



教育部 高职高专 规划教材
Jiaoyubu Gaozhi Gaozhuan Guihua Jiaocai

高职高专 现代信息技术系列教材

计算机英语教程

司爱侠 张强华 编



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内 容 提 要

本书为高职高专计算机相关专业的英语教材。所选内容软件、硬件和网络并重,同时兼顾发展热点。同时遵循“E-learn”教学理念,书中提供了适当的开放性练习,以培养学生的创造性学习能力。

本书以 Unit 为单元,每一 Unit 课由以下几部分组成:课文——课文选材广泛、风格多样、切合实际;单词——给出课文中出现的新词,学生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,培养学生阅读理解能力;习题——既有针对课文的练习,也有一些开放性的练习;阅读材料——进一步扩大视野。

本书旨在切实提高读者实际使用计算机英语的能力,帮助读者学到目前最常用的、最新的计算机专业英语知识。

本书既可作为高等专科院校、高等职业院校的专业英语教材,也可供优秀的中专和职高的选用,还可作为培训班教材和供从业人员自学。

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丛书前言

江泽民总书记在十五大报告中提出了培养数以亿计高素质的劳动者和数以千万计专门人才的要求,指明了高等教育的发展方向。只有培养出大量高素质的劳动者,才能把我国的人数优势转化为人才优势,提高全民族的竞争力。因此,我国近年来十分重视高等职业教育,把高等职业教育作为高等教育的重要组成部分,并以法律形式加以约束与保证。高等职业教育由此进入了蓬勃发展时期,驶入了高速发展的快车道。

高等职业教育有其自身的特点。正如教育部“面向 21 世纪教育振兴行动计划”所指出的那样,“高等职业教育必须面向地区经济建设和社会发展,适应就业市场的实际需要,培养生产、管理、服务第一线需要的实用人才,真正办出特色。”因此,不能以本科压缩和变形的形式组织高等职业教育,必须按照高等职业教育的自身规律组织教学体系。为此,我们根据高等职业教育的特点及社会对教材的普遍需求,组织高等职业学校有丰富教学经验的老师,编写了这套《高职高专现代信息技术系列教材》。本套书已纳入教育部高职高专规划教材。

本套教材充分考虑了高等职业教育的培养目标、教学现状和发展方向,在编写中突出了实用性。本套教材重点讲述目前在信息技术行业实践中不可缺少的、广泛使用的、从业人员必须掌握的实用技术。即便是必要的理论基础,也从实用的角度、结合具体实践加以讲述。大量具体操作步骤、许多实践应用技巧、接近实际的实训材料保证了本套教材的实用性。

在本套教材编写大纲的制定过程中,广泛收集了高等职业学院的教学计划,调研了多个省市高等职业教育的实际,反复讨论和修改,使得编写大纲能最大限度地符合我国高等职业教育的要求,切合高等职业教育实际。

在选择作者时,我们特意挑选了在高等职业教育一线的优秀骨干教师。他们熟悉高等职业教育的教学实际,并有多年的教学经验;其中许多是“双师型”教师,既是教授、副教授,同时又是高级工程师、认证高级设计师;他们既有坚实的理论知识,很强的实践能力,又有较多的写作经验及较好的文字水平。

目前我国许多行业开始实行劳动准入制度和职业资格制度,为此,本套教材也兼顾了一些证书考试(如计算机等级考试),并提供了一些具有较强针对性的训练题目。

对于本套教材我们将提供教学支持(如提供电子教案等),同时注意收集本套教材的使用情况,不断修改和完善。

本套教材是高等职业学院、高等技术学院、高等专科学校教材。适用于信息技术的相关专业,如计算机应用、计算机网络、信息管理、电子商务、计算机科学技术、会计电算化等。也可供优秀职高学校选作教材。对于那些要提高自己的应用技能或参加一些证书考试的读者,本套教材也不失为一套较好的参考书。

最后,恳请广大读者将本套教材的使用情况及各种意见、建议及时反馈给我们,以便我们在今后的工作中,不断改进和完善。

编者的话

计算机行业是当今发展最快的领域之一，其极高的发展速度要求从业人员必须快速掌握最新技术，因此，对计算机从业人员的英语能力要求更高。英语水平已经成为决定工作能力的因素之一。要提高专业英语水平，就必须进行针对性的专门学习。本书的目的就在于切实提高读者实际使用计算机英语的能力。

