

# A Bilingual Forum

## 双语论坛

### About Languages

Modern scientific terms in English are mainly derived from Greek. English, then, is essentially a Germanic language, which has been structured in its growth by the addition of a very considerable Latin element, and by a small proportion of words from miscellaneous sources. The intermingling of the Germanic and the Romance, the so called two noblest languages in modern Europe, has given to English a great power of expressing delicate shades of meaning. As an eminent German linguist put it, "In truth, the English tongue may with all right be called a world-language...; In wealth, good sense, and closeness of structure, no other of the languages at this day spoken deserves to be compared with it."

英语的现代科技术语主要起源于希腊语。因此，英语基本上是一种日尔曼语，在它的发展过程中融进了很大一部分拉丁语成分以及一小部分其他来源的词汇。现代欧洲的所谓两种最高贵的语言——日尔曼语和罗曼语的结合赋予了英语一种对精密、细微语义的极强表达力。正如一位著名德国语言学家所说，“说实在的，英语完全有理由称作世界语…；在词汇的丰富性、语义的优雅性及结构的紧凑性方面，当今世界上没有哪种语言能与英语相比”。

There is nothing strange in the fact that so many foreign students should wish to learn English; for most books found to be generally useful are written in English, and if any valuable book is written in another language, an English translation of it is sure to be speedily published. Anyone who masters the English tongue acquires a key which will open to him whatever is valuable in the literature of the world.

有如此多的外国学生愿意学习英语，这事一点也不奇怪，因为一般有用的图书大都是用英语写的。如果有哪本有价值的书是用另一种语言写的，那么肯定会很快有它的英文译本出版。谁掌握了英语语言，谁就获得了打开世界文献宝库的钥匙。

We glad acknowledge that many have so learnt English as to be able to speak and write it

well and fluently; yet it must be admitted that few such could write an ordinary letter or essay without betraying some ignorance of English idioms.

我们高兴地看到，很多人学会了英语，而且说、写都很正确而流利。但同时也必须承认，他们中间很少有人会在写一封普通信件或一篇普通文章时而不在于英语惯用语的使用方面露怯的。

Without a knowledge of grammar, it is impossible for you to write correctly. The amount of labour necessary to acquire this knowledge is, indeed, not small, but the study need not take up the hours of business nor, indeed, of necessary exercise. The hours usually spent in gossip and play during a single year, if employed in the study of English grammar, would make you a correct speaker and writer for the rest of your life.

没有英语语法知识，你写不了好文章。获得这门知识所必须花的劳动量的确也不算少，但是这种学习不用占工作时间。的确也不用占必要的锻炼时间。在仅仅一年中一般用在闲谈和消遣上的时间，如果用来学习英语语法的话，就能使你从此毕生成为一个说、写精确的人。

## About Computers

You don't need anyone, especially a pretentious book, to tell you what a PC is. You know. A PC is how you surf the Web. How you get and send your email. Distilled to its essence, a PC is something you need to carry on with your life in the modern world. You may even carry it around with you.

Although your PC truly is all of those things to you, it's something else, too. More than just a means to an end, a PC is a physical thing. Inside it's filled with circuits sprouting more transistor junctions than you could count in half a lifetime, a work of technical sophistication arguably more complex than the Saturn V rockets that sent human aspirations and astronauts to the moon and back.

你不需要任何人，特别是不需要哪本装腔作势的教科书，来告诉你 PC 是什么。你全明白。PC 就是如何浏览万维网。PC 就是如何收发电子邮件。简言之，当今世界上 PC 机就是你一辈子都用得着的宝物。你甚至需要随身带着它。

虽然，你的 PC 机对你来说的确是那么一回事，不过说的还不全面。PC 机不只是用来达到某种目的的手段，它还是一个实实在在的东西。它的里面装满了电路，其上分布的晶体管结，数量之多，你可能半辈子也数不清。它是尖端技术的结晶，理论上足以证明，它的复杂程度远远超过土星五号火箭，土星五号是干什么的呢？它曾经把宇航员随同人类

的美好理想一起送上了月球而后再送回地球。

As with any of humankind's other great inventions, the PC and the technologies developed around it not only stand to alter the course of civilization but already have. For two decades PCs have changed the way people work and play. They have wormed their way into our daily lives. Even people with myopic hindsight admit that PCs have changed how we see the world, how we communicate, and even how we think. Most dramatic of all, PCs are even changing how we shop.

