

Hello, **IT** 

# 网络 英语手册

董兰 王勤 编著

MASTER ENGLISH FOR INTERNET



天津科技翻译出版公司



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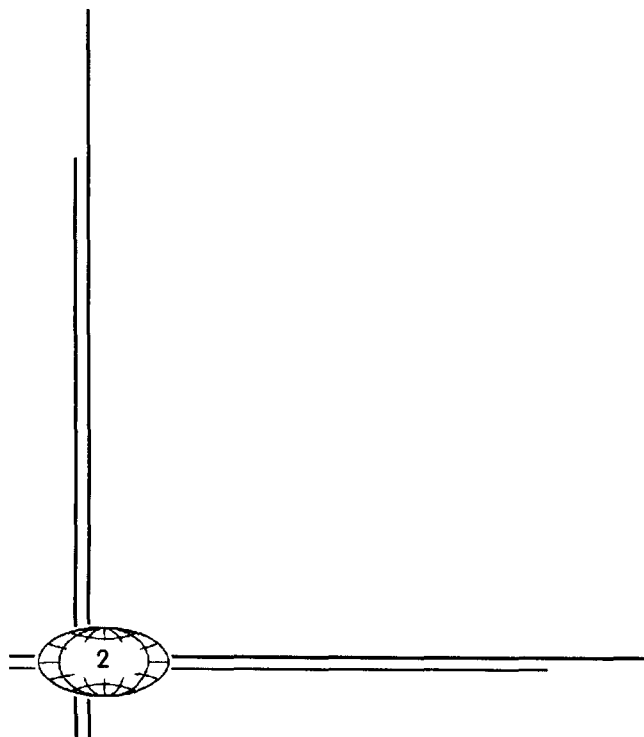
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# 1

## Internet 常见英语

### 1. 场景会话

#### ◆Hardware and software

Q: What hardware is necessary for dial-up connection?

A: For dial-up connection, you need a computer, a modem, and a telephone line.

Q: What software is necessary for dial-up connection?

A: For dial-up connection, you need an operation system, such as Windows of Microsoft Company in the U.S.A.; a dial-up software, which is contained in Windows95/98; a browser, such as the Internet Explorer of Microsoft Company and the Communicator of Netscape Company.

问: 拨号上网需要什么硬件?

答: 一台电脑、一个调制解调器, 一条电话线。

问: 拨号上网需要哪些软件?

答: 操作系统, 如美国微软公司的 Windows 等; 拨号软件, Windows95/98 本身自带拨号程序; 网页浏览器, 如美国微软的 Internet Explorer, Netscape 公司的 Communicator。



Q: What is a modem?

A: It's the combination of modulator and demodulator.

Q: What's the use of modem?

A: Modem enables the mutual conversion of analog signals and digital signals. Dial up connection is impossible without modem.

问:什么是调制解调器?

答:调制解调器由调制器和解调器组成。modem 是 modulator 和 demodulator 两个单词的缩写,网友们爱称为“猫”。

问:调制解调器有什么作用?

答:调制解调器是实现模拟信号和数字信号互相转换的设备,通过它用户的电脑才能连接因特网。

## ◆ISP

Q: What is ISP?

A: ISP is the abbreviation of Internet Service Provider. It provides services for Internet users to get connected with the Internet.

Q: How to apply for connection with the Internet?

A: Before getting connected with the Internet, an Internet user must apply for an account and a password from an ISP. He should also get its dial-up number, the addresses of its domain name server and of the mail server.

Q: Can I get connected with the Internet after all these preparations?

A: Now you can turn on you computer, start

问:什么是 ISP?

答:ISP 是 Internet Service Provider 的缩写,是指因特网服务提供商,专门为用户提供连入因特网的服务。

问:如何申请连入因特网?

答:用户上网前,必须向一家 ISP 申请一个上网账号和密码。他还必须取得该 ISP 的拨号电话、域名服务器地址、邮件服务器地址。

问:现在可以上网了吗?

答:当然,打开电脑,启动拨号程序,就可

the dial-up program and get connected with the Internet. Then you can use the browser to enjoy the world of Internet. You can also send or receive e-mails with the help of the e-mail software.

以连入因特网。然后使用浏览器在因特网上遨游,或用电子邮件程序收发电子邮件。

### ◆ Download software from the Internet

Q: How can I download software from the Internet?

问:如何从网上下载软件?

A: You can download software from FTP, whose address is ftp://...; or you can do it from www, whose address is http://...

答:你可以从 FTP 站点下载软件,FTP 站点地址为 ftp://...;或者从 www 站点下载软件,www 站点地址为 http://...

### ◆ Continued downloading at the interruption point

Q: What's the continued downloading at the interruption point?