本书具有突出的实用性，选材新颖，包括大量实用的内容，让读者可以学习到目前最常用的、最新的计算机专业英语知识，以便学以致用。

本书内容比较全面，软件、硬件和网络并重，同时兼顾发展热点。

本书遵循“E-learn”教学理念，有适当的开放性练习，以培养学生的创造性学习能力，提高学生素质。

本书作者已经出版了5部计算机英语教材（其中两部获奖），有10年的相关经验。作为专门为职业大学编写的教材，本书充分考虑了高等职业教育的特点、职业大学的学生情况、学生毕业后的就业环境、未来工作的实际要求等因素，相信教师和学生在使用本书时，尤其与其他同类教材比较后，一定有所体会。

我们愿意给使用本书的教师和学生提供帮助（如提供练习答案、参考试卷等）。在使用本书过程中，有任何问题，都可以通过电子邮件与我们交流，我们一定会给予答复。如果读者没有收到我们的回复，请再次联系。邮件标题请注明姓名及“索取计算机英语参考资料”字样，也可通过出版社与我们联系。

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也望大家不吝赐教。让我们共同努力，使本书成为一部“符合学生实际、切合行业实况、知识实用丰富、严谨开放创新”的优秀教材。

编者

2003. 4

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Text

The Elementary Components of PC (1)

1. Processor

Your processor is the brain of your computer. It is also referred to as the microprocessor or CPU. It interprets all the instructions that it receives from various devices and then executes those instructions, such as telling your printer to print. The faster the processor, generally the faster the computer will usually be able to perform those instructions and tasks, thus games can play more smoothly and spreadsheets can calculate more quickly.



(1) Intel Pentium® 4

The new Pentium® 4 is Intel's most powerful processor for the desktop, it improves performance on today's high-end applications and emerging Internet demands.



(2) Intel Pentium® 4 Processor-M

Based on the same technology as the popular desktop Pentium 4 processor, the Mobile Pentium 4 processor features similar architecture optimized for battery life and other mobile computing needs. The highest-performance processors are available in the mobile space, Mobile Pentium 4 processor-based systems help provide the same powerful computing experience desktop users have come to expect. Unequaled in 3D tasks, Mobile Pentium 4 processor also offers increased performance for emerging web-based activities and multitask oriented users. Mobile Pentium 4 processors also boast a 400 MHz Processor Support Bus!

(3) Intel Pentium® III Processor-M

Intel's latest, fastest, and most efficient processors recommended for mobile users who demand the highest performance available at reasonable prices. Pentium III processors-M offer higher bin speeds and better battery life as a result of a "die shrink" which utilizes a 0.13 micron manufacturing process compared to the 0.18 micron process used on previous Pentium III processors. Platforms using these processors deliver the



highest, fastest and most efficient performance of any mobile platforms in the business environment.

(4) Intel Celeron®

With an Intel Celeron® processor-based desktop PC, you get a useful tool for the most common applications — from finance management to the Internet and interactive games — at a terrific value.



2. Memory

Random Access Memory (RAM) is the workhorse behind the performance of your computer. Working as a foot soldier for your processor, RAM temporarily stores information from your operating system, applications, and data in current use. This gives your processor easy access to the critical information that makes your programs run. The amount of RAM you have determines how many programs can be executed at one time and how much data can be readily available to a program. It also determines how quickly your applications perform and how many applications you can easily toggle between at one time. Simply put, the more RAM you have, the more programs you can run smoothly and simultaneously.

3. Hard Drive

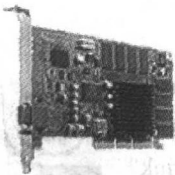
The hard drive is the primary storage unit of the computer. It is where the operating system, applications, files and data are kept. If you use your computer for digital video, audio file storage or you like to work with intense applications, you should consider buying a larger size hard drive.