同人类的任何其他伟大发明一样，PC 机以及围绕 PC 机而开发的各种技术不仅是即将改变而且已经改变了人类文明的进程。二十年来，PC 机已经改变了人们工作和娱乐的方式。PC 机已逐渐进入了我们的日常生活。就连那些目光短浅的事后诸葛亮们也不得不承认，PC 机改变了我们观察世界的方法，改变了我们彼此交际的方式，甚至改变了我们思维的方式。而最具戏剧性效果的要算是，PC 机甚至正在改变我们购物的方式。

The computer is nothing to fear and it need not be a mystery. It is a machine, and a straightforward one at that. One that you can master in a few hours.

计算机没有什么可怕的，也不必搞得那么神秘。计算机是一种机器，而且是一类明白易懂的机器；是一种几个小时就可掌握的机器。

If anything puts people off from trying to understand PC, it is computer mystique. It's the smokescreen supposed computer gurus blow in your face to cover their own awe and lack of understanding.

Long ago, these self-proclaimed gurus conjured up images of the computer as the thinking machine, something both smarter than you and beyond your understanding. They have convinced most people that a computer of any kind is a machine with an electronic brain inside; with this logic, it quickly follows that working on such a machine is a job as delicate, demanding, and daunting as brain surgery.

Those gurus want you to believe that their thinking machine is inherently unknowable, something that operates as unfathomably as the human mind — something you cannot master because you, after all, are nothing but a mere mortal, not a computer guru. They want you to believe that you must consult an expert before buying one of these mysterious contraptions, pay someone to feed and care for it, and consult with someone before you make the least change or even think about using it. Hardly surprisingly, the someone they have in mind is like the guru who fills your own organic brain with such thoughts and empties your pockets.

如果说有什么东西妨碍人们对 PC 的了解，那就是计算机神秘论。神秘论是那些据说

是计算机“奇才”的人在人们面前散布的一种烟幕，以掩盖他们自己对计算机诚惶诚恐、缺乏了解的心态。

很久以前，这些自称是“奇才”的人就制造了关于计算机是思维机的神话，说它比人聪明，并非人所能理解。这些“奇才”们使大多数人相信了：任何一类计算机都是一台里面装有“电脑”的机器；按照这个逻辑，很快就得出一个结论：在这样的机器上工作就好比作脑外科手术，要求精密、严谨和大胆。

这些“奇才”们想要人们相信，他们所谓的思维机本质上是不可知的，它的工作原理像人脑一样高深莫测，这玩意儿你是不能掌握的，因为你毕竟只是一个凡人，而不是计算机“奇才”。“奇才”们想要你相信，购买这种神秘莫测的新机器事先必须到专家那里去咨询，必须花钱请某个人维护机器，以及如果你想对机器作点什么小改动，甚至想要动用一下机器，你都必须事先请教某个人。几乎不会使你感到意外的是，“奇才”们心目中的“某个人”就是同“奇才”一样的货色，他们把这样那样的思想装满了你的脑子，同时把你的腰包掏空了。

Using a computer will no longer be a craft, an art, or a science.

使用计算机将不再是一种技能，一种艺术，或一门科学。

Strip away the curtain of strange jargon, and software is seen for what it is—another form of system design.

撕下这一奇谈怪论的面纱。软件原形毕露——系统设计的另一种形式。

As those who work in the computer field well know technology moves much more rapidly than those who attempt to record it.

正如在计算机领域里工作的人们所熟知的那样，技术的发展非常快，不是企图记述技术发展的人所能跟得上的。

We call these subjects “basic” because students cannot learn further computer science, unless they know these basics.

我们之所以把这些题目叫作“基本的”东西，是因为学生们如果不懂这些基本知识，就不能进一步学习计算机科学。

The “computer revolution” will transform the society of man to as large an extent as have the agricultural and industrial technological revolutions of the past and in a considerably shorter time period.

