普通高等教育规划教材 · 专业英语系列

计算机专业英语

丛书主编　翁家彧
本书主编　高丽娣　　副主编　黄怡　肖苏

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序 言

“专业英语系列教材”是普通高等教育规划教材，适值我国高等教育十二五规划启动之年，即将由辽宁科学技术出版社正式出版。

当前，我国高等教育正面临重大改革，教育部提出的“以就业为导向”的指导思想，为我们研究人才培养的新模式提供了明确的目标和方向。深化教学改革和人才培养模式改革，根据社会的实际需求，培养具有特色鲜明的人才，是我们面临的重大课题。在认真领会教育部指导思想后，我们提出了完全符合就业和学生成才需要的培养目标，即“外语强、技能硬、综合素质高”。新的变化必然带来办学理念、教学内容、课程体系、教学方法等一系列的改革。为此，我们组织具有多年教学经验的英语教师，经过反复探讨、论证和修改，编写出这套“专业英语系列教材” 。

本套系列教材贯彻了“理念创新、内容创新、方法创新”的原则，进行了大胆的改革实践，主要面向信息技术、数字媒体技术等相关专业，涵盖了基础英语、软件技术专业英语、多媒体技术专业英语等多个专业方向。层次分明，实践性强，重点突出能力培养，使学生能直接获得就业岗位需要的专业外语技能训练。

本套系列教材是参考国内多所院校编写的外语教材，并结合大连软件学院学生的实际情况，有选择地改编和扩充了原教材的内容，使教材更符合学生的特点，具有更好的实用性和拓展性。

本套教材可供高等院校相关专业英语教学使用，也是广大专业技术人员自学的参考书之一。

我恳切希望，大家在使用教材的过程中，及时提出批评和意见，以利于我们进一步修改。我相信经过大家的共同努力，这套教材一定能成为特色鲜明、紧贴就业岗位、大家喜爱的优秀教材。

翁家彧

2012年春于大连

前　言

英语与计算机虽然是两门相对独立的应用技能，但计算机的发展又和英语息息相关，不可分割。对于计算机专业的学生来讲，英语学习显得尤为重要。本书是以计算机基础为载体的英语应用型教材，适用于计算机相关专业的高职高专学生。目前，计算机英语类教程偏少且难度普遍过大，偏重理论，忽略了对学生实际应用能力的培养。因此，针对高职高专院校的计算机相关专业学生，特编写了此教材。

本教材的特色如下：

◆ 每一章都是围绕着一条主线来展开，使学生能够从听、说、读、写、译、用各方面来体会英语与计算机结合的美妙之处。

◆ 以提问的方式进行热身，给学生创造口语表达的机会。

◆ 教材中Dialogues的素材均与Passage相对应，语境与学生的现实生活息息相关。用词简短且易于理解，非常适合于情景对话。

◆ 精心编造及挑选的例句能帮助学生更好地理解和使用新词汇。

◆ Passage难度适中，篇幅小且配有插图，适用于高职高专英语课堂。

◆ 课后习题题型的多样化及与Passage的紧密结合，既有利于培养学生的日常交际用语，又有助于理解及活用本单元的新词汇。

◆ 适当加入的语法知识有助于学生通过大学英语过级考试。

◆ 应用型文体的写作题材与大学英语AB级的作文题型相一致。

本书共分8个单元，分别为计算机的重要性、计算机的类型、中央处理器与内存、输入与输出设备、操作系统、办公自动化、因特网以及计算机的应用。每个单元由两个Part（部分）和一个Practical Application（实际应用）组成。其中，每个Part包含5个项目：Warming up、Dialogues、Key words & Sentences、Passage和Practicing。每个Practical Application包含两个Task: Grammar Snap和Applied Writing.

