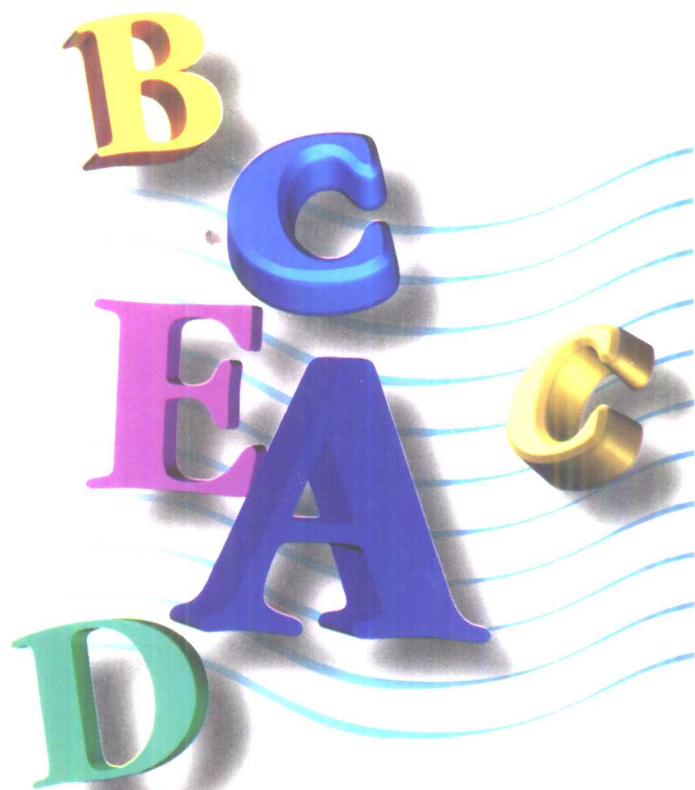




中国高等职业技术教育研究会推荐
高职系列教材

计算机专业英语

张燕 沈奇 付弘 编著

面向
21世纪
高级应用型人才



西安电子科技大学出版社
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内 容 简 介

本书共有 28 个单元,每单元由课文、单词、词组、难句分析、练习、阅读理解等组成。本书所选课文和阅读理解文章均以计算机科技资料和科普文章为主,内容深入浅出,题材、体裁多样,知识性和趣味性并重,使读者在掌握计算机科技英语词汇和科技英语语法结构的同时,了解计算机发展的历史和最新趋势。为便于学生学习,附录一给出了英语语法简介,附录二给出了 28 篇课文的参考译文。

本书为高职计算机专业英语教材,也可作为大、中专院校的专业英语教材,还可以供计算机爱好者和英语爱好者使用。本书旨在提高读者实际使用英语的能力,同时还能获得相当的计算机知识,达到事半功倍的效果。

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序

在即将跨入 21 世纪的前夕,中共中央、国务院召开了第三次全国教育工作会议,并颁发了《中共中央、国务院关于深化教育改革全面推进素质教育的决定》,进一步明确了高等职业教育的重要地位,指出“高等职业教育是高等教育的重要组成部分。要大力发展高等职业教育。”在这一方针的指引下,我国高等职业教育取得了空前规模的发展。至 1999 年,从事高等职业教育的高等职业学校、高等专科学校和独立设置的成人高校已达 1345 所,占全国高校总数的 69.2%;专科层次的在校生占全国高校在校生的 55.37%,毕业生占高校毕业生总数的 68.5%。这些数字表明,高等职业教育在我国高等教育事业中占有极其重要的地位,在我国社会主义现代化建设事业中发挥着极其重要的作用。随着社会的发展、科技的进步,以及我国高等教育逐步走向大众化,我国的高等职业教育必将进一步发展壮大。

在高等职业教育大发展的同时,也有着许多亟待解决的问题。其中最主要的是按照高等职业教育培养目标的要求,培养一批“双师型”的中青年骨干教师;编写出一批有特色的基础课和专业主干课教材;创建一批教学工作优秀学校。