“计算机革命”将使人类社会发生巨大的变化，其程度不亚于过去农业和工业技术革

命, 而且所用的时间要短得多。

Many computer users are now becoming aware that they accomplish more on systems which seldom crash because of malfunctions than on systems which run very rapidly between frequent crashes.

很多计算机用户现在认识到, 使用很少因故障而发生停机的系统比使用运算速度快但故障频繁的系统, 能收到更大的效益。

The interrupt process is much like the actions of a person answering a telephone. When he hears the telephone ring, he may need to do something quickly to the work he has been doing so that it will stay as it is until he can return to it.

中断过程很像一个人回答电话的动作情况。当他听到电话铃声时, 他可能需要迅速料理一下他手边的工作, 以便使它保持原有的状态, 直到他回来恢复工作为止。

How can one master his use of computers rather than being mastered by them?

如何才能作到使计算机为人服务, 而不是人为计算机服务。

## About Personal Qualities

The philosophy of athletes, "No pain, no gain", has been adopted by many of our editing professionals.

运动员的格言: “无汗水就无成功” (“不劳无获”) 已被我们很多编辑人员所接受。

The bad books have a lot to answer for.

不好的书将为后果付出极大的代价。

Such behavior was typical of Einstein. He had little concern for money, though he could have been extremely wealthy.

这是爱因斯坦的典型性格, 他很少关心钱。虽然他本来可以变得非常富有。

Einstein had an effect on science and history that only a few men have ever achieved.

爱因斯坦对科学和历史的影响。只有少数几个人曾经有过。

Edison's motto was: "I find what the world needs, then I go ahead and try to invent it."

爱迪生的格言是：“我先了解世界需要什么东西，然后就动手干，设法去发明这些东西。”

Few people realized how hard Edison worked, often twenty hours a day, and that most of his inventions were the results of hundreds of experiments.

很少有人知道，爱迪生是如何刻苦钻研的，他经常一天刻苦工作二十小时，他的大部分发明是他无数次实验的结果。

As “one of the great heroes of invention”, Edison rightfully belongs among America’s and the world’s great contributors to the progress of man.

作为“发明大王之一”，爱迪生无疑是属于对人类进步做过贡献的美国和世界大发明家的行列。

It is no wonder that Edison received many honors during his life for contributions to the progress of mankind.

爱迪生因给人类的进步做出了贡献，一生中获得过很多荣誉，这是不奇怪的。

Edison was now so famous as an inventor that people thought there was nothing he could not do.

作为发明家，爱迪生现在的名气这样大，以至于人们认为没有他干不了的事。

This is the most important educational course I have ever taken. It really works.

这是我有生以来学过的最重要的课程。它真管用。

The only wisdom we hope to acquire is the wisdom of humility.

我们希望获得的唯一的智慧就是谦逊的智慧。

It is by the experience that comes with progress made in small steps that we contribute to the health and happiness of those who live with us and those who will follow us.

就是凭借着这点点滴滴积累起来的经验，我们为这一代人和下一代人的健康与幸福做贡献。

I am loving myself for being a lovable being. When you don’t feel good about yourself, it is hard to feel good about anything or anyone else. Self-hate is a vicious cycle. It fills the world with hate and people with despair. What the world of people must do is love themselves

individually, only then will we be able to let each other know that we are appreciated and welcomed simply for being who we are.

我爱我自己，因为我可爱。当你没有个好心情时，你很难对别的事情或别的人有好心情。自我憎恨是一个怪圈。自我憎恨使世界充满了仇恨，使人类满怀绝望。人类世界所要做的事情就是彼此相爱，只有这个时候才能让每个人懂得：我们之所以受到赏识和欢迎，仅仅因为我们有我们的性格。

I am very valuable to me! Value your ideas, your energy and your time. Value what you feel. Value yourself enough not to put yourself into situations or in the company of people who openly devalue you. Fill your mind with information you value and that will make you more valuable to yourself and to the world. When you set the standards of your own value, others will treat you accordingly.

