

21世纪高等院校计算机教材系列

计算机专业英语

●张强华 司爱侠 编著



课文阅读 · 听力练习



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



21 世纪高等院校计算机教材系列

计算机专业英语

张强华 司爱侠 编著



机械工业出版社

本书共 12 个单元 (Unit), 每一单元由以下几部分组成: 课文、单词、词组、缩略语、难句讲解、习题、构词法、阅读材料、参考译文、参考答案。

根据行业特点, 本书编写了“技能训练”; 精心设计了听力内容, 配备了听力光盘, 培养读者运用英语的能力; 兼顾了行业考试, 通过对历年典型试题的解析, 使读者掌握应试要领。本书包含丰富的习题, 并提供了教学课件。

本书可作为高等院校信息类专业的专业英语教材, 也可供参加计算机行业各种考试的读者备考之用, 或作为培训班教材和从业人员自学用书。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

计算机专业英语/张强华等编著. —北京: 机械工业出版社, 2007.1

(21 世纪高等院校计算机教材系列)

ISBN 7-111-19984-7

I. 计... II. 张... III. 电子计算机—英语—高等学校—教材

IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 115892 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

策 划: 胡毓坚

责任编辑: 赵 慧

责任印制: 李 妍

北京中兴印刷有限公司印刷

2007 年 1 月第 1 版·第 1 次印刷

184mm×260mm·16.75 印张·410 千字

0001—5000 册

定价: 29.00 元(含 1CD)

凡购本图书, 如有缺页、倒页、脱页, 由本社发行部调换

本社购书热线电话(010)68326294

编辑热线电话(010)88379739

封面无防伪标均为盗版

出版说明

计算机技术是一门发展迅速的现代科学技术，它在经济建设与社会发展中，发挥着非常重要的作用。近年来，我国高等院校十分注重人才的培养，大力提倡素质教育、优化知识结构，提倡大学生必须掌握计算机应用技术。为了满足教育的需求，机械工业出版社组织了这套“21世纪高等院校计算机教材系列”。

在本套系列教材的组织编写过程中，我社聘请了各高等院校相关课程的主讲老师进行了充分的调研和细致的研讨，并针对非计算机专业的课程特点，根据自身的教学经验，总结出知识点、重点和难点，一并纳入到教材中。

本套系列教材定位准确，注重理论教学和实践教学相结合，逻辑性强、层次分明、叙述准确而精炼、图文并茂、习题丰富，非常适合各类高等院校、高等职业学校及相关院校的教学，也可作为各类培训班和自学用书。

参加编写本系列教材的院校包括：清华大学、西安交通大学、上海交通大学、北京交通大学、北京邮电大学、北京化工大学、北京科技大学、山东大学、首都经贸大学、河北大学等。

机械工业出版社

前 言

IT领域发展迅速,新技术层出不穷、软件频频升级、设备不断更新。要跟上其发展步伐,就需要不断地学习。这往往有赖于从业人员的英语能力。因此,专业人士都在竭尽全力地提高自己的专业英语水平,以提高工作能力。各大专院校也都把专业英语作为必修课,以提高学生跨越行业门槛的竞争能力。

本书就是面向职场、贴近行业、强化能力的一本新教材。其特色如下:

(1) 贴近行业选择素材,面向职场强化能力。

依据当前IT行业的最新发展,精心选择了素材。课文既包括了行业的基础知识和基本概念,也介绍了常用软件及常用计算机设备,注意了最新的发展及趋势。同时,根据IT行业注重能力的特点,编写了“技能训练”。其中包括写求职信、简历及面试技巧等内容,这使得本书具有“直通职场”的特征。

(2) 有效进行听力训练,告别“无声”教材时代。

在当前IT行业的工作场合,人们越来越多地需要沟通。例如,听外国专家的技术报告、与国外合作伙伴进行技术交流、应聘面试等,都需要听说能力。现在绝大多数教材没有满足职场的这一要求,缺乏听力训练。而本书精心设计了听力内容,配备了听力光盘,以培养读者职场运用英语的能力。

