大街4号
邮政编码 100120
印　　刷 三河市骏杰印刷有限公司
开　　本 889mm×1194mm 1/16
印　　张 12.75
字　　数 374千字
购书热线 010-58581118
咨询电话 400-810-0598

网　　址 http://www.hep.edu.cn
　　http://www.hep.com.cn
网上订购 http://www.hepmall.com.cn
　　http://www.hepmall.com
　　http://www.hepmall.cn

版　　次 2016年9月第1版
印　　次 2016年9月第1次印刷
定　　价 32.00元

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致同学

亲爱的同学们，你们好！首先祝贺你们进入职业学校，开始为自己将来的职业生涯做准备的学习生活。同时，我们向大家献上这套《贯通职业英语》立体化系列教材，希望你们在学习时能有一种全新的感受和体验。

职业教育是立足于人的全面发展、凸显职业技能特色的素质教育。如今中高职学制贯通改革已经开始试点，为更好地满足大家多样化的学习需求，高等教育出版社率先进行了改革探索，放眼国内外优秀资源进行选材，会聚国内职教英语教学界权威人士参与编写，为大家提供了包含中职模块、高职模块和行业模块在内的《贯通职业英语》立体化系列教材。

作为本系列教材的IT行业模块，本册教材共分14个单元，每单元选取信息技术领域中一个与大家未来工作和生活息息相关的话题，内容安排由浅入深、循序渐进，语言精练生动、职业性强，配图精美，版式活泼。各单元以任务为驱动，融语言知识和专业知识学习及听、说、读、写四项技能训练于一体，旨在提升大家的语言技能与IT专业英语水平，培养大家的职业意识；模块化的设计更可以满足不同程度同学的学习需求。

本书各单元的结构如下：

❑ 热身活动（Lead-in）

由主题图片与文字构成，旨在为同学们提供新旧知识之间的有机联系，为后面的学习与训练做好准备。

❑ 听说（Listening and Speaking）

· 听录音补全对话（Listen and complete）：围绕单元主题，采用典型、简练的对话，通过情景和交际环境展示内容，同时为会话表达和口语练习提供范例。

· 角色扮演（Role play）：对话后配有互动性的角色扮演练习，帮助大家掌握并灵活运用所学内容。

❑ 阅读（Reading）

两篇与单元主题相关的小短文，文字浅显、易懂，配有简明的文前、文后练习及注释；生词表除基本常用词汇外，还包括拓展词汇。

❑ 知识拓展（Do You Know?）

介绍与阅读材料相关的文化背景知识，帮助大家扩大知识面。

❑ 语言运用（Language Practice）

对重点词汇、语法加以巩固、强化，培养大家在实际场景中的语言运用能力。

❑ 写作（Writing）

与课文内容相关的一篇简要的短文写作，有助于提高大家的仿写能力。

❑ 语法（Grammar）

以图表形式简洁直观地呈现新的语法项目，重点突出，便于掌握。

❑ 快乐时光（Fun Time）

一个与信息技术相关的小笑话或幽默等，让大家在学习之余感受更多的乐趣，提高英语学习的动力。

❑ 自我评估表（Self-checklist）

对学习效果进行自我检查，帮助大家构建个人学习的成就档案。

本教材配套录音及其他学习资源请访问“中国外语网”下载，链接地址：http://v.cflo.com.cn/r/2016053011.rar。

本教材由东北大学外国语学院赵雯教授担任总主编，东北大学外国语学院的姜蕾、刘春阳任主编，参加编写的有东北大学郝丽霞、张宜波、武芳芳、王祁和王勃然，成都纺织高等专科学校杜玮。首都师范大学刘北利、东南大学夏振邦审阅了全书。在编写过程中，我们也听取了多所职业院校专业英语教师的意见，在此一并致谢。