对我自己来说我非常有价值！尊重你的思想、你的能力、你的时间。尊重你的感情。充分尊重你自己，不要将自己置身于公开贬低你的环境和朋友之中。用你所尊重的知识武装你的头脑，这样，你对你自己和对这个世界就更有价值。当你为自己建立了价值标准的时候，别人就会按照这个标准来对待你。

I do my part. I am rewarded when others do theirs! The world cannot respond to our needs until we recognize our own value. Some of us will plant, others will harvest. Some of us will sell, others will buy. A few of us will own. Many of us will purchase. Each of us is important to the process. What makes the process work is our individual recognition that the part we do is valuable.

我尽我的职责。当其他人也尽他们职责的时候，我便得到了回报。除非我们认识到了我们自身的价值，否则这个世界是不会满足我们的需要的。我们之中有人播种，其他人收获。我们之中有人售出，其他人买进。我们之中只有少数人拥有自己的东西。我们之中多数人是买进。在这个过程中，我们每个人都是很重要的。使这一过程正常运转的基础是：我们每个人都认识到，我们所尽之职责是很有意义的。

## About Science and Technology

Technology forecasting is a process of predicting the probable turns those technologies might take which affect the engineering efforts in which we engage.

有些技术影响我们从事的工程技术，对这些技术可能的发展方向进行预测，这个过程叫做技术展望。

The volume of the literature alone is eloquent of the difficulties and obscurities surrounding this complex topic.

这个复杂题目有多少疑难、晦涩，只要看看那一大堆文献，就完全清楚了。

The questions come easily, the answers come hard.

提问题容易，回答问题很难。

But before considering where we are going, let's consider where we are not going.

在考虑哪些东西是我们的研究目标之前，让我们先考虑哪些东西不是我们的研究目标。

No longer is scientific discovery a matter of a man working alone.

科学发现再也不是一个人单干的私事了。

What is good for us will be good for them and for society.

对我们有好处的事，将对他们和社会也有好处。

What we do depends on what we think.

我们的思想决定我们的行动。

It is clear from the outset that questions will outnumber answers.

从一开始就很清楚。问题多于答案。

It's true that price is a factor, but so is quality. It is useful to attempt to look at a product area to consider what has happened to it, where it is, and where it might be going.

价格固然是一个原因，但质量也是一个原因。看一看产品领域以便考虑这个领域已经有了些什么东西，了解这个领域目前所处的阶段以及将来可能的去向，这样做是有好处的。

I foresee an exciting future in which the skills and the learning of many disciplines, ranging from classical seismology to soil engineering, are combined to gain a better understanding of the nature of earthquakes and to reduce the hazards they create.

我看到了一个激动人心的前景：从经典地震学到土壤工程，无数学科的技能 and 学识将彼此结合起来，以便更好地了解地震的性质并减少地震所制造的灾难。



Understanding computer action is one  
thing; writing about it is another.

理解计算机工作原理是一回事，  
而写一本计算机原理的书是另一回事。

# 计算机小百科宝典

## K~Z

“Few people could write lucid prose like me.”

“Over the years, however, I have come to realize that the problem is not necessarily that technical writers don't know how to write clearly—at least, that's not the primary problem. The main problem is that in an effort to be precise, technical writers are forced to use a highly specialized language.”

——P. E. Margolis

“很少有人能像我一样写一手通俗易懂的文章。”

“然而，多年来我终于认识到，问题不一定是专业技术作者不知道如何写清楚——至少，这不是主要问题。主要问题是，为了把意思搞准确，专业技术作者们不得不使用高度专门化的语言。”

——菲·埃·马戈里斯

# K

## Kermit

A file-transfer protocol developed at Columbia University. Kermit can be used by modems and communications software to send files over telephone lines. Although it is a relatively slow protocol, Kermit is noted for its transmission accuracy. Kermit is not in the public domain, but Columbia University allows people to use the protocol for free, so almost all communications products support it.

There are actually two versions of Kermit, the original version and a later version called Super Kermit. Unlike standard Kermit, Super Kermit supports full-duplex transmission, which makes it much faster.

Other file-transfer protocols used by slow-to medium-speed modems include Xmodem and Zmodem.