(3) 突出教材特征,易学易教易用。

本书每一单元(Unit)由以下几部分组成:课文——选材得当、软硬件并重;单词——给出课文中出现的新词,读者由此可以积累计算机专业的基本词汇;词组——给出课文中的常用词组;缩略语——给出课文中出现的、业内人士必须掌握的缩略语;难句讲解——讲解课文中出现的疑难句子,培养读者的阅读理解能力;习题——既有针对课文的练习,也有针对行业考试的练习;构词法——既可以帮助读者记忆单词,也可以帮助读者“破解”新出现的词汇;阅读材料——进一步扩大读者的视野;参考译文——供读者对照学习;参考答案——可供读者检查学习效果;参考试卷(含答案)——供读者自我测试。

(4) 针对相关考试,解析讲解训练。

本书既考虑教学需要,也兼顾了计算机行业的一些考试(如软件水平考试),精选了历年的典型试题,通过解析、讲解,使读者掌握应试要领。同时,提供了代表性的真题,以供读者练习。

(5) 浓缩多年经验,提供后续支持。

本书作者已经出版了八本计算机英语教材(其中两本获奖,一本为“国家级十五规划教材”),有丰富的写作和教学经验。

本书提供教学课件,下载网址为: www.compbook.com。在使用本书过程中,如有问题,诚挚欢迎读者通过电子邮件与我们交流,也可通过出版社与我们联系。作者的E-mail地址: zqh3882355@163.com。

本书可作为高等院校信息类专业(包括计算机科学与工程、计算机应用与维护、计算机网络、软件工程、信息管理、电子商务、电子政务等专业)的专业英语教材,也可供参加计算机行业各种考试的读者备考时使用,或作为培训班教材和从业人员的自学用书。

作 者

目 录

出版说明

前言

Unit 1	1
Text	
Basic Computer Hardware Components	1
New Words	3
Phrases	4
Abbreviations	5
Notes	5
Reading	
The Computer of the Future	6
Word Building	10
Career Training	
招聘启事	12
软件水平考试试题解析	13
Exercises	14
Reference Translation	
基本的计算机硬件	16
Unit 2	19
Text	
Word: Working With Text and Style	19
New Words	24
Phrases	25
Notes	25
Reading	
William H. Gates	26
Word Building	29
Career Training	
求职信	30
软件水平考试试题解析	31
Exercises	32
Reference Translation	
Word: 使用文本和样式	34
Unit 3	38
Text	
Excel: Formulas and Functions	38
New Words	41
Phrases	42

Notes	42
Reading	
E-mail Basics	43
Word Building	47
Career Training	
个人简历	47
软件水平考试试题解析	48
Exercises	49
Reference Translation	
Excel: 公式与函数	51
Unit 4	54
Text	
PowerPoint	54
New Words	59
Phrases	60
Notes	60
Reading	
FrontPage: Getting Started	61
Word Building	65
Career Training	
面试技巧	66
软件水平考试试题解析	67
Exercises	68
Reference Translation	
PowerPoint	69
Unit 5	73
Text	
Microprocessor	73
New Words	76
Phrases	77
Abbreviations	77
Notes	78
Reading	
BIOS for Beginners	78
Word Building	83
Career Training	
名片	84
软件水平考试试题解析	85
Exercises	85
Reference Translation	
微处理器	87
Unit 6	89

Text	
Printers	89
New Words	91
Phrases	92
Abbreviations	93
Notes	93
Reading	
Scanners	94
Word Building	98
Career Training	
打电话	99
软件水平考试试题解析	100
Exercises	101
Reference Translation	
打印机	103
Unit 7	105
Text	
Files & Folder Organization	105
New Words	107
Phrases	109
Notes	109
Reading	
Search Engine	110
Word Building	112
Career Training	
约见	114
软件水平考试试题解析	115
Exercises	116
Reference Translation	
文件及文件夹组织	118
Unit 8	121
Text	
How to Choose a Password	121
New Words	124
Phrases	125
Abbreviations	125
Notes	126
Reading	
John Louis Von Neumann	126
Word Building	131
Career Training	
邀请函	132