由于作者的知识与水平有限，不当之处在所难免，恳请大家批评指正。衷心希望本书能成为同学们的良师益友。

编　者

2016年7月

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目 录

UNIT 1 What Is a Computer? ····· 1

UNIT 2 Hardware ····· 13

UNIT 3 Software ····· 26

UNIT 4 Basic Computer Skills ····· 39

UNIT 5 Word Processing Software ····· 52

UNIT 6 Spreadsheets ····· 65

UNIT 7 Database ····· 80

UNIT 8 PowerPoint ····· 94

UNIT 9 Desktop Publishing Software ····· 107

UNIT 10 Computer Use ····· 119

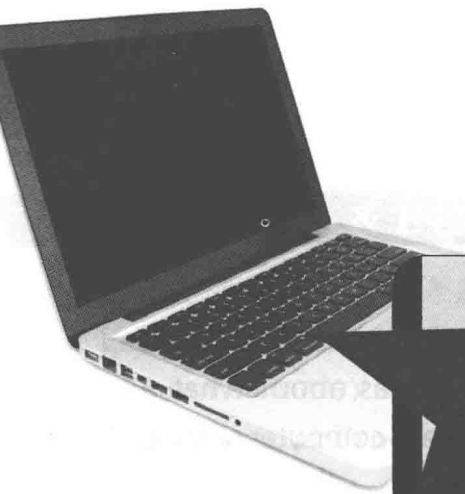
UNIT 11 Network ····· 132

UNIT 12 The Internet ····· 145

UNIT 13 Some Important Issues ····· 157

UNIT 14 Future Computers ····· 170

Words & Expressions ····· 182



UNIT 1

What Is a Computer?

Unit Goals

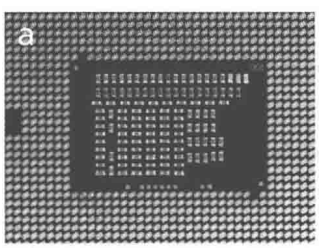
In this unit, you will be able to

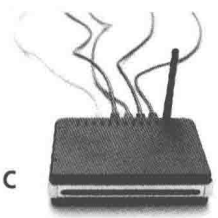
- understand listening materials about what a computer is;
- talk about computers;
- read articles about basic computer knowledge;
- write a short paragraph about computers;
- demonstrate your knowledge about what a computer is.

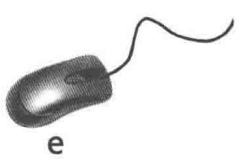
Lead-in

Picture Matching. Match the words with the pictures.

1. mouse 2. keyboard 3. monitor 4. CPU 5. router







Listening and Speaking

Listen and complete.

a. What's a computer?
b. Sure.
c. It's really fun.
d. Oh, I think it's everything.

What Is a Computer?

Different people have different ideas about what a computer is. Sarah, a student from a computer school, is asking people the question.

She is talking with her friend, Tom.

1 Sarah: Hi, Tom. What's a computer?
Tom: Well, it's just a game machine. _____.

She is asking her English teacher, Ms Lee.

2 Sarah: Good afternoon, Ms Lee. _____?
Ms Lee: _____. It's a great help to me.

She is asking Miss Wang, a secretary in an office.

3 Sarah: Excuse me, Miss. Could you tell me what a computer is?
Miss Wang: _____. It's just like a typewriter. It always keeps me busy. I don't like it at all.

Role Play

A: Excuse me, Miss / Mrs / Mr ... What's a computer?
B: Well, it's a typewriter / game machine / useful tool ...

Words & Expressions

mouse /maʊs/ *n.* 鼠标；老鼠
keyboard /ˈkiːbɔːd/ *n.* 键盘
monitor /ˈmɒnɪtə(r)/ *n.* 显示器
CPU (Central Processing Unit) *n.* 中央处理器
router /ˈruːtə(r)/ *n.* 路由器
secretary /ˈsekrətrɪ/ *n.* 秘书
typewriter /ˈtaɪpraɪtə(r)/ *n.* 打字机
talk with 与…交谈
not ... at all 一点也不
It's really fun. 它真的很有趣。
It's a great help to me. 它对我的帮助太大了。