◆ Warming up(热身)：由三四个简短的问题构成，通过学生间的讨论与回答引出单元主题。

◆ Dialogues(对话)：生活化的场景设定以及通俗易懂的表达方式将单元主题提前抛出来，为passage做铺垫。

◆ Key words & Sentences(重点词汇与句子)：将正文中的关键词汇与句子提取出来，以译文、例句等方式呈现在学生面前，便于记忆与学习。

◆ Passage(正文)：选材合理实用，用词浅显易懂，非常适合计算机类高职高专学生使用。

◆ Practicing(练习)：每个章节的练习都包括“回答问题”、“用所给词的正确形式填

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空”、“补全对话”和“翻译句子”4个部分。多样化的习题模式能够有效帮助学生全方位地练习英语。

◆ Grammar Snap(语法快餐)：本书共涵盖了动词的时态、被动语态、虚拟语气、主谓一致、感叹句、倒装句、反义疑问句、定语从句等8种英语语法。

◆ Applied Writing（应用文写作)：本书涉猎了8种应用文写作的文体，即感谢信、祝贺信、邀请函、道歉信、请假条、备忘录、通知和电子邮件。

从内容的设置上来看，本教材涉猎面广，实用性强；从篇章的深度来看，浅显易懂，举一反三。是一本真正适合高职高专类学生使用的计算机英语教材。

本书在编写过程中得到了肖刚强教授的悉心指导和教研室同事们的大力支持，在此深表感谢。

由于编者水平有限，疏漏不足之处在所难免，恳请广大师生多多指教。

编 者

2012年1月

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Unit One Importance of Computer
计算机的重要性

Part 1 Origin 起源

Section A: Warming up

Test yourself:

→ Guess when was the first computer made?

→ Do you know in which country the first computer was made?

→ How much do you know about the origin of computer?

Section B: Dialogues

Model 1

On Campus

David and Jane are good friends in the same college. They come across on campus.

David: Hi, Jane!

Jane: Hi, David! How is everything?

David: Fine. What about you?

Jane: As usual. Where are you going?

David: My computer is broken, and I need to have it repaired. You have lesson?

Jane: Yes, I go to attend Computer Science lesson.

David: Oh, hurry up! It's time for class.

Jane: OK, see you. Take care!

David: See you.

Model 2

In the Classroom

Li Lei and Liu Nan are talking in the classroom before IT English class.

Li Lei: Hi, Liu Nan. Have you looked through the new lesson today?

Liu Nan: No, what does it talk about?

Li Lei: It talks about the origin of computer.

Liu Nan: The origin of computer? Do you have any idea about it?

Li Lei: I know only a little about it, though I am interested in computer.

Liu Nan: Me too. So let's study carefully later.

Li Lei: Sure.

Section C: Key words & Sentences

★Key words:

1. origin ['ɔridʒin] *n.* 起源

   E.g. Do you know the origin of computer? 你知道计算机的起源吗?

2. campus ['kæmpəs] *n.* 校园

   E.g. Our campus is very beautiful. 我们的校园非常漂亮。

3. repair [ri'pɛə] *n.* 维修，修理

   E.g. My computer needs to be repaired. (= My computer needs repairing) 我的电脑需要维修。

4. electronic [ilek'trɔnik] *adj.* 电子的

   E.g. There are many electronic equipments in our school. 我们学校有许多电子设备。

5. huge [hju:dʒ] *adj.* 巨大的

   E.g. The earlier computers are huge in size. 早期的计算机型号巨大。

6. weigh [wei] *v.* 重……；称重量

   E.g. My computer weighs 2 kilograms. 我的电脑2千克重。

7. generation [ˌdʒenə'reiʃən] *n.* 时代

   E.g. There are four generations in computer history. 电脑的发展经历了4代。

8. vacuum tube 真空管，电子管

   E.g. Computers in the first generation were made up of vacuum tubes. 第一代计算机由电子管构成。

9. component [kəm'pəunənt] *n.* (机器、设备等的)构成要素；零件；成分

   E.g. A computer consists of thousands of components. 电脑由成千上万个部件组成。

10. calculation ['kælkjəˌleiʃən] *n.* 计算

    E.g. Did I make any errors in my calculation? 我计算中有没有出差错?