软件水平考试试题解析	133
Exercises	134
Reference Translation	
如何选择密码	136
Unit 9	139
Text	
Computer Virus	139
New Words	141
Phrases	142
Notes	143
Reading	
How Blogs Work	144
Word Building	148
Career Training	
道歉	150
软件水平考试试题解析	151
Exercises	152
Reference Translation	
计算机病毒	154
Unit 10	157
Text	
How E-commerce Works	157
New Words	160
Phrases	161
Abbreviations	161
Notes	161
Reading	
The Elements of a Database	162
Word Building	167
Career Training	
询问观点	169
软件水平考试试题解析	169
Exercises	170
Reference Translation	
电子商务如何运作	172
Unit 11	176
Text	
C Language	176
New Words	180
Phrases	181
Abbreviations	182

Notes	182
Reading	
C++ Language	183
Word Building	187
Career Training	
信函	190
软件水平考试试题解析	191
Exercises	193
Reference Translation	
C 语言	194
Unit 12	197
Text	
Topologies	197
New Words	200
Phrases	202
Abbreviations	202
Notes	202
Reading	
OSI	203
Word Building	208
Career Training	
论文摘要	210
软件水平考试试题解析	213
Exercises	214
Reference Translation	
拓扑	216
附录	219
附录 A 计算机专业常用单词表	219
附录 B 计算机专业常用词组表	234
附录 C 计算机专业常用缩略语	240
附录 D 习题参考答案	244

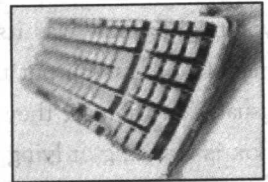
Unit 1

Text

Basic Computer Hardware Components

1. Keyboard

The keyboard is easy. We all know what a keyboard is, right? It's the thing that looks like part of a typewriter. Uh, oh, maybe you've never seen a typewriter? OK, it looks like a cellular phone, except it's bigger and has more buttons. Seriously, the keyboard is the part with the letters and numbers, where you put your hands and type. On most traditional computers, it is a separate device, connected by a cord, but it may be attached to or built into one of the other parts, particularly in a laptop computer.



2. Monitor

The monitor is the part that looks a lot like a TV set. You look at it and see pictures and words.

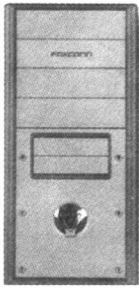


When you type things on the keyboard, the letters and numbers show up on the monitor, or at least you hope they will. The monitor is also called the Display Monitor, or just the Display, or sometimes the Video Display, or maybe just the Screen. The important thing to know about the monitor is that it is not really the computer, it's just the part that makes pictures for you to see. It is pretty common for technical support people to find out, after about half an hour on the phone, that the ordinary human being is turning the monitor on and off instead of the computer, and that's why none of their instructions have had any effect. Don't let that happen to you.

3. Computer or CPU Box

The CPU Box is the part that, well, looks like a box. CPU Box is not really a good name for it, but it will have to do until somebody comes up with a name everybody can agree on. CPU stands for Central Processing Unit, and technical people refer to the box part as the CPU Box because

that's where the CPU is, and that's where the real work gets done. Because that's where the computing is really done, the CPU component alone can be called the computer. You might hear people say, "not the screen, but the actual computer" when referring to the CPU box. Some people refer to it as the hard drive, since the hard drive is in there too, but that is confusing. The hard drive is inside the CPU Box all right, but you'll drive technical people bonkers if you call the box a hard drive, because they just don't think that way. Of course it's not logical to say that CPU is an OK name but hard drive isn't, but remember that technical people aren't normal and humor them. A box is a box, but not if it's a CPU Box.