There are three primary considerations when choosing hard drives:

- **Storage Capacity:** Hard drive storage capacity is measured in GigaBytes. One GigaByte (GB) equals one thousand MegaBytes (MB). When calculating hard drive needs, consider the size and number of applications, whether you use your computer to edit video files or to store large audio files. The larger the hard drive capacity, the more you'll be able to store on your hard drive.

- **Rotational Speed:** Rotational speed is a major factor in hard drive selection as it determines how quickly data can be retrieved. Typical rotational speeds are 5400 RPM or 7200 RPM. The higher the RPM (revolutions per minute), the less time you'll spend waiting for your computer to access files.

- **Interface:** The interface is the link between the hard drive and the computer used to transfer data. Most hard drives support either ATA-66 or Ultra ATA-100. Advanced Technology Attachment (ATA) is an industry standard interface. An Ultra ATA-100 hard drive is a faster interface than an ATA-66 hard drive.



4. Video Card

A video card is the part of your computer that transforms video data into the visual display you see on your monitor. The video solution plugs into your computer's motherboard, and is responsible for decoding and processing the video signal. The quality of video

you see on your monitor depends on both the video card and the monitor you choose. More video card memory and faster graphics processors can result in more stunning and enjoyable visual effects when running games and programs with detailed graphic design.

Today's video cards provide all the capabilities and features you need for basic home and home office use. A high quality video card will further enhance the images you see in games, video, and movies, and will provide smooth, life-like reproductions of actual characters and scenes. If you're a serious gamer or a graphics designer, you'll need the 3D enhancements and higher refresh rates that an Nvidia Geforce3 video card will provide.

The following specs should be considered when deciding which video card is best for your needs.

(1) Memory

Video cards have their own memory, which is reserved for storing graphical images. Video memory frees the computer's RAM, so the computer's memory does not have to store graphics. Video memory is available in standard sizes: 16MB, 32MB, 64MB and 128MB. The size of video memory determines the amount of resolution and the number of colors that can be displayed by your monitor. Typically, a card with a higher memory capacity will be capable of more advanced rendering and support for 2-D and 3-D graphics. Video cards can be either SDR (single data rate) or DDR (double data rate) memory based. DDR (double data rate) memory provides twice the memory bandwidth of single data rate (SDR) memory video card. The amount of memory is the first item you see in the description of your video card:

ex. **128MB DDR NVIDIA® Geforce4 Ti 4600**

The type of memory usually follows:

ex. **128MB DDR NVIDIA® Geforce4 Ti 4600**

(2) Processor

In addition to memory, video cards have their own graphics processor for creating images.

A graphics processor is specially designed for computing graphical transformations, and it achieves faster graphics results than the general-purpose CPU used by the computer. Our integrated graphics solution uses the CPU of your computer to create graphics, so it will not render pictures as quickly as a video card with its own processor. It takes thousands of calculations to produce even basic images on your monitor. The video card processor is also known as the controller or graphics engine. The video card manufacturer follows the amount of memory in the title of your video card:

ex. **128MB NVIDIA® Geforce4 Ti 4600**. NVIDIA is the company that produces the video card.

The video card controller (or processor) usually follows:

ex. **128MB NVIDIA® Geforce4 Ti 4600**.

Another common feature of video cards is the register width or data width. The wider the register, the more data the processor can manipulate with each instruction. Larger registers make a video card faster. Most of mid and high end video cards have 128-bit accelerators. 16MB ATI Rage Ultra video card has a 64-bit accelerator. Please see the Details page for the specifications of each of our video cards.

5. Monitors

When purchasing a monitor, there are several things to consider.

(1) Sizes

Monitors are measured in inches and refer to the diagonal length from one corner of the monitor box to the other. The actual viewable area (or screen measurement) is the measurement in parentheses and labeled vis (viewable image size). So you will see monitors listed like this: 17" (16.0 vis).

Keep in mind that most monitors are as deep as they are wide so if space is a limitation, you should consider purchasing a flat panel monitor.

(2) Quality

Monitor quality is measured in dot pitch or strip pitch. The lower the number of pitch, the sharper the images. A measurement of 0.27mm is average for dot pitch. Monitor quality can also be measured in pixels referring to the resolution. The higher the resolution, the more that can fit onto the screen.