11. transistor [træn'sistə] *n.* 晶体管

    E.g. Transistors are much smaller than vacuum tubes. 晶体管比电子管小得多。

12. integrated ['intəˌgreitid] *adj.* 集成的，完整的

    E.g. The integrated circuits inside a computer is complex. 电脑内部的集成电路很复杂。

13. circuit ['sə:kit] *n.* 电路

E.g. A short circuit put the machine out of action. 短路使机器停转。

14. minicomputer ['minikəm,pju:tə] *n.* 微型电脑

E.g. PC belongs to minicomputer. 个人电脑属于微型电脑。

15. operate ['ɔpəreit] *v.* 操作，运转

E.g. The computer in our office is not operating properly. 我们办公室的电脑运转不正常。

★Key sentences:

1. The first computer was huge and slow. 第一台电脑又大又慢。
2. There are four generations in computer history. 电脑的发展经历了4代。
3. Vacuum tubes are the main components of computers. 电子管是计算机的主要组成部件。
4. Minicomputers are easy to operate. 微型电脑容易操作。
5. Now, computers are widely used in almost all fields. 现在电脑广泛应用于各领域。

Section D: Passage

The Development of Computer

The first computer in the world is called ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer). It was made in America in 1945. The machine was huge, and weighed 30 tons. Its speed was quite slow, but its price was quite high. However, it meant the beginning of the computer age.

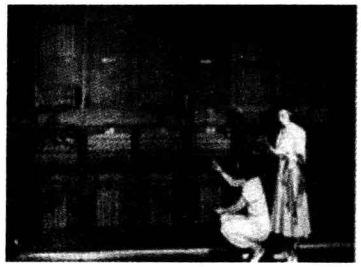
There are four generations in computer history.

The first generation (1945–1958): Vacuum tubes

Vacuum tubes are the main components of computers. The features in this generation are huge, slow, and difficult to give off heat. And they were used in scientific research and engineering calculation.

The second generation (1959–1964): Transistors

Compared to vacuum tubes, transistors have many advantages: they are smaller, and require less power than vacuum tubes, so they give off less heat.

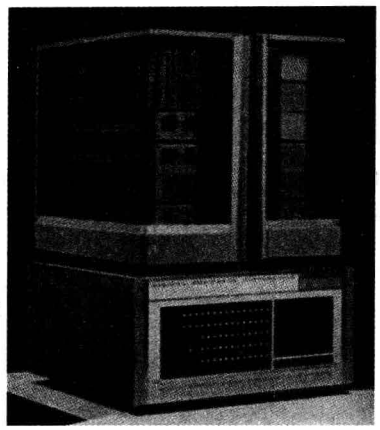


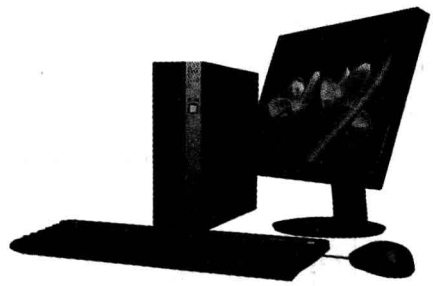
The third generation (1965–1970): Integrated Circuits

Integrated circuits led to the development of smaller and cheaper computers, called minicomputers. Although still too expensive, they were relatively simple to operate.

The fourth generation (1971–now): Large Scale Integrated Circuits

Computers in this generation are small, fast, and cheap. Now, they are used in almost all fields, and they are available for most common people.





Section E: Practicing

Activity I

Short Answer Questions

Read the passage again and answer the following questions.

1.What is the main idea of this passage?

2. When and where was the first computer made?

3. How many generations are there in computer history? What are they?

4. Do you think there will be the fifth generation?

Activity II

Fill in the blanks with proper words given in the table, and change the forms if necessary.

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operate	origin	electronic	huge
weigh	repair	field	component

1. My camera doesn't work, but I can't _____ it myself.
2. How much does your computer _____ ?
3. Scientists have made great achievements in natural science _____ .
4. Earlier computers are _____ and slow.
5. There are many _____ inside a computer.
6. There is a(n) _____ clock on the wall.
7. I know nothing about the _____ of computer.
8. The machine doesn't _____ properly.

Activity Ⅲ

Complete the following dialogues with the words or expressions below, and then role-play it with your partner.