CPU Boxes come in two special types, called Desktop and Tower. The Desktop kind is designed to lie down flat, even though you can stand it on its side if you want to. In a desktop CPU Box, you will normally find that the openings for the CD and Floppy disk drives are horizontal when the CPU Box is lying down flat. A lot of people don't keep their CPU Box lying flat on top of their desk any more, but the name has persisted. A Tower CPU Box is designed to stand up tall, so it will be easier to knock it over. Well, no, it's really supposed to stand under your desk and not take up too much floor space. In a Tower CPU Box, you will usually find that the openings for the CD and Floppy disk drives are horizontal when the CPU Box is standing up on what you might think was its side. Another clue is the writing on the box. Usually, the computer manufacturers will put the brand name and maybe the model number somewhere on the outside, usually on the part they think of as the front, and the words will be right side up when the CPU Box is standing or lying the way they had in mind when they designed it. This seems pretty complicated, and you're probably wondering why anybody cares. Unfortunately, sometimes it does matter. The parts inside the CPU Box are often different, depending on whether it was designed as a Desktop or a Tower. If you can identify which kind it is when you need help, a technical person may be able to resolve your problem more easily.

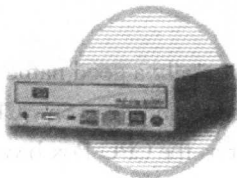
4. Mouse

The mouse is an accessory. It's almost impossible to use a modern computer without one. Besides that, a good mouse can cost almost as much as a good keyboard. In some ways, the mouse is almost as complicated as the keyboard, too. Calling the mouse an accessory is just one of those goofy things technical people do, and it's best not to disturb their delicate sensibilities.



5. External Drives

Another kind of accessory is an external drive. This is becoming more rare, as the computer manufacturers are building specialized drives, such as CD drives, into the computer's CPU Box and you don't have to attach them with lots of wires and extra plugs.



6. External Modem

Unless you have a really old computer, the modem is almost certain to be built in, inside the CPU Box, although technical people persist in thinking of it as an accessory. However, in the old days, modems really were exotic accessories that had to be attached through lots of wires and plugs.

7. Printer

Printers are still accessories, for now at least. They perform a process, transferring information onto paper, which is truly external to the other functions of the computer. On a home computer, the printer is usually wired directly to the computer, but it is common to find printers in businesses where the printer is off away from the computer and performing printing operations for several computers, rather than just one.



New Words

hardware	['hɑ:dweə]	n. 硬件
keyboard	['ki:bɔ:d]	n. 键盘
typewriter	['taɪpraɪtə]	n. 打字机
button	['bʌtn]	n. 按钮
type	[taɪp]	v. 打字 n. 类型, 典型
traditional	[trə'dɪʃənəl]	adj. 传统的, 惯例的
separate	['sepəreɪt]	adj. 分开的, 分离的, 个别的, 单独的 v. 分开, 隔离, 分散, 分别
device	[di'veɪs]	n. 装置, 设备
cord	[kɔ:d]	n. 软线
laptop		n. 便携式电脑, 膝上型电脑
monitor	['mɒnɪtə]	n. 监视器, 监控器 v. 监控
picture	['pɪktʃə]	n. 画, 图画, 照片
display	[di'spleɪ]	vt. 显示 n. 显示, 显示器
video	['vɪdiəu]	n. 视频 adj. 视频的
screen	[skri:n]	n. 屏幕
instruction	[ɪn'strʌkʃən]	n. 指令
component	[kəm'pəʊnənt]	n. 成分, 部件