问:什么是断点续传?

A: While downloading software, the process may be interrupted because of disconnection. The downloading may continue from the point of interruption. This kind of continued downloading at the interruption point demands the server's support and tool software in support of it.

答:在下载软件过程中,遇到断线造成软件下载中断,重新下载该软件时,从上次断线处继续下载,称为断点续传。断点续传要求服务器支持断点续传以及工具软件支持断点续传。





### ◆Virus

Q: Will my computer be affected with virus if I browse through a web page?

A: It won't happen if you just look over some information. However, if you download a program and run it, you computer might be affected with virus.

Q: How can my computer avoid being affected by virus when getting connected?

A: First, you'd better download software from famous and reliable web sites. Once the downloading is over, you'd check immediately with kill-virus software so that your computer will not be infected with virus. Second, you should not open e-mails from unknown sources rashly, so that no virus can have access to your computer through e-mails.

问:查看网页会染上病毒吗?

答:如果只是查看信息,就不会染上病毒。但是,如果您下载了一个程序,并运行它,则有可能染上病毒。

问:如何防止上网时染上病毒?

答:首先,尽量到著名的、可靠的网站下载软件。下载后立即用杀毒软件检查,以防止通过下载软件传染病毒。对来历不明的电子邮件,不要贸然打开,以防止通过电子邮件传染病毒。

### ◆Internet reading

Q: How can I do Internet reading?

A: First you must install a tool software for reading in your computer or you may download it from the Internet. Then you

问:如何在网上阅读?

答:要在网上阅读,必须先在自己的电脑中安装一个阅读工具软件或从网上下载该软件。然后你可以进入一个藏书

can enter a book collection web site and enjoy all the books there. To save money, you can install an offline reading software, download all the books you prefer and enjoy them at leisure.

网站,尽情地在书海中畅游。为了节省上网费用,你可以安装一个离线浏览书籍的软件,将你喜欢的书籍全部从网上下载后慢慢欣赏。

## 2. 经典范文

### ● IP Switch

IP Switch is the next-step in high performance networking, which is characterized for high IP throughput, fast switching decisions based on IP protocols, dynamic store and forward routing and cut through IP Switching, standard IP management tools support scalable architecture and performance, and very high bandwidth to low port cost. IP Switches greatly expand the number of segments while restring the flattened topologies of bridged environments. thus multiplying the opportunities for broadcast storms. Conventional routers cannot keep up with the increased traffic capacity of high-speed switches, creating new network bottleneck. Most of all, ATM cannot accommodate the Internet Protocol (IP) without com-

### IP 交换

IP 交换是高性能网络发展的下一步,其特点为高 IP 吞吐量、基于 IP 协议的快速交换决定、动态存储、转发路由器以及开辟 IP 交换、支持可伸缩体系结构的标准 IP 管理工具、低端口成本的高带宽性等。IP 交换大大扩展了段数而同时恢复桥路环境下的平面拓扑结构,因此广播风暴机会倍增。传统路由器不适应日益增强的高速交换的信息量,从而产生新的网络瓶颈。最重要的是 ATM 没有复杂的软件翻译便不适应 Internet 协议(IP)。IP 交换是成百上千万网络和公司用户的选择,它避开了困扰 ATM 网络和其他高速网的配置、操作和兼容性问题。IP 交换可容易地集成到现有网间。路由决定是基于 IP 协议的,因此 IP 交换像其他 IP 结点一样



plicated software translation. The IP Switch is the choice of millions of internet and corporate users, bypassing the configuration, operation and compatibility issue that plague ATM networks and other high-speed networks. IP Switches integrate easily into existing internet works. Routing decisions are based on IP protocol, so IP Switches behave like other IP nodes and are interoperable with existing applications and network management tools. IP Switches optimize traffic in pre IP environments, or where tunnelling or encapsulation of non IP protocols is employed. IP Switching has quickly become the high-speed solution of choice for IP networks.

### ●Firewalls and Proxies

Basically, a firewall is a standalone process or a set of integrated processes that runs on a router or server to control the flow of networked application traffic passing through it. Typically, firewalls are placed on the entry point to a public network such as the Internet. They could be considered traffic cops. The firewall's role is to ensure all communication between an organization's network and the In-

工作,可与应用程序和网络管理工具互操作。IP 交换在纯 IP 环境,或在采用开通和封闭非 IP 协议地方使信息流达到最佳。IP 交换正快速成为高速 IP 网络解决方案的选择。

### 防火墙和代理

防火墙基本上是一个独立的进程或一组紧密结合的进程,运行于路由器或服务器,来控制经过防火墙的网络应用程序的通信流量。一般来说,防火墙置于公共网络(如 Internet)入口处,它们可以看作是交通警察。防火墙的作用是确保一个单位内网络与 Internet 之间所有的通信均符合该单位的安全方针。这些系统基本上是基于 TCP/IP,并与实现方法有关,它们

ternet conform to the organization's security policies. Primarily these systems are TCP/IP based and, depending on the implementation, can enforce security roadblocks as well as provide administrators with answers to the following questions:

- Who's been using my network?
- What were they doing on my network?
- When were they using my network?
- Where were they going on my network?
- Who failed to enter my network?