At the Bookstore

pity	well	dictionary	for	version	just

Shop Assistant: What can I do for you?
Customer: I am looking for a Computer English _____ and a book about the history of computer.
Shop Assistant: How about this one? It's sold _____ .
Customer: Let me have a look. Oh, it's _____ what I want to buy.
Shop Assistant: And the book, do you want English or Chinese _____ ?
Customer: I'd like English version.
Shop Assistant: Sorry, we don't have such books.
Customer: What a _____ ! Well, I'll pay _____ the dictionary.

Activity Ⅳ

Translate the following sentences into English or Chinese.

1. 早期的电脑又大又慢。

_____

2. 计算机的主要组成部分有哪些?

_____

3. 我的电脑坏了，需要修。

4. 我下午有计算机科学课。

5. Computers in the third generation are smaller and require less power.

6. Integrated circuit computers are relatively simple to operate.

7. Computers are used widely in all kinds of fields.

8. Nowadays computers are available for common people.

Part 2 Importance 重要性

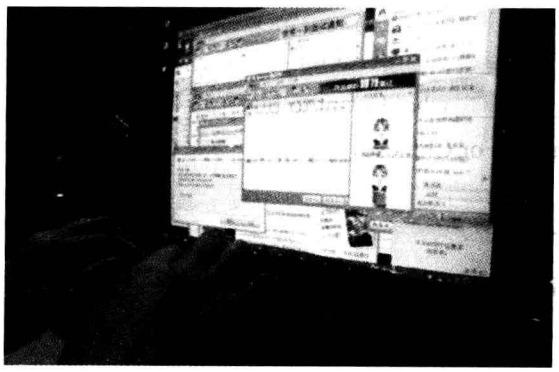
Section A: Warming up

Test yourself:

→ **Do you think computer is very important in our daily life?**

→ **What do you usually do with your computer?**

→ **In your opinion, what else can a computer do?**



Section B: Dialogues

Model 1

In the Dorm

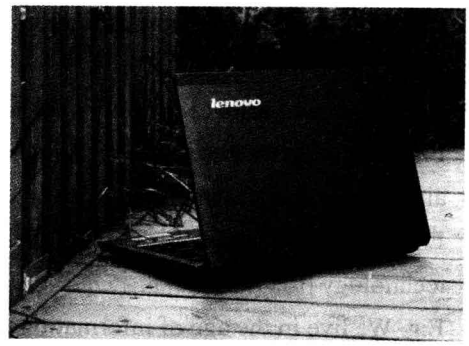
This is a dialogue between two students in the dorm.

A: Do you have our class schedule for this term?
B: Yes, it's in my computer. Wait a minute. Oh, it's here.
A: How many courses do we have?
B: In this term we have to learn six courses.
A: Do we still have Computer Science?
B: Yes. And we have three Computer lessons a week.
A: Great! Computer is my favorite subject. And it's very useful.
B: I agree. Nowadays Computer and English are the most important.

Model 2

In the Classroom

Miss Liu and Lin Tao are talking during the break time in the classroom.



Miss Liu: Do you have a computer, Lin Tao?
Lin Tao: Yes, my father bought a Lenovo notebook computer for me when I entered the college.
Miss Liu: Good. A computer is important for your study, right?
Lin Tao: Yes, almost everyone in our class owns a computer.
Miss Liu: Computers are so common in our daily life.
Lin Tao: And so helpful!
Miss Liu: You are right. Computers are used in almost all fields.

Section C: Key words & Sentences

★Key words:

1. useful ['ju:sful] *adj.* 有用的，有益的
   E.g. She gave us some useful information. 她给了我们一些有用的信息。
2. helpful ['helpful] *adj.* 有帮助的
   E.g. Computers are very helpful to us. 电脑对我们很有帮助。
3. tool [tu:l] *n.* 工具
   E.g. You should take good care of these tools. 你应该爱护好这些工具。
4. irreplaceable [ˌiri'pleisəbl] *adj.* 不可替代的
   E.g. Computers play a great role in our life, which are irreplaceable. 电脑对我们的生活起到了很大的作用，是不可替代的。