drive	[draiv]	adj. 组成的, 构成的 n. 驱动器
bonkers	['bɒŋkəz]	adj. 疯狂的, 精神不正常的
logical	['lɒdʒikəl]	adj. 逻辑的, 合理的
desktop	['deskɒp]	n. 桌面, 桌上型电脑 adj. 台式的, 桌面上的
horizontal	[,hɒri'zɒntl]	adj. 水平的
manufacturer	[,mænju'fæktʃərə]	n. 制造业者, 厂商
identify	[ai'dentifai]	vt. 识别, 鉴别
resolve	[ri'zɒlv]	v. 解决
accessory	[æk'sesəri]	n. 附件 adj. 附属的, 补充的, 副的
impossible	[im'pɒsəbl]	adj. 不可能的, 不会发生的
cost	[kɒst]	n. 成本, 价钱, 代价
disturb	[dis'tɜ:b]	v. 扰乱
delicate	['delikit]	adj. 精巧的, 精致的, 灵敏的, 精密的
sensibility	[,sensɪ'biliti]	n. 敏感性, 敏感
external	[eks'tɜ:nl]	adj. 外部的 n. 外部, 外面
wire	['waɪə]	n. 电线, 金属丝
extra	['ekstrə]	adj. 额外的
plug	[plʌg]	vt. 插上 n. 插头, 插销
exotic	[ig'zɒtik]	adj. 外来的
printer	['printə]	n. 打印机
perform	[pə'fɔ:m]	vt. 执行
process	[prə'ses]	n. 过程, 作用, 方法, 程序, 步骤 vt. 加工, 处理
transfer	[træns'fə:]	n. & vt. 转写, 转印, 传输, 转移, 传递
information	[,ɪnfə'meɪʃən]	n. 信息, 消息, 资料
function	['fʌŋkʃən]	n. 功能, 作用, 函数
directly	[di'rektli]	adv. 直接地, 立即
operation	[,ɒpə'reɪʃən]	n. 运行, 操作, 实施, 作用

Phrases

build into	使……成为组成部分
show up	露出, 露面
find out	找出, 发现, 认识到, 想出

instead of	代替, 而不是……
come up with	赶上, 提出, 拿出
agree on...	对……达成协议, 对……取得一致意见
stand for	代表, 代替, 象征, 支持
refer to	提到, 谈到, 打听
refer to... as	称……为
hard drive	硬盘, 硬盘驱动器
lie down	躺下
floppy disk	软盘
stand up	竖立, 站起来
depend on	依靠, 依赖
as much as	差不多
home computer	家用计算机
away from	远离

Abbreviations

CPU (Central Processing Unit)	中央处理器
CD (Compact Disc)	光盘
modem(modulator-demodulator)	调制解调器

Notes

[1] It is pretty common for technical support people to find out, after about half an hour on the phone, that the ordinary human being is turning the monitor on and off instead of the computer, and that is why none of their instructions have had any effect.

本句中, It 是形式主语, 真正的主语是动词不定式短语 to find out, after about half an hour on the phone 做时间状语, that the ordinary human being is turning the monitor on and off instead of the computer 是一个宾语从句, 做不定式短语 to find out 的宾语。why none of their instructions have had any effect 是一个表语从句, 与 is 一起构成系表结构, 做 that 的谓语。

[2] Some people refer to it as the hard drive, since the hard drive is in there too, but that is confusing.

本句中, refer to... as 的意思是“把……称为”; since the hard drive is in there too 是一个原因状语从句; it 指前面提到的 CPU box, that 指 Some people refer to it as the hard drive。

[3] The hard drive is inside the CPU Box all right, but you'll drive technical people bonkers if you call the box a hard drive, because they just don't think that way.

本句中, if you call the box a hard drive 是一个条件状语从句, because they just don't think that way 是一个原因状语从句, 它们都修饰谓语 ll drive technical people bonkers。

all right 的意思是“确实”; drive sb. + adj. 的意思是“使某人……”, 如:

The news that his favorite team lost the game drove him mad.

[4] Usually, the computer manufacturer will put the brand name and maybe the model number somewhere on the outside, usually on the part they think of as the front, and the words will be right side up when the CPU Box is standing or lying the way they had in mind when they designed it.

本句中, they think of as the front 是一个定语从句, 修饰和限定 the part, 在该从句中, think of... as 的意思是“认为……是”, 如:

We all think of this company as the biggest one in this field in the world.

when the CPU Box is standing or lying the way they had in mind when they designed it 是一个条件状语从句, the way they had in mind 是一个方式状语, they had in mind 是一个定语从句, 修饰和限定 the way, when they designed it 是一个时间状语从句。

[5] Unless you have a really old computer, the modem is almost certain to be built in, inside the CPU Box, although technical people persist in thinking of it as an accessory.