(3) Design

Most monitors are shadow mask or aperture grille in design. If a monitor doesn't say what kind it is, it's probably a shadow mask. Shadow mask monitors clearly display text and graphics. The other kind of monitor, an aperture grille, is also known as a Trinitron. It's known for displaying richer colors and clearer images. Some monitors may also be referenced as having flat screens. Flat screens will appear different than traditional monitors because they are not slightly rounded and typically don't distort the display as much.

(4) Benefits

Monitors with Trinitron Technology can give you:

- An exceptionally crisp picture.
- A high-phosphor surface for bright images.
- Increased contrast due to darker glass.
- Reduced reflection.
- Enhanced color purity.

6. Sound Card

In order to hear sound playback from your computer, your system must contain an integrated audio solution or a sound card, as well as speakers. A sound card or integrated audio solution gives your computer the ability to send sound through speakers, record sound from a microphone connected to your computer, or even manipulate sound stored on a disk. A high quality sound card can turn your computer into an exciting multimedia entertainment system. When choosing which audio solution is right for you, consider the impact sound will have on your overall computing experience.

Sound cards allow you to listen to music CD's, enjoy the intense sound effects in your DVD

movies, and record & edit audio files. Our higher-end sound cards also support 3D sound enhancements and joystick/MIDI support for the ultimate gaming adventure. Your choice of sound card and speaker system can greatly enhance your computer's sound quality and your overall audio experience.

When selecting your audio solution, please consider the following attributes.

(1) Polyphony

Polyphony is the number of discrete instrument "voices" or sounds you can hear when listening to a MIDI file. The more voices, the less chance that a note will be missed when playing a song in MIDI format. Sound on your PC is also produced by digital audio streams, such as music files produced by MP3, WAV and WMA audio sources.

The number of discrete MIDI instrument voices on the Turtle Beach Santa Cruz DSP Sound Card is limited only by the PC processor speed. Combined with the ability to play up to 96 discrete digital audio streams, Santa Cruz can reproduce a virtually unlimited number of sounds on your PC for optimum sound depth, clarity and detail. The SB Live! sound card offers 1 024 software voices.

(2) Environmental Audio (EA)

Environmental Audio adds intense audio realism to your movies and crisp sound effects to your games. EAX Environmental Audio's powerful effects create a real-world audio experience for gamers. Hear monsters creeping up behind you in your games. Record and enjoy your favorite MP3 songs with a "concert hall," "jazz club," or other environment effects. Enjoy cinematic 5.1 audio with your movies. You'll be amazed at the difference EAX makes to your sound. Both the SB Live! Digital Sound card and the Turtle Beach Santa Cruz DSP Sound card support EAX 3D sound.

(3) Other Features

Both the SoundBlaster Live! and the Turtle Beach Santa Cruz sound cards support Joysticks and MIDI devices (Musical Instrument Digital Interface). MIDI is a standard for representing music electronically, and computers that have a MIDI interface can record sounds created by a synthesizer and manipulate the data to produce new sounds.

The Turtle Beach Santa Cruz DSP Sound Card is the only card in our lineup with the prestigious THX certification from Lucas Films. THX is a set of technical standards established by the engineers at the world-renowned production company, Lucasfilm Ltd. For more information on THX certified Dimension systems, click here:

http://www.dell.com/us/en/dhs/topics/segtopic_thx.htm.

New Words

processor ['prəusesə] <i>n.</i>	处理器
microprocessor [,maikrə'prəsesə] <i>n.</i>	微处理器
interpret [in'tə:prɪt] <i>vt.</i>	解释
instruction [in'strʌkʃən] <i>n.</i>	指令
device [di'vaɪs] <i>n.</i>	设备
execute ['eksɪkju:t] <i>vt.</i>	执行