## Kermit 协议，科迷特协议

由哥伦比亚大学开发的文件传送协议。调制解调器以及通信软件可以使用 Kermit 协议在电话线上发送文件。尽管该协议的速度较慢，但它仍以其传输准确性而为人称道。Kermit 是受版权保护的，但自从哥伦比亚大学允许人们免费使用它以来，几乎所有的通信产品都支持 Kermit 协议。

Kermit 协议事实上有两个版本，最初的版本以及后来的版本 Super Kermit。与标准 Kermit 协议不同，Super Kermit 支持全双工（full-duplex）传输，这使其速度更快。

低速直至中速调制解调器使用的其他文件传送协议包括 Xmodem 协议和 Zmodem 协议。

# OCTAVE

Before 紧排前

# OCTAVE

After 紧排后

Kerning 字母紧排

## kerning

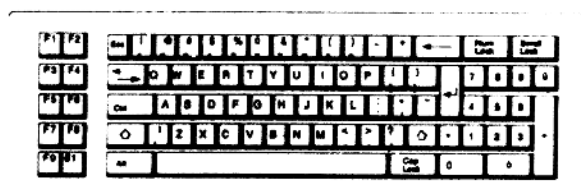
In typography, kerning refers to adjusting the space between characters, especially by placing two characters closer together than normal (See the figure). Kerning makes certain combinations of letters, such as WA, MW, TA, and VA, look better.

Only the most sophisticated word processors and desktop publishing systems perform kerning. Normally, you can activate or deactivate kerning for particular fonts.

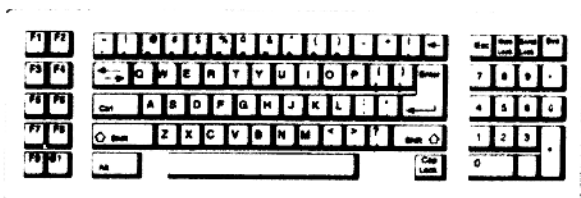
## 字母紧排

在印刷业中，kerning（字母紧排）指调整字符之间的距离，特别是将两个字符排列得比正常位置更近（见附图）。“字母紧排”可以使字母的某些组合（如 WA、MW、TA、和 VA）看上去更美观。

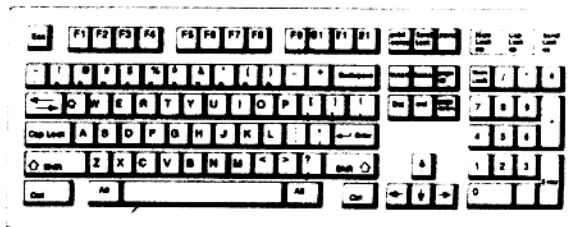
只有最高档次的字处理程序和桌面排版系统才能实现“字母紧排”。在一般情况下，对特定字体你可以启动或取消紧排。



XT Keyboard XT 键盘



AT (Standard) AT (标准型)



AT (Enhanced) AT (增强型)

Keyboard 键盘

## key

(1) A button on a keyboard.

(2) In database management systems, a key is a field that you use to sort data. It can also be called a "key field", "sort key", "index", or "key word". For example, if you sort records by age, then the age field is a key. Most database management systems allow you to have more than one key so that you can sort records in different ways.

(3) A password or table needed to decipher encoded data.

## keyboard

The set of typewriter-like keys that enables you to enter data into a computer. Computer key boards are similar to electric-typewriter keyboards but contain additional keys. The keys on computer keyboards are often classified as follows:

alphanumeric keys: letters and numbers.

punctuation keys: comma, period, semicolon, and so on.

special keys: function keys, control keys, arrow keys, Caps Lock key, and so on.