本句中, Unless you have a really old computer 是一个条件状语从句, unless 的意思是“除非”, 等于“if... not”, 如:

I shall go there tomorrow unless I'm too busy. 如果我不太忙, 明天将到那儿去。

本句中, although technical people persist in thinking of it as an accessory 是一个让步状语从句。

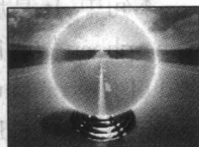
注意: 在 although 引导的让步状语从句中, 在主句中不能再用连接词 but, 但可用副词 yet, nevertheless 等。另外, 在多数情形下, 可与 though 通用。如:

Although it was so cold, he went out without an overcoat. 天气虽然很冷, 但他没有穿大衣就出去了。

Reading

The Computer of the Future

Experts predict a completely wireless world in which computers are worn by the user, electricity gives way to solar and wind power, and improvements in security enable seamless links between all personal devices.



Hobbyists of the 1980s who became the early adopters of the bulky and underpowered boxes called personal computers had almost no clue how rapidly computer technology would develop. Given the rate of growth in computer power and miniaturization in the last quarter century, it is almost mind-boggling to think about what lies around the corner.

Remember the Jetsons, the popular futuristic cartoon family? Well, most computer visionaries see the fanciful Jetson home created by TV writers in the 1960s becoming a reality. "Imagine all sorts of appliances that know when to turn themselves on and off, toasters that respond to a spoken command or phones that automatically search electronic Yellow Pages for a pizza parlor and then place your order," said Gerald Flournoy, vice president of I. T. solutions for the Millen-

nium Group.

It might be hard to imagine being tethered to computers any more closely than we are today with smartphones, wireless PDAs, and tablet PCs. But Flourney, along with other experts, sees the next major shift in computers as ushering in an era of even more portability and power.

1. Wireless Computing

James Lansford, CTO of semiconductor maker Alereon, is gearing up for a new generation of computers that will use wireless Ultra Wideband (UWB) technology to replace all of the cables that connect computer peripherals to the main PC. Think of this development as wireless USB.

"All wires will go away," Lansford said. "UWB will work like a personal area network with high data delivery at a low power."

He said the development will allow consumers to use computer peripherals the same way that Bluetooth technology operates with cell phones and laptop computers. Lansford likened the consumer benefit of UWB to that of Bluetooth on steroids, with the connection rate 500 times faster.

People will walk into a room with a UWB-enabled digital camera, for instance, and have it instantly connect to a computer and display photos. No longer will computer users have to plug devices in to USB ports to connect them. Everything, from printers and scanners to mice and keyboards, will be activated instantly.

This technology, according to Lansford, will be available next year in the form of wireless docking stations for UWB-enabled devices. "The bleeding edge of this technology will be on the shelves in time for next Christmas," he said, adding that the significant deployment will occur in 2007. The cost will follow the same pricing curve as consumers are experiencing now with Bluetooth and 802.11 wireless equipment, Lansford said.

2. Your Computer Suits You

The computer of the not-too-distant future, in addition to offering better wireless options, also will enable users to become wrapped up in their informational needs — literally. Unlike today's mobile PCs that are portable, tomorrow's computer will consist of a string of wireless devices that we will actually step into, said Brian Young, vice president of information technology at Creighton University in Omaha, Nebraska.

"Wearable devices will transform the way we live and work with computers," he said. "We'll command them through dictation and voice modules."

With miniaturized PCs that piggyback as part of our clothing, traditional peripherals like keyboards and monitors will become input devices of the past. Instead, finger movements might serve as the interface for manipulating the CPU and eyeglass-like visors might provide the video display.

"We will have computer mobility over today's portability," said Young. "We will see less reliability on traditional battery power and more power sources based on solar and wind, coupled