# 27 高职高专新概念教材

孙建中 周龙 主 编 李梅 刘翌南 李琳 副主编

# 计算机专业英语

21 Shi Ji Gao Zhi Gao Zhuan Xin Gai Nian Jiao Cai



# 21世纪高职高专新概念教材

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孙建中 周 龙 主 编李 梅 刘翌南 李 琳 副主编

中国水利水电出版社

#### 内 容 提 要

本书以计算机技木和网络技术为背景,精选了 14 个主题,对计算机英语进行了全面的描述。全书涉及计算机历史与发展、微型计算机、二进制与布尔代数、数据结构、操作系统 软件工程、计算机语言、数据库管理系统、多媒体技术、虚拟现实技术、计算机网络与安全等内容,并力求体现计算机技术与应用的最新发展。

本书所选材料语言规范、内容新颖、完整实用。每一章均包括·学习指导与小节、课文与任释、阅读材料、练习与语言常识等内容。书中的语言常识包括计算机词汇及其构成规律、科技英语的阅读与翻译技巧、科技论文及其摘要的写作、商业书信以及常用网络木语等计算机英语学习要占。

本书可作为高职高专计算机专业的专业英语教材,也可作力使用计算机的广大科技工作者的参考书。

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

计算机专业英语 / 孙建中, 周龙主编. 一北京: 中国水利水电出版社, 2001 7 (21 世纪高职高专新概念教材)

ISBN 7-5084-0731-8

I 计··· II ①孙··· ②周··· III. 电子计算机-英语-高等学校: 技术学校-教材 IV H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001) 第 046660 号

书 名	计算机专业英语
主 编	孙建中 周龙
副主编	李 梅 刘翌南 李 琳
出版、发行	中国水利水电出版社(北京市三里河路6号 100044)
	网址· www waterpub com cn
	E-mail: mchannel@public3 bta net cn (万水)
	sale@waterpub com cn
	电话・(010) 68359286 (万水)、63202266 (总机)、68331835 (发行部)
经 售	全国各地新华书店
排 版	北京万水电子信息有限公司
印刷	北京市天竺颖华印刷厂
规 格	787×1092毫米 16 开 16 25 印张 351 丁字
版 次	2001年8月第一版 2001年8月北京第一次印刷
印 数	0001—5000 册
定 价	20 00 元

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为了编写本套教材,出版社进行了广泛的调研,走访了全国自余所具有代表性的高等专科学校、高等职业技术学院、成人教育高等院校以及本科院校举办的二级职业技术学院在广泛了解情况、探讨课程设置、研究课程体系的基础上,经过学校申报、征永意见、专家评选等方式,确定了本套书的主编,并成立了编委会。每本书的编委会聘请了多所学校主要学术带头人或主要从事该课程教学的骨干,教学大纲的确定以及教材风格的定位均经过编委会多次认真讨论。

本套《21世纪高职高专新概念教材》有如下特点:

- (1) 面向 21 世纪人才培养的需求,结合高职高专学生的培养特占,具有鲜明的高职高专特色。本套教材的作者都是长期在第一线从事高职高专教育的骨干教师,对学生的基本情况、特卢和认识规律等有深入的了解,在教学实践中积累了丰富的经验。因此可以说,每一本书都是教师们长期教学经验的总结。
- (2)以《基本要求》和《培养规格》为编写依据,内容全面,结构合理,文字简练,实用性强。在编写过程中,作者严格依据教育部提出的高职高专教育"以应用为目的,以必高、够用为度"的原则,力求从实际应用的需要(实例)出发,尽量减少枯燥、实用性不强的理论概念,加强了应用性和实际操作性强的内容。

顺"枝"摸"叶",最后达到构建自己所需要的"树"的目的。

- (4) 配有实验指导和实训教程, 便于学生练习提高。
- (5)配有动感电子教案。为顺应教育部提出的教材多元化、多媒体化发展的要求,每本教材都配有电子教案,以满足广大教师进行多媒体教学的需要。电子教案用 PowerPoint 制作,教师可根据授课情况任意修改。
- (6)提供相关教材中所有程序的源代码,方便教师直接切换到系统环境中教学,提高教学效果。

总之,本套教材凝聚了数百名高职高专一线教师多年的教学经验和智慧,内容新颖,结构完整,概念清晰,深入浅出,通俗易懂,可读性、可操作性和实用性强。

本套教材适用于高等职业学校、高等专科学校、成人及本科院校举办的二级职业技术学 院和民办高校。

新的世纪吹响了我国高职高专教育蓬勃发展的号角,新世纪对高职教育提出了新的要求,高职教育占据了全面素质教育中所不可缺少的地位,在我国高等教育事业中占有极其重要的位置,在我国社会主义现代化建设事业中发挥着日趋显著的作用,是培养新世纪人才所不可缺少的力量。相信本套《21 世纪高职高专新概念教材》的出版能为高职高专的教材建设和教学改革略尽绵薄之力,因为我们提供的不仅是 套教材,更是自始至终的教育支持,无论是学校、机构培训还是个人自学,都会从中得到极大的收获。