In general, there are three types of firewall implementations, some of which can be used together to create a more secure environment. These implementations are: packet filtering, application proxies, and circuit-level or generic-application proxies. Packet filtering is often achieved in the router itself. Application proxies, on the other hand, usually run on standalone servers. Proxy services take a different approach than packet filters, using a (possibly) modified client program that connects to a special intermediate host that actually connects to the desired service.

能实施安全路障并为管理人员提供对下列问题的答案:

- 谁在使用网络?
- 他们在网上做什么?
- 他们什么时间使用网络?
- 他们去了网络的何处?
- 谁要上网但没有成功?

通常有三种类型的防火墙实现方案,有些是将几种类型一起使用,以确保建立一个更安全的环境。这些实现方案是包过滤、应用程序代理和电路级或通用应用程序代理。包过滤常常是在路由器中实现的,而应用程序代理通常运行在独立的服务器上。代理服务采取不同于包过滤的方法,使用(可能)修改的客户机程序,与专用中间主机相连,而该主机又与实际所需服务相连。



## ● Packet-Switched Network

A network, such as the Internet, in which data can be exchanged between two computer systems without preliminary exchange of a circuit between the two systems. The sending computer divides message into a number of efficiently sized units called packets, each of which contains the address of the destination computer. These packets are simply put onto the network. They are intercepted by devices called routers, which read each packet's destination address and, based on that information, send the packets in the appropriate direction. Eventually, the packets arrive at their intended destination, although some may have actually traveled by different physical paths. The receiving computer assembles the packets, puts them in order, and delivers the received message to the appropriate application. Packet-switching networks are highly reliable and efficient, but they are not suited to the delivery of real-time voice and video.

## 分组交换网络

一种不需预先交换控制信息或在两系统间建立线路就可在两个计算机系统间进行数据交换的网络,如 Internet。发送信息方的计算机将信息分成一些在长度方面很有效的单元,称为分组。每个分组含有目的地计算机地址。这些分组被直接放到网络上。这些分组被名为路由器的设备所截获,路由器读每个分组的目的地,按照这一信息,再把分组送入合适的方向。最终这些分组到达所要求的目的地,尽管某些分组可能实际由不同的物理通路传送。接收方计算机集中分组,将分组按序排列,并将接收到的信息转化为切实的应用。分组交换网是高可靠和高效的,但不适合传送实时语音和视频图像。

## ● Protocol

### Post Office Protocol(POP)

An Internet electronic mail standard that specifies how an Internet-connected computer can function as a mail-handing agent. Messages arrive at a user's electronic mailbox, which is housed on the service provider's computer. From this central storage point, you can access your mail from different computers—a networked workstation in the office as well as a PC at home. In either case, a POP-compatible electronic mail program, which the POP server, and detects that new mail has arrived. You can then download the mail to the workstation or computer, and reply to it, print it, or store it, as you prefer.

### Point-to-Point Protocol(PPP)

A protocol allows a personal computer to connect to the Internet with just a modem and a regular telephone line. It's like Serial Line Internet Protocol (SLIP), but with better error correction. These dial-up links are less expensive and slower than the more direct Ethernet or token ring connections. PPP transmits data

## 协议

### 邮局协议

一种 Internet 电子邮件标准,规定一台连接 Internet 的计算机如何能起到邮件处理代理的作用。消息到达用户的电子邮箱,这种邮箱装在服务提供商的计算机内。从这一中心存储点,你可以从不同的计算机,办公室内联网工作站以及家庭 PC 上存取你的邮件。无论是哪种情况,POP 兼容电子邮件程序(运行于你的工作站或 PC 上)建立与 POP 服务器的连接,并检测是否有新的邮件。然后你可以下载邮件到工作站或计算机上,并根据你的需要对其回答、打印或存储。

### 点对点协议(PPP)

允许仅用一个调制解调器和普通电话线,使个人机与 Internet 连接的协议。像串联线 Internet 协议(SLIP)一样,但 PPP 有更好的纠错功能。这些拨号线路比更直接的以太网或令牌环连接费用低,但速度慢。PPP 通过电话线传输数据。其工作与 SLIP 相同,但速度略快些。PPP 基于



over phone lines. It operates the same as SLIP but is slightly faster. PPP is based on ISO 3309 protocol, which is incorporated into ISDN, X. 25 and other protocol suites. With ATM, octets are transmitted with 1 start bit, 8 data bits, and 1 stop bit. Octets are 8 bit quantities, often referred to in networking as "bytes" because some computers are designed to use bytes of some length other than 8 bits.