print [print] <i>vi.& vt.</i>	打印
printer ['printə] <i>n.</i>	打印机
perform [pə'fɔ:m] <i>vt.& vi.</i>	执行
spreadsheet ['spredʃi:t] <i>n.</i>	电子表格
Pentium ['pentəm] <i>n.</i>	奔腾
desktop ['deskɒp] <i>n.</i>	计算机桌面
mobile ['məubail] <i>a.</i>	可移动的; 轻便的
multitask ['mʌlti,tɑ:sk] <i>n.</i>	多任务
boast [bəʊst] <i>vi.& vt.</i>	自夸, 以有……而自豪
bus [bʌs] <i>n.</i>	总线
micron ['maikrən] <i>n.</i>	微米
workhorse ['wɜ:kho:s] <i>n.</i>	广为应用的设备
platform ['plætfɔ:m] <i>n.</i>	平台
Celeron ['selərən] <i>n.</i>	赛扬
access ['ækses] <i>n.</i>	访问, 存取
storage ['stɔ:ridʒ] <i>n.</i>	存储器
interface ['intə(:)feis] <i>n.</i>	接口, 界面
motherboard ['mʌðəbɔ:d] <i>n.</i>	主板
decode [,di:'kəʊd] <i>vt.</i>	解码
monitor ['mɒnitə] <i>n.</i>	显示器, 监视器
image ['imɪdʒ] <i>n.</i>	图像
bandwidth ['bændwidθ] <i>n.</i>	带宽
picture ['pɪktʃə] <i>n.</i>	图片
bit [bit] <i>n.</i>	位; 比特
Trinitron ['trɪni,tɾən] <i>n.</i>	单枪三束式彩色显像管
audio ['ɔ:diəu] <i>a.</i>	音频的, 声音的
<i>n.</i>	声音
microphone ['maɪkrəfəʊn] <i>n.</i>	麦克风, 扩音器
joystick ['dʒɔɪ,stɪk] <i>n.</i>	操纵杆
polyphony [pə'lɪfəni] <i>n.</i>	复调音乐, 多音
high-end ['haɪend] <i>a.</i>	高端的
resolution [,rezə'lju:ʃən] <i>n.</i>	分辨率

Phrases

be referred to as...	被称为……
interactive game	交互式游戏
operating system	操作系统
at one time	同时
rotational speed	转速
video card	视频卡
refresh rate	刷新速率
flat panel monitor	平板显示器
dot pitch	点距

shadow mask	阴罩式, 彩色显示器阴罩
sound card	声卡
digital audio stream	数字音频流

Abbreviations

CPU (Central Process Unit)	中央处理器
3D (3 Dimension)	三维
MHz (MegaHertz)	兆赫
PC (Personal Computer)	个人计算机
RAM (Random Access Memory)	随机存储器
MB (MegaByte)	兆字节
SDR (Single Data Rate)	单精度数据速率
DDR (Double Data Rate)	双精度数据速率
VIS (Viewable Image Size)	可视图像尺寸
MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface)	乐器的数字化接口
MP3 (MPEGlayer 3)	一种音频压缩规格
WAV (Wave)	波形
DSP (Digital Signal Processing)	数字信号处理
EA (Environmental Audio)	环境音频, 环境声频

Notes

- [1] The faster the processor, generally the faster the computer will usually be able to perform those instructions and tasks, thus games can play more smoothly and spreadsheets can calculate more quickly.

本句用比较级 The faster..., the faster...表示“……越快, ……越快”。

本句意为:

一般来讲, 处理器的速度越快, 计算机通常能够执行指令和任务的速度就越快。这样, 游戏可以玩得更顺畅, 电子表格的运算可以进行得更快。

英语中常用比较级来表示递进关系“越……, 越……”。例如本文中的句子:

Simply put, the more RAM you have, the more programs you can run smoothly and simultaneously. (简而言之, 你的RAM越大, 你能够顺利且同时运行的程序就越多。)

The larger the hard drive capacity, the more you'll be able to store on your hard drive. (硬盘驱动器的容量越大, 其中可以存储的信息就越多。)

- [2] Based on the same technology as the popular desktop Pentium 4 processor, the Mobile Pentium 4 processor features similar architecture optimized for battery life and other mobile computing needs.

本句中, Based on的意思是“基于”, 等于“Built on”; 谓语动词是 features, 意思是“具有……的特点”; optimized for battery life and other mobile computing needs 是一过去分词短语, 修饰和限定 similar architecture。