The standard layout of letters, numbers, and punctuation is known as a "QWERTY" keyboard because the first five keys on the top row of letters spell "QWERTY". The QWERTY keyboard was designed in the 1800s for mechanical typewriters and was actually designed to slow typists down to avoid jamming the keys. Another key board

## 键; 关键字; 密钥

(1) 键盘上的按钮。

(2) 在数据库管理系统中, key (关键字) 是指用来对数据进行分类的字段。也可以称作“关键字段”(key field)、“排序字段”(sort key)、“索引”(index)或“关键字”(key word)。例如, 如果你按年龄对记录进行排序, 那么年龄字段就是关键字段。大多数数据库管理系统允许用户有一个以上的关键字, 这样, 用户可以用不同的方式对记录进行排序。

(3) key 还可以指对已加密数据进行译码所用的口令或密钥。

## 键盘

类似于打字机的键的组合, 它使操作员能够将数据录入计算机。计算机键盘类似于电动打字机键盘。但它含有一些附加键。计算机键盘上的键通常作如下分类:

字母数字键: 字母和数字

标点键: 逗号、句号、分号等

特殊键: 功能键、控制键、箭头键、大写字母锁定键等

字母、数字和标点标准布局形式称为 QWERTY 键盘, 因为上面一排字母键中的头五个字母拼为 QWERTY。QWERTY 键盘是十九世纪为机械打字机而设计的, 其目的是降低打字员的速度, 以防止键之间的互相卡咬。另一种为快速打印而设计字母位置的键盘是 Dvorak 键盘。

尽管许多制造商模仿 IBM 个人计算机的键盘, 但标准的计算机键盘并不存在。事实上个人计算机有三种不同类型的键盘: 最初的 PC 键盘 (84 个键), AT 键盘



design, which has letters positioned for speed typing, is the "Dvorak keyboard".

There is no standard computer keyboard, although many manufacturers imitate the keyboards of PCs. There are actually three different PC keyboards: the original PC keyboard, with 84 keys; the AT keyboard, also with 84 keys; and the "enhanced keyboard", with 101 keys. They are shown in the figure on page 11. The three differ somewhat in the placement of function keys, the Control key, the Return key, and the Shift key. Despite the placement differences, almost all computer keyboards contain the special-purpose keys shown in the table below.

In addition to these keys, PC keyboards contain the following keys: Page UP, Page Down, Home, End, Insert, Pause, Num Lock, Scroll Lock, Break, Caps Lock, Print Screen.

There are several different types of keyboards for the Apple Macintosh. All of them are called "ADB keyboards" because they connect to the Apple Desktop bus (ADB). The two main varieties of Macintosh keyboards are the standard keyboard and the extended keyboard, which has 15 additional special-function keys.

（也是 84 个键），增强型键盘（101 个键）。参见 11 页的附图。三者 in 功能键、Control（控制）键、Return（回车）键和 Shift（换档）键的布置上略有不同。除了位置不同之外，几乎所有的计算机键盘都含有附表中所列的特殊功能键。

除了这些键以外，PC 键盘还包含下列各键：PgUp 键、PgDn 键、Home 键、End 键、Ins 键、Pause 键、Num Lock 键、Scroll Lock 键、Break 键、Caps Lock 键和 Prt Sc 键。

Apple 公司的 Macintosh 计算机有几种不同类型的键盘。由于它们均与 Apple 桌面总线（ADB）相连，人们将其称为“ADB 键盘”。Macintosh 计算机键盘的两种主要类型是标准型（standard）键盘与扩充型（extended）键盘，后者另有 15 个特殊功能键。

注释:	classify	分类
Notes	layout	布局
	spell	拼写
	mechanical	机械的
	avoid	避免
	position	（动词）定位
	imitate	模仿
	extend	扩展，扩充

SPECIAL KEYS ON PC KEYBOARDS		个人计算机键盘上的特殊键	
KEY	DESCRIPTION	键名	说明
Alt key	Short for Alternate, this key is like a second Control key.	Alt 键（更替键）	Alternate（更替）的缩写，这个键相当于第二个“控制键”（Control key）
Arrow keys	Most keyboards have four arrow keys that enable you to move the cursor(or insertion point) up, down, right, or	Arrow 键（箭头键）	大多数键盘有四个箭头键，它使你可以向上、向下、向左或向右移动光标（或插入点）。当