当然,本套教材肯定会有不足之处,恳请专家和读者批评指正

21 世纪高职高专新概念教材编委会

2001年3月

# 前 言

随着计算机网络技术的突飞猛进,人类已经进入了"信息时代"。世界似乎在悄悄地变小,中外经济、文化、科技交往日趋频繁,而这一切都是以语言为载体的。由于诸多原因,国际上最通用的语言还是英语。而因特网的普及,更巩固了英语作为跨文化交往通用语言的地位。因此,为了掌握最新的计算机技术,了解计算机的发展动向,必须具备较高的英语水平。

本书的编写目的,首先是让学生掌握计算机专业英语的基本术语,了解一些计算机专业的基本知识;其次是为了介绍计算机行业的一些最新发展。

本书以计算机与网络技术为背景,充分考虑了计算机英语的复杂性和实用性,针对高职高专的教学特点,精心组织,合理选材。全书取材广泛,内容安排合理。主要内容包括:计算机的历史与发展、微型计算机、数字编码系统、数据结构、操作系统、软件工程、编程语言、数据库管理、多媒体、虚拟现实技术、因特网、计算机安全与反病毒、网络安全、局域网与广域网等共 14 章。考虑到读者的需要,我们还系统而扼要地介绍了计算机词汇及其构成规律、科技英语的阅读与翻译技巧、科技论文及其摘要的写作以及商业书信等计算机英语学习要点。此外还给出了常见计算机专业英语缩写词和常用网络术语。

本书没有提供译文,学生完全可以根据所掌握的专业知识和英语词汇,结合所学的科技 英语阅读翻译技巧,准确理解课文内容。这样,一方面利于培养学生的基本技能并提高学生 独立工作能力,另一方面也利于老师组织教学。

本书由孙建中、周龙任主编,李梅、刘翌南、李琳任副主编。第1、2章由周龙编写,第3章由刘翌南编写,第4、5、6、7、8、9章由白凤仙编写,第10章由李琳编写,第11、12章由李梅编写,第13、14章由孙建中编写。

本书在编写过程中得到了武汉工业学院谢兆码教授的大力支持和关心,在此深表感谢。由于作者水平有限,加之编写时间仓促,本书在编写过程中难免出现疏漏,恳请读者不吝赐教。

编 者 2001年5月

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# Chapter 1 The History and Future of Computers

# 本章学习指导

20 世纪 40 年代,世界上诞生了第一台电子计算机。此后,随着真空管、晶体管、集成电路与超大规模集成电路的发展及其在计算机中的应用,计算机从第一代发展到第四代。而今天,由于科学技术的变化日新月异,计算机的发展进入了"无代"时代,人工智能、知识库、并行技术与数据库等新技术的研究与应用,必将使计算机功能更加强大。

通过本章学习,读者应掌握以下内容并能够用英语表达:

- 现代计算机的共同特征
- 各代计算机的特点
- 计算机技术的发展趋势
- 计算机的分类
- 掌握计算机专业词汇的构成规律,特别是常用词缀的含义及复合词的构成

# 1.1 The Invention of the Computer

It is hard to say exactly when the modern computer was invented. Starting in the 1930s and through the 1940s, a number of machines were developed that were like computers. But most of these machines did not have all the characteristics that we associate with computers today. These characteristics are that the machine is electronic, that it has a stored program, and that it is general purpose

One of the first computerlike devices was developed in Germany by Konrad Zuse in 1941 Called the Z3, it was general-purpose, stored-program machine with many electronic parts, but it had a mechanical memory. Another electromechanical computing machine was developed by Howard Aiken, with financial assistance from IBM, at Harvard University in 1943. It was called the Automatic Sequence Control Calculator Mark I, or simply the Harvard Mark I. Neither of these machines was a true computer, however, because they were not entirely electronic.

#### 1.1.1 The ENIAC

Perhaps the most influential of the early computerlike devices was the Electronic Numerical

Integrator and Computer, or ENIAC It was developed by J Presper Eckert and John Mauchly at the University of Pennsylvania The project began in 1943 and was completed in 1946 The machine was huge, it weighed 30 tons and contained over 18,000 vacuum tubes.

The ENIAC was a major advancement for its time. It was the first general-purpose, electronic computing machine and was capable of performing thousands of operations per second. It was controlled, however, by switches and plugs that had to be manually set. Thus, although it was a general-purpose electronic device, it did not have a stored program. Therefore, it did not have all the characteristics of a computer

While working on the ENIAC, Eckert and Mauchly were joined by a brilliant mathematician, John von Neuman Together, they developed the idea of a stored program computer This machine, called the Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer, or EDVAC, was the first machine whose design included all the characteristics of a computer It was not completed, however, until 1951

Before the EDVAC was finished, several other machines were built that incorporated elements of the EDVAC design of Eckert, Mauchly, and von Neuman One was the Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Computer, or EDSAC, which was developed in Cambridge, England. It first operated in May of 1949 and is probably the world's first electronic stored-program, general-purpose computer to become operational. The first computer to operate in the United States was the Binary Automatic Computer, or BINAC, which became operational in August of 1949.

