

英汉对照

计算机 专业英语

薛凤珠 鲍吉士 编
贝 津 宋 宁



青岛出版社

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前 言

随着我国的经济与科学技术的迅速发展，打开国门，走向世界，在国际大舞台上交流经验，引进技术，创办企业，内外商贸等，这些业务活动促使人们的外语水平也有了很大的提高。有人说，计算机与外语是未来社会的两大基础工具，人人都需要掌握，否则就会在工作和学习中遇到种种困难。这一说法并非夸大其词。计算机作为信息时代的重要工具，走进了企事业单位的办公室，走进了学校和家庭，可以说，它已是无处不在了。为了帮助广大读者在计算机专业英语方面进行学习，进一步提高外语水平，我们编写了这本英汉对照的计算机英语。在本书的编写过程中，得到了电子工业出版社的帮助，提供了最新出版的文字资料，全书由中国软件行业协会余胜先生审校，在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

编者

1996年6月于北京

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1. What is a PC ?

Since about 1981, the time that the first IBM PC was introduced, the term PC has been used to^① refer to anyone's personal computer—whether it's the original IBM equipment ^{or} a Macintosh^②. Because you're a person and you use the computer, it's your personal computer—your PC. Because the term PC is strongly associated with IBM types of equipment, Macintosh owners like to disassociate themselves from it. They call their computers Macs even though^③ Macintosh computers are just another type of PC.

Only IBM could make the IBM PC. Every other computer that looks and acts like that original model is referred to as a clone.

Compatible is another term like clone, but one of prestige whereas clone is more derogatory. In the mid-80s, the national brand name computers preferred to be called compatibles. They cost more than mere clones, and the owners thought of themselves as^④ better than everyone else. In addition to^⑤ describing a type of clone, compatible means that you can run the same software as the IBM equipment. You can also use the same hardware—printers, memory, and other stuff—as the original IBM equipment.

Macintosh	也称 Mac, 是由苹果电脑公司在 1984 年推出的一系列电脑.
(be) used to	(后接动词不定式) 习惯于
even though	尽管
think of ... as	认为 ...
in addition to ...	除了 ... 之外

You may need a computer for various reasons—to perform a task, to get the job done, to educate, or to entertain, for example. Computers make doing anything easier. Because they lack a specific purpose, it's hard to say exactly what a computer can do for you. Unlike other electronic gadgets you may have, the computer is special. But it's still no different from your television, stereo, copy machine, or microwave oven. Because those devices don't intimidate you, the computer shouldn't either.

To get work done on any computer, you're going to[®] need software. Software goes by a number of names and aliases: programs, applications, and so on. Basically, anything in a computer that's not hardware is software. Major categories of software are referred to as^⑦ applications. For example, word processing is an application. If you want to do accounting on a computer, you look for[®] an accounting application. All applications are software.

What Is a Peripheral?

Peripheral refers to[®] anything outside of the main. For example, the peripheral nervous system is all the nerves in your body outside of your brain (which is called the central nervous system). Peripheral vision includes things you can see without looking directly at them. And peripheral nervous vision is what first-time computer buyers get when they enter the store. With a computer, however, a peripheral is any accessory or auxiliary equipment you may buy and connect to the computer.

(be) going to ... (后接动词不定式) 将要 ...

refer to as 称作 ...

look for 找寻

refer to 指的是 ...

专业词汇 (GLOSSARY)

clone	[kloun] n.	仿制机, 派生机
compatible	[kəm'pætəbl] a.	兼容机
software	['sɒftwɛə] n.	软件
hardware	['hɑ:dwɛə] n.	硬件
word processing		文字处理
program	['prougræm] n.	程序
application	[æpli'keɪʃən] n.	应用软件
accessary	[æk'sesəri] n.	附件
auxiliary equipment		辅助设备

一、什么是 PC 机

自 1981 年推出第一台 IBM PC 以来，PC 这一术语一直用来表示任何人的个人计算机，不论它是 IBM 计算机还是 Macintosh 计算机。由于是个人使用的计算机，所以它被称为个人计算机。由于 PC 这一术语与 IBM 公司的设备类型密切相关，所以 Macintosh（苹果公司的计算机）则与 PC 这一术语无缘。尽管 Macintosh 计算机也是另外一种类型的 PC，但苹果公司称其计算机为 Mac。

只有 IBM 公司可制造 IBM PC，其它外表和功能类似 IBM PC 机的计算机被称为派生机。

像派生机这个名词一样，兼容机也是另外一种名词，不过，兼容机比派生机的声誉高。在八十年代，国家商标往往把计算机称为兼容机。它们的价格高于纯粹的派生机。兼容机的用户也认为这种机型优于其它机型。除了机型之外，兼容机还意味着你可运行与 IBM 设备相同的软件。也可使用与 IBM 原型机相同的硬件，如打印机、存储器以及其它东西。

你可能由于各种原因需要计算机，比如，执行任务、完成工作、进行教育（训练）或娱乐。计算机可使人们办事效率提高。由于计算机没有明确的用途，因此很难准确地说出计算机可为你干什么。计算机不像其它电子设备，它是专用的设备。但它仍与你的电视机、立体音响系统、复印机或微波炉没什么不同。因为这些家用电器不会吓倒你，计算机同样也吓不倒你。

在任一计算机上做工作，都需要软件。软件具有许多名称和别名。例如，程序（Program）、应用程序（Application）等。计算机硬件之外的任何东西基本上都是软件。软件的主要种类是应

用程序。例如，字处理是一种应用程序。如果你想在计算机上进行会计业务，你就需要一个会计应用程序。所有的应用程序都是软件。

外围设备

外围设备指的是除主机外的任何东西。就像周围神经系统指的是除大脑（中枢神经系统）外的身体内的所有神经。外围视觉包括人不能直视却能旁视的物体。周围神经视觉就是计算机购买者第一次进入商店时看到的東西。就计算机而言，外围设备就是你可购买和连接到计算机的任何附件或辅助设备。

2. Boot My Computer

Booting simply refers to turning on^① a computer. “To boot a computer” means to turn it on. Rebooting a computer is the same as pressing the Reset button.