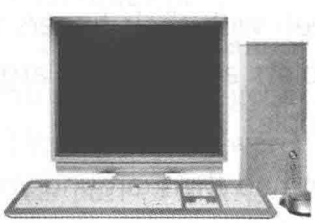
Reading

Text A

Pre-reading activities

1. Picture matching. Match the types of computers.
   1) a supercomputer
   2) a desktop computer
   3) a tablet
   4) a laptop computer

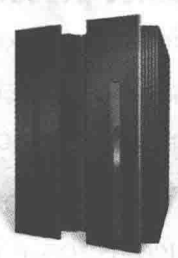
a



b

c

d



2. Do you have a computer? If yes, tell your peers about it.

3. Find the following words in the text.

supercomputer desktop computer tablet laptop computer

Reading Strategy

扫读 Scanning 也称寻读，是一种在阅读过程中查找人名、地名、年代、数据时经常会用到的阅读策略。通常阅读者在阅读时快速扫读全文，把与问题无关的词、句、段略去不读或不细读，只找到某个特定的词、词组或某个问题的相关答案即可。

Types of Computers

Computers can be found in many shapes and sizes and they are used to do many things. In this text, we will show you some types of computers.

Supercomputers are very big. They are usually larger than a classroom, and they are also very powerful.

Desktop computers are very popular and widely used. As the name shows they have most of their parts on the desk. Different parts are connected with cables. Most families can afford one nowadays.

Notebook computers are also called laptop computers. They are small enough to be put on your lap or in your briefcase. People may carry them around, but they are usually more expensive than desktop computers.

Tablet personal computers are usually shortened as tablets. They have neither mouses nor keyboards. People touch or slide on the screen with their fingers to operate tablets and use pop-up keyboard for typing. Tablets are typically larger than smartphones. They are very popular among young people.

There are also other types of **mini computers** and you can find them around you, such as those in microwave ovens, washing machines and refrigerators.

Words & Expressions

shape /ʃeɪp/ *n.* 形状
supercomputer /ˌsjuːpəkəmˈpjuːtə/ *n.* 超级计算机
powerful /ˈpaʊəfʊl/ *adj.* 强大的
connect /kəˈnekt/ *v.* 连接
cable /ˈkeɪbl/ *n.* 电缆
afford /əˈfɔːd/ *v.* 买得起；承担
tablet /ˈtæblət/ *n.* 平板电脑
screen /skriːn/ *n.* 屏幕
slide /slaɪd/ *v.* 滑动
desktop computer 台式机
laptop computer 笔记本电脑
pop-up /pɒp-ʌp/ *adj.* （计算机窗口）弹出的
smartphone /ˈsmaːrtfəʊn/ *n.* 智能手机
carry around 四处携带
such as 例如，像

True or false.

1. Supercomputers can be carried around.
2. Desktop computers are more expensive than laptop computers.
3. Different parts of notebook computers are connected with cables.
4. Tablets have neither mouses nor keyboards.
5. There are mini-computers in microwave ovens, washing machines and refrigerators.

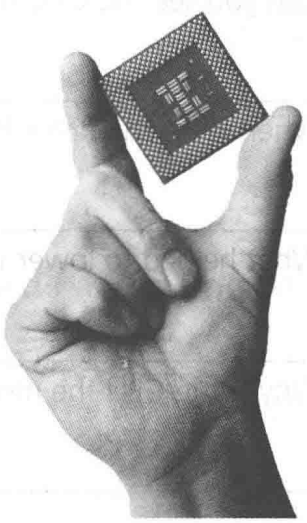
Text B

Pre-reading questions

1. Do you know which part of a computer is the most important?
2. What do the letters of CPU stand for?

What Is a CPU?

If you want to buy a new computer, it is necessary to understand what a CPU is. The letters of CPU stand for Central Processing Unit, which is the "brain" of your computer. Without the CPU, you would not be able to play games, type research papers, or surf the Internet.



Sometimes people believe the case of a computer is the CPU. In fact, you cannot see a CPU from the outside. You have to see inside to get a good look.