5. convenient [kən'vi:njənt] *adj.* 方便的

E.g. With computers, our life is more and more convenient. 有了电脑，我们的生活越来越方便。

6. network ['netwə:k] *n.* 网络

E.g. They have developed a marketing network. 他们已经形成了一个销售网络。

7. simplify ['simplifai] *v.* 简化

E.g. The subject is quite complex, and hard to simplify. 这个题目十分复杂，并且难以简化。

8. procedure [prə'si:dʒə] *n.* 程序，步骤

E.g. The next procedure is as follows. 下一个步骤如下。

9. complex ['kɔmpleks] *adj.* 复杂的

E.g. This is a complex problem. 这是一个复杂的问题。

10. education [ˌedju:'keiʃən] *n.* 教育

E.g. She has had a good education. 她受过良好的教育。

11. communication [kəˌmju:ni'keiʃən] *n.* 通信

E.g. Computer has become an important means of communication. 电脑已成为一个重要的通信工具。

12. entertainment [ˌentə'teinmənt] *n.* 娱乐

E.g. This is an interesting entertainment. 这是一项有趣的娱乐。

13. aid [eid] *n.* 帮手，助手

E.g. He is able to read this without the aid of a dictionary. 他不用字典就能够读懂这个。

14. technology [tek'nɔlədʒi] *n.* 技术

E.g. We live in the age of information technology. 我们生活在信息技术时代。

15. skill [skil] *n.* 技能

E.g. He is a writer of great skill. 他是位写作技巧高超的作家。

★Key sentences:

1. Computers are main tools for learning, working and other aspects of life.
电脑是学习、工作以及生活其他方面的主要手段。
2. Whatever you do, you will find computers irreplaceable.
无论你做什么，你都会发现电脑是不可替代的。
3. Computers have changed our lives in various ways.
电脑以各种方式改变了我们的生活。
4. With computers, life is easier and more convenient than before.
有了电脑，生活比以前更加容易，更加方便。
5. Computers are useful aids to us.
电脑是我们有用的帮手。

Section D: Passage

Why are Computers so Important?

In the information age, computers are main tools for learning, working and other aspects of life. Wherever you go, you will find computers being used; whatever you do, you will find computers irreplaceable.

Computers have changed our lives in various ways. With computers, life is easier and more convenient than before; with computers, especially with computer networks, people are nearer to each other, and it seems that the world is even small. Computers help us simplify working procedures, finish complex tasks, and save lots of time. They are widely used in all fields of society: education, research, medical treatment, communication, tourism, finance, business, entertainment, and so on.

Computers are useful aids to us. Without computers, the world would be terrible. For us, grasping computer technology is not only a basic quality, but also an important skill to make a living in the future.

Section E: Practicing

Activity I

Short Answer Questions

Read the passage again and answer the following questions.

1. What does this passage mainly talk about?

_____

2. In what ways have computers changed our lives?

_____

3. In what fields are computers being used?

_____

4. Use your own words to sum up the importance of computers.

_____

Activity II

Fill in the blanks with proper words given in the table, and change the forms if necessary.

useful	convenient	skill	education
complex	irreplaceable	simplify	change

1. My life has _____ a lot after entering the college.
2. Everyone has the right of receiving higher _____ .
3. It is not easy at all. On the contrary, it is _____ .
4. Cars provide _____ life for people.
5. I have to say that this math question is difficult to _____ .
6. Grasping a _____ is important for young people.
7. This machine is too expensive, and I don't think it _____ .
8. The role my father plays in my family is _____ .

Activity Ⅲ

Complete the following dialogues with the words or expressions below, and then role-play it with your partner.

At Teachers' Office

subject	our department	advice	university	My name is	Photoshop

Qiao Feng: How do you do, Professor Zhou? _____ Qiao Feng, a new teacher.
Professor Zhou: How do you do? Welcome to _____ , Qiao Feng. Which _____ did you graduate from?
Qiao Feng: I graduated from Liaoning Normal University this June.
Professor Zhou: Good. Which _____ will you teach?
Qiao Feng: I teach Computer Basis. What about you?
Professor Zhou: I teach _____ and 3D Max.
Qiao Feng: I have no teaching experience before. Please give me _____ at work.
Professor Zhou: No problem.

Activity Ⅳ

Translate the following sentences into English or Chinese.

1. 这学期我们将学7门课。

_____

2. 我每周上两次计算机科学课。

_____

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