### Connectionless protocol

In Wide Area Networks (WANs), a standard that enables the transmission of data from one computer to another even though no effort is made to determine whether the receiving computer is on-line or able to receive the information. This is the underlying protocol in any packet-switching network, such as the Internet in which a unit of data is broken down into small-sized packets, each with a header containing the address of the data's intended destination. In the Internet, the connectionless protocol is the Internet Protocol (IP). IP is concerned only with breaking data down into packets for transmission, and reassembling the packets after they have been received. A connection-oriented protocol (on the Internet,

ISO3309 协议, 编入 ISDN、X. 25 和其他协议组。在 ATM 情况下, 8 位组以 1 个起始位、8 个数据位和 1 个停止位传输。在网络中, 8 位量常指“字节”, 因为某些计算机的设计是使用某种长度的字节而不是 8 位。

### 无连接协议

在广域网中, 即使在确定接收计算机是否在线或能否接收信息方面未做尝试, 也能使数据由一台计算机传输到另一台计算机的一种标准。这是任何包交换网络(如 Internet)中的主要协议。协议中, 一个数据单元分成部分小包, 每包带有一个数据要去的目的地地址的头。在 Internet 中, 无连接协议即是 Internet 协议(IP)。IP 只关注将数据分成包以进行传输, 并在这些包被接收后重新组包。面向连接协议(在 Internet 上即 TCP)工作在另一组, 以确保接收到所有包。计算机网络研究表明这种设计是高效的。

TCP) works at another level to assure that all the packets are received. The search on computer networks has disclosed this design is highly efficient.

### Connection-oriented protocol

In Wide Area Networks (WANs), a standard that establishes a procedure by which two of the computers on the network can establish a physical connection that lasts until they have successfully exchanged data. This is accomplished by means of handshaking, in which the two computers exchange messages. In the Internet, the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) is a connection-oriented computers can enter into communication with each other to ensure the successful transmission of data. In contrast, the Internet Protocol (IP) is a connectionless protocol, which enables the transmission of data without requiring handshaking.

## ●The Topology of Networks and Information Transferring

It would not be economic for every computer in a network to be connected to every

### 面向连接协议

在广域网中,一种建立过程的标准,按照这种标准,网络上的两台计算机可以建立物理连接,这种连接一直延续到成功地交换数据为止。这是通过信号握手方式完成的,即两台计算机交换信息。在Internet上,传输控制协议(TCP)是一种面向连接的协议,它提供两台连接在Internet上的计算机可相互进行通信以确保数据成功传输的一种手段。相反,Internet协议是一种无连接协议,不须信号握手即能传输数据。

### 网络布局和信息转换

网络中的每一台计算机都直接连接起来是不经济的。连接的模式被两个条





other computer. The pattern of connections is dictated by two requirements:

(1) computers that generate a lot of communication between themselves usually have a direct connection;

(2) There must be at least one path between every pair of computers in the network, possibly involving an arbitrary number of other computers on the way.

The computers in a network are known as hosts (for irrelevant historical reasons). The host gains access to the network via a network node which is usually a small minicomputer. The benefit of this organization is that the host operating system is decoupled from the network. It sees the network as just another I/O channel, and so a minimum of software modification is required to interface to the network. Indeed, with this arrangement the network and the nodes can be operated as an autonomous transport service: this is how British Telecom's data transmission service PSS is operated.

The unit of communication between hosts is defined rather vaguely as a message. In general a message will pass through various

件所支配:

(1) 在计算机之间产生大量通讯的计算机有一个直接联系;

(2) 网络中的每一对计算机之间, 必须至少有一条路径, 包括在途中的任意数量的其他计算机。

网络中的计算机叫做主机。主机通过一个微型计算机的网络点接触网络。这种组织的好处是主机操作系统与网络分开。主机操作系统将网络看作是另一个 I/O 通道。所以需要对软件做最小量的修改以对接网络。确实, 有了这种安排, 网络和节点能够作为一个自动运输服务而被操作, 英国电讯数据传送服务 PSS 就是这样操作的。

主机之间的通讯设备被很模糊地定义为消息。一般说来, 一个消息在它通向目的地的途中要经过不同节点, 而这个节