The first CPUs were used in the early 1960s. They were made as part of a larger computer. Once engineers figured out how to mass produce the CPU, personal computers became less expensive for the Americans.

Since the CPU is one of the most important parts of a computer, no wonder that it is also the most expensive. If your computer is more than three years old, you may want to upgrade it to a new one. A newer, faster CPU will often enable you to be a better user.

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Words & Expressions

central /'sentrəl/ *adj.* 中央的
process /'prəʊses/ *v.* 处理
unit /'juːnɪt/ *n.* 单元
surf /sɜːf/ *v.* （互联网）冲浪，浏览
case /keɪs/ *n.* 机箱
personal /'pɜːsənl/ *adj.* 个人的
upgrade /'ʌpgreɪd/ *v.* 升级
stand for 代表
in fact 事实上
figure out 想出；计算出
mass produce 批量生产
no wonder 毫不奇怪

Short-answer questions

Answer the following questions according to Text B.

1. What do the letters of CPU stand for?

_____

2. Can you see the CPU from the outside of a computer?

_____

3. When were the first CPUs used?

_____

4. What helped to lower the prices of personal computers?

_____

5. Why is the CPU the most expensive part of a computer?

_____

Notes

supercomputer 超级计算机：运算速度极快，存储容量极大，处理能力极强，但其体积庞大，所占空间较大。

desktop computer 台式机：如今台式机较为普及，已被广泛使用。它的体积相对较小，可以置于桌面，其不同的部分由电缆连接。台式机的价格便宜，大部分家庭都能买得起。

notebook computer 笔记本电脑：笔记本电脑也被称为膝上电脑(laptop computer)。它体积较小，便于携带，但通常比台式机贵。

tablet personal computer 平板电脑：通常简写成 tablet，小巧、轻便、易携带，且应用简

便，以触摸屏作为主要的输入设备，可以浏览网页、看电子书、玩游戏、听音乐、看电影和聊天等。

Do You Know?

世界上第一台数字电子计算机

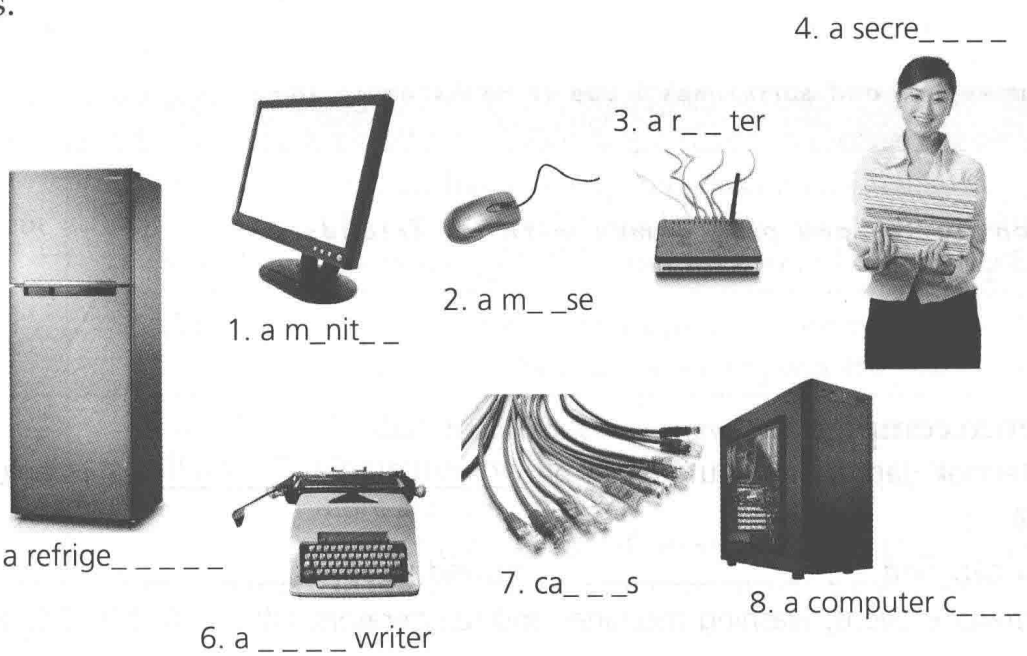
ENIAC常常被认为是世界上第一台数字电子计算机，它是全球首先采用电子技术实现的数字计算机，但因没有采用二进制数操作和存储程序控制，所以还不具备现代电子计算机的主要特征。ENIAC是在1946年2月由美国宾夕法尼亚大学莫尔学院研制成功的。它有18 800余只电子管，运算速度达到当时继电器式计算机的1 000倍。