为解决当前高职教材严重匮乏的问题,西安电子科技大学出版社与中国高等职业技术教育研究会联合策划、组织编写了计算机及应用电子技术两个专业的教材,现已出版。本系列教材,从策划到主编、主审的遴选,从成立专家组反复讨论大纲,研讨职业教材特色到书稿的字斟句酌,每走一步都比较扎实、十分精心。作者在编写中紧密联系实际,尽可能地吸收新理论、新技术、新工艺,并按照案例引入、改造拓宽、课题综合(通过一个大型的课题,综合运用所学内容)的思路,进行编写,努力突出高职教材的特点。本系列教材内容取材新颖、实用;层次清楚,结构合理;文笔流畅,装帧上乘。这套教材比较适合高等职业学校、高等专科学校和成人高校等高等职业教育的需要。

教材建设是高等职业院校基本建设的主要工作之一,是教学内容改革的重要基础。为此,有关高职院校都十分重视教材建设,组织教师积极参加教材编写,为高职教材从无到有,从有到优而辛勤工作。但高职教材的建设还刚刚起步,还需要做艰苦的工作,我们殷切地希望广大从事高等职业教育的教师,在教书育人的同时,组织起来,共同努力,编写出一批高职教材的精品,为推出一批有特色的、高质量的高职教材作出积极的贡献。

中国高等职业技术教育研究会会长

李家亮

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前 言

为适应国家大力发展高等职业教育的形势，在教育部高教司的指导下，全国高等职业教育研究会教材编写小组和西安电子科技大学出版社联合组织编写出版高职系列教材。本教材是计算机应用专业的系列教材之一，由金陵职业大学主持编写。

本书是一本实用的专业英语培训教程，在内容安排和结构设计上尽量以实用为原则，结合现代计算机专业的特点，涉及计算机系统基础、硬件与配置、操作系统、计算机网络、实用程序等各方面的知识。其编写目的是使读者在较短的时间内掌握一些基本的现代计算机专业词汇，能够比较熟练地看懂计算机屏幕信息的英文提示、菜单、帮助文件及出错信息，并能够基本阅读和翻译计算机的软硬件手册、资料和说明书。

书中出现的专业词汇和语法现象都是在计算机操作过程中，或阅读软硬件手册和说明书时常见的，也是最基本的。书中每课后的难句分析旨在帮助读者了解专业英语中常见的语法现象，学会句子的分析和翻译，提高自身的阅读和翻译能力。

本书共分 28 个单元，每单元由课文、单词、词组、难句分析、练习、阅读理解等组成。课文均出自英美原文，语言地道、规范。练习部分包括填空、判断正误、语法练习、翻译等内容，旨在检查读者对课文的理解和掌握。书末的附录一给出了英语语法简介，附录二给出了 28 篇课文的参考译文，可方便读者参考。

本书可作为大、中专院校的专业英语教材和各类计算机短训班教材，也可供计算机爱好者和英语爱好者使用。

全书的结构设计、选材以及最后的通稿和定稿工作均由张燕完成；书中 1~10 单元的编写工作由沈奇完成；11~18 单元的编写工作由张燕完成；19~28 单元的编写工作由付弘完成。

在此，我们要特别感谢武汉江汉大学计算机系主任颜彬教授，她对本书的全部内容做了认真的审定及修改，为确保书稿的质量做了大量的工作。

由于时间仓促，在编写中难免有不当之处，请读者不吝赐教。

编 者

2000 年 6 月

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UNIT 1

TEXT

Introduction of Computer

Computer is electronic equipment which can make arithmetic and logical calculation, process information rapidly and automatically.

It was in 1946 that the first computer of the world turned out in America, which was named ENIAC. Though it was very huge, without high performance, it makes basis for the development of computer.

Since the first computer was born, the development speed of computer science technique has been quite surprising. Take the speed of calculation, ENIAC could only make calculations 5000 times per second; today, the fastest computer reaches 100,000,000,000 times.

Computers are applied in such fields:

1. science calculation

The purpose of inventing and developing computer is to make arithmetic calculation rapidly and accurately. Computers can be used for all kinds of science calculations, which have been becoming one of important fields of computer application, for example, calculations in the process of launching satellites and missiles etc.