	left. Used in conjunction with the Shift or Alt keys, the arrow keys can move the cursor more than one position at a time, but this depends on which program is running.			箭头键与 Shift 键或 Alt 键组合使用时, 它可使光标一次移动一个以上的位置, 但这种组合依赖于所运行的程序。
Backspace key	Deletes the character just to the left of the cursor(or insertion point) and moves the cursor to that position.	Backspace 键 (退格键)		删除紧挨着光标 (或插入点) 左侧的字符, 并将光标移动到该位置。
Caps Lock key	A toggle key that, when activated, causes all alphabetic characters to be uppercase.	Caps Lock 键 (大写锁定键)		一种触发键, 当被激活 (按下) 时, 可使所有的字母字符变为大写。
Ctrl key	Short for Control, this key is used in conjunction with other keys to produce control characters. The meaning of each control character depends on which program is running.	Ctrl 键 (控制键)		Control (控制) 键的缩写。与其他键组合在一起, 这个键可以产生控制字符。每个控制字符的具体含义依赖于所运行的程序。
Delete key	Sometimes labeled Del, deletes the character at the current cursor position, or the selected object, but does not move the cursor. For graphics-based applications, the Delete key deletes the character to the right of the insertion point.	Delete 键 (删除键)		有时标为 Del。它删除当前光标位置上的字符或所选中的对象, 但不移动光标。在基于图形的应用程序中, Delete 键删除紧挨着插入点右边的字符。
Enter key	Used to enter commands or to move the cursor to the beginning of the next line. Sometimes labeled Return instead of Enter.	Enter 键 (输入键)		用于输入命令, 或将光标移到下一行的起始位置。有时标为 Return (回车), 而不是 Enter (输入)。
Esc key	Short for Escape, this key is used to send special codes to devices and to exit (or escape) from programs and tasks.	Esc 键 (换码键)		Escape (换码) 的缩写。这个键用于向设备发送特殊代码, 并从程序中退出 (或逃出)。
Fn key	Short for Function, this key is used in conjunction with other keys to produce special actions that vary depending on which program is running. This key is found most frequently on portable computers that do not have full-size keyboards.	Fn 键 (功能键)		Function (功能) 的缩写。与其他键组合在一起, 这个键可以产生某些特殊动作, 这些动作根据不同程序而不同。该键常见于没有标准键盘的便携式计算机。
Function keys	Special keys labeled F1 to Fx, x being the number of function keys on the keyboard. These keys have different meanings depending on which program is running.	Function 键 (功能键)		标有 F1 至 Fx 的特殊键, 其中 x 是键盘上功能键上标的数字。依据所运行程序的不同, 这些键可以具有不同的含义。
Return key	Another name for the Enter key.	Return 键 (回车键)		Entry (输入) 键的别名。

## keyword

(1) In text editing and database management systems, a "keyword" is an index entry that identifies a specific record or document.

(2) In programming, a key word is a word that is reserved by a program because the word has a special meaning. Keywords can be commands or parameters. Every programming language has a set of keywords that cannot be used as variable names. Keywords are sometimes called "reserved names".

## 关键字；保留字

(1) 在文本编辑与数据库管理系统中，“关键字”（keyword）是用来标识一个特定记录或文档的索引项。

(2) 在程序设计中，keyword（保留字）是指因为它具有特殊含义而被程序保留的字。保留字可以是命令或参数。每一种程序设计语言都有一组保留字，它们不能用作变量名。keywords（保留字）有时又被称作“保留名字”（reserved names）。

## kludge

Pronounced klooj, a derogatory term that refers to a poor design. Like hacks, kludges use nonstandard techniques. But, whereas a hack can connote a clever solution to a problem, a kludge always implies that the solution is inelegant.

## 蹩脚系统，粗糙程序

读音如“klooj”，贬义词，指拙劣的设计。像 hacks（劣等产品）一样，kludge 也使用非标准技术。但是不同的是，hack 可能暗示对问题的解决办法很巧妙，而 kludge 则总是意味着解决办法不那么够专业水平。

# L

## label

(1) A name.

(2) For mass storage devices, a label is the name of a storage volume. It is sometimes referred to as a "volume label". Each operating system has its own set of rules for labeling volumes. The label provides a name that indicates what type of information is stored on the media.