Make sure^② that there isn't a disk in drive A when you start the computer. (Some people keep a disk in drive A because it looks cool; don't be a fool. Just say “no” to disks in drive A when you boot the computer.)

Sooner or later, your computer will freeze up cold.^③ You'll see your work onscreen, but the computer won't respond to^④ any of your commands. These freeze-ups can happen when you've done something wrong. They can also happen when you've done nothing wrong. In any event, by pressing the Reset button, you are telling the computer to give up^⑤ and start over^⑥.

What's the Turbo switch for? It enables the computer to run either fast or slow^⑦. Normal people leave the Turbo switch on all the time so the computer always runs quickly. With today's software, there's rarely a need for the Turbo switch anymore.

turn on	接通
make sure	一定要做到, 应当 …
freeze up cold	冻结. Your computer will freeze up cold. 你的计算机会出现冻结现象。这里是指通常所说的死机。
respond to	作出反应
give up	放弃
start over	启动
either … or …	或是 … 或是 …

The computer must have an operating system——its main control program——or^① it just won't start. If the computer doesn't find an operating system in its floppy disk drive, the computer looks on the hard drive. That's where the operating system is stored on most computers. If the computer still doesn't find an operating system, leaving you with something called an error message, like this:

Non-System Disk or Disk Error.

Your PC's operating system is also known as^② DOS, which is just an acronym^③ for Disk Operating System. However, you may be using another operating system, such as Windows or OS/2 or something strange and cryptic. No matter what the operating system is called, your computer goes through the above paces^④ each time it starts.

If you see the words Non-System Disk or Disk Error^⑤ when you first turn on the computer, remove the disk you inadvertently left in the floppy drive. Whack the Enter key, and the computer should start over.

DOS Prompt

Friendly computers go straight to the program you normally use, so you can get right to work. For example, the PC starts you're suddenly in the friendly Windows environment, ready to play Solitaire for 45 minutes before starting any serious work.

or 这里是“否则”的意思。

be known as... 被称为...

acronym['ækrənim] n. 缩写。

pace [peis] n. 步骤, 步子。

Non-System Disk or Disk Error 非系统磁盘或磁盘错误。

Unfriendly computers leave you with what's known as the DOS prompt.

The DOS prompt usually looks something like this:

```
C:\ >
```

If you see the DOS prompt, it means that the computer is waiting for you to tell it what to do.

To start your favorite program, type its name at the DOS prompt and press the Enter key. To start WordPerfect[®], for example, type its name, WP, and then press Enter, like this:

```
C:\ > WP
```

By typing WP at the DOS prompt (and then pressing Enter), you're telling the computer to find the program named WP and begin running it.

If you want to run Windows, you type WIN and press Enter:

```
C:\ > WIN
```

The word WIN is typed after the DOS prompt. After you press Enter, the computer starts running Windows.

If you make a mistake when typing, press the Backspace key and the incorrect character disappears. The Backspace key is near the top right side of the keyboard; the key cap[®] has a left-pointing arrow on it.

Exiting a Program

Before quitting the program, you must save your work. Here's why: When you type words and they appear on-screen, that's the only place you'll find them—on the screen. You must tell the

WordPerfect 一种全功能的文字处理软件。

cap [kæp] n. 顶盖, 帽, 罩。

software to save those words to a file . Otherwise , you lose all your work when you turn off^① the computer . You should try to save your work every five minutes (or at least^② whenever you think about it) .

Only when you see the DOS prompt , or the message in Windows 95 that says it's okay to turn off your computer , should you turn off your computer . Never use the Reset button to quit a Program .

Turning Off the Computer

When you're through computing for the day , you turn off the computer . Doing so is probably the most pleasing thing you'll ever do with it . There's a catch^③ to turning off the computer . You can't just flip^④ the switch to the off position . You must follow these steps in the following order :

1. Save your work .
2. Exit the program .

After saving your work . quit the program and return to the DOS prompt . If you're running Windows or a menu program , select the option that quits it as well .

3. Wait for all drives to stop spinning .
4. Remove the floppy disk .
5. Do the network stuff , if applicable .
6. Turn off the computer .

turn off 关闭

at least 至少

catch [kætʃ] n. 锁, 卡子

flip [flip] v. 转动.

Computer users belong to one of two schools: those who leave their computers turned on all the time and those who turn them off at the end of the day. Users of both schools turn off their monitor at the end of the day—no doubt about that.

The always-on school teaches the following:^①

Each time you turn on the computer, the internal components heat up. When you turn off the PC, the internal components cool. This fluctuation in temperature makes the circuit boards expand and contract, which wears out the solder joints^②.

The off-at-the-end-of-the-day school teaches the following:

When your computer's turned on 24 hours a day, the motors in the hard drive and fan work constantly, leading to premature wear and tear in the bearings.

So which method works best?

Who knows? I leave my computers on 24 hours a day, unless I'm off on a three-day weekend. Of course, the computers are in another room, and if they kept me awake at night, I'd probably turn them off.

The always-on school teaches the following 主张一直开机的人们提出如下论点。

school 学校, 学派。

teach v. 教, 提出, 主张

solder joints 焊(接)点