2. data processing

¹With the development of science technique, more and more information including numerical data and none-numerical data come out. At the present, data processing has been the widest field of computer application. Production management, data counting, office automation, traffic dispatching, information retrieval belong to this field. ²Especially in these years, with the development of database and computer network technique, computer users in different districts and countries can share many valuable information resources through network.

3. real-time control

³Real-time control is the control of procedure in the process of practical productions where computers are applied. Real time refers to that the time of computer's calculating and controlling may match the time of controlled object's practical running or working.

4. adjuvant design

Take advantage of the ability if computer's calculating and mapping, we can improve the quality and efficiency when doing engineering designs in the matter of architecture, machinery and electron. ⁴Now, As CAM, CAD and CAI being used very widely, complete automation

from design to production has fulfilled in many fields.

5. artificial intelligence

Computers can simulate people's feelings and thoughts, replacing part labors of human being.

New Words

electronic	<i>a.</i> 电子的, 电子学的
arithmetic	<i>a.</i> 算术的; <i>n.</i> 算术
performance	<i>n.</i> 性能, 成绩, 执行, 履行, 表演
purpose	<i>n.</i> 目的, 意图, 用途; <i>vt.</i> 打算, 企图
accurately	<i>adv.</i> 精确地, 正确地
launch	<i>v.</i> 发射(导弹、火箭), 起飞, 下水, 投入; <i>n.</i> 发射, 下水
missiles	<i>n.</i> 导弹, 发射物
numerical	<i>a.</i> 数字的, 用数字表示的
dispatching	<i>n.</i> 调度, 派遣; <i>vt.</i> 分派, 派遣
searches	<i>n.</i> 检索, 搜寻; <i>v.</i> 搜索, 探求, 调查
real-time	<i>adj.</i> 实时的
match	<i>vt.</i> 匹配, 相配; <i>n.</i> 火柴, 比赛, 匹配
adjutant	<i>a.</i> 辅助的; <i>n.</i> 助理员
efficiency	<i>n.</i> 效率, 功效
architecture	<i>n.</i> 建筑, 建筑学, 体系机构
machinery	<i>n.</i> 机械, 机器
electron	<i>n.</i> 电子
fulfilled	<i>vt.</i> 实现, 完成(计划等), 履行
simulate	<i>vt.</i> 模拟, 模仿, 假装, 冒充

Phrases and Expressions

office automation	办公自动化	refers to	指的是
artificial intelligence	人工智能	in the matter of	在……方面, 关于
turned out	诞生, 产生	Take advantage of	利用
make basis for	为……奠定基础		

The Explanation of Difficult Statements

1. With the development of science technique, more and more information including numerical data and a great deal of none-numerical data come out.

分析: “with + *n* / *P*. *P* / *Pron.* (+另一成分)” 此句型在句中作状语, 表示方式、条

件或伴随情况。例如：Tom did his homework with the TV on. 汤姆一边开着电视一边做着功课。

句意：随着科学技术的发展，涌现的信息量与日俱增，这些信息量除了数值型数据外，还有大量的非数值型数据。

2. Especially in these years, with the development of database and computer network technique, computer users in different districts and countries can share many valuable information resource through network.

分析：“Especially in these years”, “with the development of database and computer network technique” 都在句中作状语。

句意：特别是近年来，数据库技术与计算机网络技术的发展，使不同地区、不同国家的计算机用户都能通过网络通讯共享信息资源。

3. Real-time control is the control of procedure in the process of practical productions where computers are applied.

分析：where 为关系副词，引导定语从句，在从句中作状语。

句意：实时控制是指计算机应用于实际生产过程中的过程控制。

4. Now, As CAM, CAD and CAI being used very widely, complete automation from design to production has fulfilled in many fields.