(3) In spreadsheet programs, a label is

## 名字；卷标；标记；标号；标签

(1) 名字。

(2) 对大容量存储器而言，label 是存储卷的名字。有时人们也称它为 volume label（卷标）。每种操作系统都有自己的一套对存储卷命名的规则。Label（卷标）提供了帮助记忆的名字，以便标明介质中所存信息的类型。

(3) 在电子表格中，label 是置于 cell（单元）上的描述性文字。

any descriptive text placed in a cell.

(4) In programming languages, a labels refers to a particular location in a program, usually a particular line of source code.

(5) The term "label" is also commonly used to mean a small, sticky piece of paper that you can place on an object to identify it. For example, you can paste labels on floppy disks to indicate what data is stored on them.

(4) 在编程语言中, label 是指一个程序中的特定位置, 通常是源代码中的特定行。

(5) label 也常用来表示一小片有粘性的纸, 你可以将它贴在某个物体上以便识别该物体。例如, 你可以在软盘上贴上“标签”(label), 以表明其中存储了什么样的数据。



Landscape 横式



Portrait 竖式

Landscape vs. Portrait 横式与竖式的比较

## landscape

In word processing and desktop publishing, the terms "portrait" and "landscape" refer to whether the document is oriented vertically or horizontally. A page with landscape orientation, typical for spreadsheets, is wider than it is tall.

Not all printers are capable of generating text in landscape mode. Of those that are, some require special landscape versions of their fonts; others can rotate the standard portrait fonts 90 degrees. (See the figure.)

## 横式

在字处理和桌面排版系统中, portrait (竖式) 和 landscape (横式) 这两个词是指文档是纵取向还是横取向。横取向(横式)的页, 其宽度比高度要大, 典型的例子是电子表格。

并非所有的打印机都有能力产生横式正文。对那些能产生横式正文的打印机来说, 其中有些打印机需要特殊的横式字体, 而另一些打印机可以将标准的竖式字体旋转 90 度。(见附图。)





Orientation is also a characteristic of monitors.

取向也是监视器的一种特性。

## language

A system for communicating. Written languages use symbols (that is, characters) to build words. The entire set of words is the language's vocabulary. The ways in which the words can be meaningfully combined are defined by the language's "syntax" and "grammar". The actual meaning of words and combinations of words is defined by the language's "semantics".

In computer science, human languages are known as "natural languages". Unfortunately, computers are not sophisticated enough to understand natural languages. As a result, we must communicate with computers using special computer languages. There are many different classes of computer languages, including "machine languages", "programming languages", and "fourth-generation languages".

## laptop computer

A small, portable computer—small enough that it can sit on your lap. The principal difference between a laptop computer and a personal computer is the display screen. Laptop computers use a variety of techniques, known as flat-panel technologies, to produce a lightweight and nonbulky display screen. As a result, when folded up, laptop computers are the size of a small briefcase. Laptops are often divided

## 语言

用来进行交际的符号系统。书面语言使用符号(即字符)来组成单词。单词的总汇就是语言的词汇(vocabulary)。词汇如何按照意义的要求组合在一起是由语言的句法(syntax)和语法(grammar)来决定的。而单词及词组的实际含义则是由语言的语义(semantics)定义的。

在计算机科学中,人类所使用的语言被称为自然语言(natural languages)。遗憾的是,计算机并未高明到能够理解自然语言的地步。因此,我们必须使用特殊的计算机语言来与计算机对话。计算机语言有许多不同种类,包括“机器语言”(machine languages)、“程序设计语言”(programming languages)和“第四代语言”(fourth-programming languages)。

## 膝上型计算机

一种小型的便携式计算机,小到可以放在你的膝盖之上。膝上型计算机与个人计算机的主要区别在于显示屏。膝上型计算机使用称为“平板工艺”(flat-panel technologies)的各种技术来生产重量轻而且灵巧的显示屏。因此,当将膝上型计算机折叠起来时,它只有一个小公文包的大小。根据其形状和折叠的方式,膝上型计算机常被分成两类:蚌壳式(clamshell)和饭盒式(lunchbox)。