冯·诺依曼计算机

根据冯·诺依曼原理设计的计算机，由控制器、运算器、存储器、输入输出设备和电源五部分组成。冯·诺依曼原理的重要思想是他在1946年提出的“存储和程序”原理。世界上第一台二进制数现代电子数字计算机EDSAC于1949年制成，它就是按照冯·诺依曼原理研制的。

Language Practice

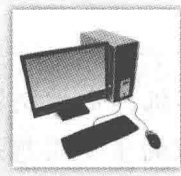
I. Fill in the blanks with the missing letters of the words according to the pictures.



Ⅱ. Complete the sentences with the words practiced above.

1. The _____ can display information on a screen.
2. _____ were invented to transfer data between computer networks.
3. Mary is working as a _____ in a small computer company.
4. In summer, if you do not put food in the _____, it easily goes bad.
5. We used to have 3 _____ in our office, and now we use computers instead.
6. You have to connect these _____ to make the computer work.
7. A _____ can help us move freely on computer screens.
8. Put the computer _____ under the desk, which will save some space on the desk.

Ⅲ. Complete the passage according to the pictures.

This is my new _____  *. Its color is* _____ *and silver. It has a nice* _____ *and a new type of* _____ *.*

The _____ *also looks nice and cool. Sometimes I use it to do my homework, and sometimes I use it to listen to some* _____ *, watch movies and play games with my friends.*

Ⅳ. Sentence completion.

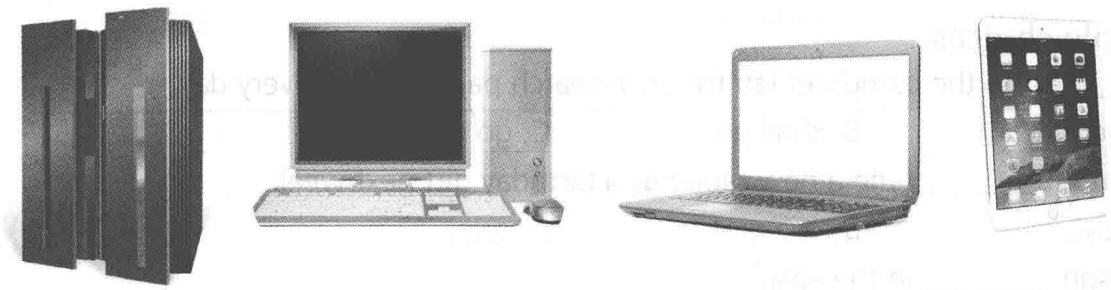
1. Notebook (laptop) computers can be _____. (笔记本电脑可以四处携带。)
2. You can find _____ around you, _____ those in microwave ovens, washing machines and refrigerators. (你可以在你周围发现微型电脑,

如微波炉、洗衣机和电冰箱中。)

3. Computers are useful in _____. (电脑在很多领域都很有用。)
4. Computers can help people _____. (电脑可以帮助人们结账。)
5. People may _____ friends online. (人们可以在网上和朋友交流。)

Writing

Fill in the blanks with the information you have got from the texts.



There are _____ types of computers. They are _____, _____, _____ and _____. Supercomputers are very big and _____. Desktop computers are very popular and _____ used. _____ are also called laptop computers. Tablets have neither mouses nor _____.