分析：在 As CAM, CAD and CAI being used very widely 中，being used 为现在分词的被动语态，在句中作定语。

句意：计算机辅助设计(CAD)、计算机辅助制造(CAM)和计算机辅助教学(CAI)目前已得到广泛的使用，使得许多领域实现了从设计到生产全面自动化的过程。

Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks according to the text:

- (1) Computer is a _____ which can make arithmetic and logical calculation, process information rapidly and automatically.
- (2) Take the speed of calculation, ENIAC could only make calculations _____ times per second; today, the fastest computer reaches _____ times.
- (3) Computers can simulate people's _____, replacing part labors of human being.
- (4) It was in 1946 that the first computer of the world turned out in America, which was named _____.
- (5) At the present, _____ has been the widest field of computer application.

II. Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false according to the text:

- (1) Data processing has been becoming one of important fields of computer application.
- (2) With the development of science technique, more and more numerical data come out.
- (3) Only computer users in the same district and country can share many valuable information resource through network.

- (4) Computers can simulate people's words and actions, replacing all the labors of human being.
- (5) ENIAC was very huge, with very high performance.

III. Change all the verbs in the following sentences into the passive voice:

- (1) Fire destroyed much of London in the 17th century.
- (2) They are pulling down the old theatre.
- (3) Does someone clean all the rooms regularly?
- (4) They named Philip the sales manager.
- (5) I think Sam is intelligent.
- (6) His parents encouraged him to take a part-time job on the campus.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs:

- (1) I noticed that the wrecked car _____ not yet _____ (take) away.
- (2) Early in 1765 the Stamp Act _____ (pass) by Parliament. Word _____ (send) to the American Colonists that by November first of that same year they might look for their stamps, for on that day the Stamp Act _____ (put) into force.
- (3) The man on the radio said that two hours earlier the bush fire _____ (bring) under control at last. Many houses _____ (destroy) but no lives _____ (lose).
- (4) I heard a sudden crash so I rushed out to see whether anybody _____ (injure). _____ I found that part of our fence _____ (knock) down by a car. The vehicle slightly (damage) but nobody _____ (hurt).
- (5) This difficulty _____ (can, avoid) in several ways.

Reading Materials

How to Protect Your Data (I)

Nobody's data is completely safe. But everybody's computer can still be well guarded against would-be attackers. Here's your arsenal:

Password Protection

At minimum, each time they log on, all PC users should be required to type in a password that only they and the network administrator know. PC users should avoid picking words, phrases, or numbers that anyone can guess easily, such as a birth date, a child's name, or initials; instead they should use cryptic phrases that combine uppercase and lowercase letters, such as "The moon Also RISES." In addition, the system should require all users to change passwords every month or so and should lock out prospective users if they fail to enter the correct password three times in a row.

Virus Checkers

Viruses generally infect local area networks through workstations, so anti-virus software packages that work only on the server aren't enough to prevent infection; ideally, all terminals on the network—personal computers as well as dumb workstations—should be protected individually.

New Words and Expressions

would-be attackers	可能的入侵者
arsenal	<i>n.</i> 武器库
log on	注册
initial	<i>n.</i> 姓名的开头字母
cryptic	<i>adj.</i> 秘密的
uppercase and lowercase letters	大写和小写字母
anti-virus software package	反病毒软件包
dumb workstation	哑工作站
individually	<i>adv.</i> 个别地, 单独地

Exercises

Fill in the blanks according to the text:

- (1) Four arsenals to protect the data are mentioned: _____, _____, _____, _____.
- (2) PC users should avoid picking words, phrases, or numbers that anyone can guess easily; instead they should use _____.
- (3) Antivirus software packages that work only on the server aren't enough to prevent infection; ideally, _____ as well as _____ should be protected individually.

How to Protect Your Data (II)

Fire Wall

These are gatekeepers made of hardware and software that protect a computer network by shutting out unauthorized people and letting others go only to the areas they have privileges to use. Firewalls should be installed at every point where the computer system comes in contact with other network—including the Internet, a separate local area network at a customer's site, or a telephone company switch.

Encryption

Even if intruders manage to break through a firewall, the data on a network can be made safe if it's encrypted. Many software packages and network programs—Microsoft Windows NT, Novell NetWare, and Lotus Notes, among others—offer add-on encryption schemes that encode all data sent on the network. In addition, companies can buy standalone encryption packages to work with individual applications. Almost every encryption package is based on an