#### 1.1.2 The UNIVAC

Like other computing pioneers before them, Eckert and Mauchly formed a company in 1947 to develop a commercial computer. The company was called the Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corporation. Their objective was to design and build the Universal Automatic Computer or UNIVAC Because of difficulties of getting financial support, they had to sell the company to Remington Rand in 1950 Eckert and Mauchly continued to work on the UNIVAC at Remington Rand and completed it in 1951. Known as the UNIVAC I, this machine was the first commercially available computer.

The first UNIVAC I was delivered to the Census Bureau and used for the 1950 census. The second UNIVAC I was used to predict that Dwight Eisenhower would win the 1952 presidential election, less than an hour after the polls closed. The UNIVAC I began the modern of computer use.

#### Notes:

- 1 ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer) 电子数字积分计算机, ENIAC 计算机
- 2 computerlike a 计算机似的

- 3 electromechanical a 机电的, 电机的
- 4 vacuum tubes 真空管
- 5 BINAC (Binary Automatic Computer) 二进制自动计算机
- 6 UNIVAC (Universal Automatic Computer) 通用自动计算机
- 7 Census Bureau 人口普查局
- 8 be capable of 能够做 ······
- 9 thousands of 成千上万的
- 10 known as 通常所说的,以……著称,通称

# 1.2 Computer Generations

Since the UNIVAC I computers have evolved rapidly. Their evolution has been the result of changes in technology that have occurred regularly. These changes have resulted in four main generations of computers.

# 1.2.1 First-Generation Computers: 1951~1958

First-generation computers were characterized by the use of vacuum tubes as their principal electronic component. Vacuum tubes are bulky and produce a lot of heat, so first-generation computers were large and required extensive air conditioning to keep them cool. In addition, because vacuum tubes do not operate very fast, these computers were relatively slow.

The UNIVAC I was the first commercial computer in this generation. As noted earlier, it was used in the Census Bureau in 1951. It was also the first computer to be used in a business application. In 1954, General Electric took delivery of a UNIVAC I and used it for some of its business data processing.

The UNIVAC I was not the most popular first-generation computer, however. This honor goes to the IBM 650. It was first delivered in 1955 before Remington Rand could come out with a successor to the UNIVAC I. With the IBM 650, IBM captured the majority of the computer market, a position it still holds today.

At the same time that hardware was evolving, software was developing. The first computers were programmed in machine language, but during the first computer generation, the idea of programming language translation and high-level languages occurred. Much of the credit for these ideas goes to Grace Hopper, who, as a Navy lieutenant in 1945, learned to program the Harvard Mark I. In 1952, she developed the first programming language translator, followed by others in later years. She also developed a language called Flow-matic in 1957, which formed the basis for COBOL, the most commonly used business programming language today.

Other software developments during the first computer generation include the design of the FORTRAN programming language in 1957. This language became the first widely used high-level language. Also, the first simple operating systems became available with first-generation computers.

### 1.2 2 Second-Generation Computers: 1959~1963

In the second generation of computers, transistors replaced vacuum tubes. Although invented in 1948, the first all-transistor computer did not become available until 1959. Transistors are smaller and less expensive than vacuum tubes, and they operate faster and produce less heat. Hence, with second-generation computers, the size and cost of computers decreased, their speed increased, and their air-conditioning needs were reduced.

Many companies that had not previously sold computer entered the industry with the second generation. One of these companies that still makes computers is Control Data Corporation (CDC) They were noted for making high-speed computers for scientific work

Remintong Rand, now called Sperr-Rand Corporation, made several second-generation UNIVAC computers. IBM, however, continued to dominate the industry One of the most popular second-generation computers was the IBM 1401, which was a medium-sized computer used by many businesses

All computers at this time were mainframe computers costing over a million dollars. The first minicomputer became available in 1960 and cost about \$120,000. This was the PDP-1, manufactured by Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC).

Software also continued to develop during this time Many new programming languages were designed, including COBOL in 1960. More and more businesses and organizations were beginning to use computers for their data processing needs.

# 1.2.3 Third-Generation Computers: $1964\sim1970$

The technical development that marks the third generation of computers is the use of integrated circuits or ICs in computers. An integrated circuit is a piece of silicon (a chip) containing numerous transistors. One IC replaces many transistors in a computer, result in a continuation of the trends begun in the second generation. These trends include reduced size, reduced cost, increased speed, and reduced need for air conditioning.

Although integrated circuits were invented in 1958, the first computers to make extensive use of them were not available until 1964. In that year, IBM introduced a line of mainframe computers called the System/360 The computers in this line became the most widely used third-generation machines. There were many models in the System/360 line, ranging from small, relatively slow, and inexpensive ones, to large, very fast, and costly models. All models, however, were compatible so