Grammar

Tense (1)		
Simple Present	do does	Students **have** a computer class every Tuesday. The e-classroom **makes** learning easier and more fun. The letters of CPU **stand for** Central Processing Unit.
Simple Past	did	In the past, computers **were** very expensive. Peter **learned** how to use a computer ten years ago.
Simple Future	shall do will do be going to do	We **shall begin** to set up a new language lab next month. Computers **will continue** to change our lives in many more amazing ways. A newer, faster CPU **will** often **enable** you to be a better user. He **is going to study** computer science at college.

常用不规则动词的现在分词与过去式的变化形式

原形	现在分词	过去式
be	being	was / were
come	coming	came
get	getting	got
go	going	went
give	giving	gave
meet	meeting	met
rise	rising	rose
buy	buying	bought

I. Multiple choices.

1. I _____ to the computer lab for my research paper almost every day.
   A. went B. shall go C. go
2. My mom _____ me a new tablet as a birthday gift next week.
   A. gave B. will give C. give
3. The sun _____ in the east.
   A. rises B. rose C. will rise
4. Lily _____ a new laptop last month.
   A. will buy B. buy C. bought
5. Linda _____ Tom at the chat-room at 6:00 every day.
   A. is going to meet B. met C. meets

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets.

Fifteen years ago, most people _____ (have) little to do with computers. Then microcomputers _____ (come) along and _____ (change) everything. Today it is easy for nearly everyone to use a computer. Writers _____ (write), artists draw, teachers teach and students learn — all on microcomputers. In the future, computers _____ (become) more and more popular.

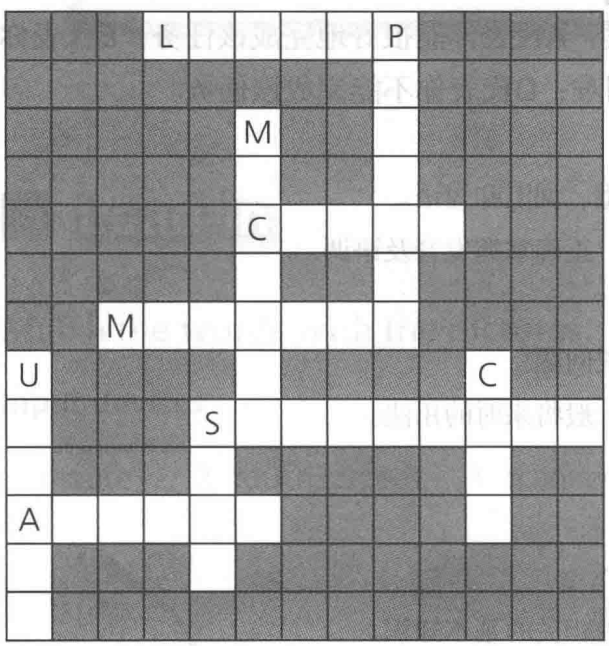
Word formation — Compounding (合成法)

合成法是把两个或两个以上的词按照一定的次序排列构成新词的方法。用这种方法构成的新词叫作复合词 (compound)。复合词是由两个或以上词素连在一起所构成的一个整体单位、表达一个单独意思的词的结合体，如：keyboard、boyfriend等。

Ⅲ. Match the words in column A with those in column B to form compound words.

A	B
1. micro	a. computer
2. washing	b. wave
3. super	c. writer
4. note	d. board
5. brief	e. top
6. type	f. case
7. key	g. book
8. lap	h. machine

Game



Across

1. Sam's dad bought a new _____ computer for him as the birthday gift.
2. You need to connect all these _____s before you turn on the computer.
3. Watch the _____, you can see what you typed in just now.
4. Linda works as a _____ to the manager in a computer company.
5. Nowadays, computers are so inexpensive that almost every family can _____ one.

Down

1. Your computer is out-of-date now. You need to _____ it to a new one.
2. It is a great fun to _____ the Internet.
3. For some people, a computer is only a game _____. But it has more functions.
4. Tablets are very _____ nowadays, especially for young people.

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