

大学英语系列教程

大学英语 网络英语教程

College English
Network English Course

主 编: 宋德富 宋量量

副主编: 张美兰 宋宜贞



北京航空航天大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本教程宗旨在于向已经掌握 3000 英文单词以上的读者介绍因特网的基本知识, 指导大家学会上网冲浪艺术、寻找新闻以及自己需要的其它信息, 学会利用因特网进行本专业的研究探索, 同时也可以满足嗜好, 进行自己喜欢的娱乐活动。

本教程以全世界最为流行的雅虎目录为范例, 让读者学会如何通过浏览和搜索两个手段寻求自己所需信息, 同时介绍定制雅虎的方法, 创建具有个人特色的“我的雅虎”以排除与己无关的信息。另外本教程还介绍了电子邮件的基本知识, 让读者学会在雅虎上建立自己的电子信箱, 同时展示了部分酷页, 让读者领略一下因特网的神奇功能。

本教程可供大专院校学生学习网络英语使用, 也可供具有同等水平的读者自学使用。

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关于本书

一、目的

本教程可作为大专院校各专业的网络英语教材或选修课的教材使用,也可作为大专学生和社会上具有同等水平的读者自学因特网技术的教材使用。

二、内容

本教程围绕因特网的操作技术选材和编写,主要介绍了网上冲浪艺术、搜索技巧、浏览技术以及如何定制雅虎、建议网址、建立信箱等等。学完本教程,还能够学会如何满足自己的嗜好,如何在网上通过最喜欢的娱乐活动度过周末和假期。为了让读者领略因特网的奇特魔力,本教程的最后一篇还展示了令人激动不已的网上大词典 Onelook Dictionary 和网上缩略语大词典 Acronym Finder。

三、体例

本教材以单元为基本构件,每个单元包括:

1. Passage
2. New Words
3. Special Terms
4. Abbreviations (有的单元没有)
5. Notes to the Passage
6. Exercises to the Passage

新单词的界定主要参考教育部制定的《大学英语教学大纲附表一词汇表》,同时把在基础英语中相对冷僻,但在网络英语中却是常用的单词也列入其内。练习的设计除了课文和阅读材料的理解外,重点放在网络术语的归纳和总结上。Notes to the Passage 重点讲解长句难句,提供必要的背景知识,为学生课后自学提供

方便。

全书最后共有三个附录,它们是:

总词汇表(包括单词、术语和缩略语);

课文参考译文;

读者意见反馈表。

练习参考答案不附在书上,教师可以填写书后附录三的读者意见反馈表,并加盖公章,告知 E-mail 地址,以便直接发送。自学者也可以通过读者意见反馈表索取答案。本书作者的 E-mail 地址为 songdefu@sina.com 或 songdefu@yahoo.com

四、使用

学完本教程可以安排 48 到 54 课时,因特网和雅虎每个单元三课时,网页范例每个单元两课时。练习可以让学生自己完成,教师进行提问和解释。凡是有条件的要安排适当数量的课时在多媒体教室上课,以便操作演示。

五、致谢

在本教程的编写过程中,彭城大学卡特彼勒英语培训中心的美籍教师 Stephanie Oakley 和 Lorren Plott 解答了我们的许多问题;彭城大学的校、系和教务处的领导同意在某些班级试用本教程,对本教程的可行性进行了认定,并提供了可靠的质量保证,在此一并表示深切的谢意。

编者

2001 年 12 月

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Unit One

Welcome to the Web!

[Para 1] The Internet and the World Wide Web are great places to be right now. We use the term “place” because so many of the things you can do online are similar to the things you can do wherever people gather together — in homes, schools, libraries, shopping malls, or at family reunions or town meetings. The Net allows people to learn, shop, find crucial information, and to participate in communities, whether they’re local, global, or simply virtual. In these chapters that we’ve written about the Net, the World Wide Web, and Yahoo!, we hope to convey just a little of the excitement we feel when we make our way online...

But Is It Useful?

[Para 2] The Web is useful: You can find old friends online. You can research and book flight reservations. Check the weather. Check out your high school or college alma mater. Find breaking news. Research political issues. Follow your stock portfolio. Place a classified ad. And, of course, more and more vendors are setting up shop on the Web. Books. CDs. Computers. Even cars. You can learn how to do some of these activities in later sections of this tutorial.

[Para 3] The Internet is also fun. You can write to old friends. Or check out their web pages. Browse through sites about weird stuff like ant farms, staring contests, and huge balls of string. Enjoy web-based soap operas. Laugh at online paro-

dies and jokes. Join in a live Net Event. Chat with other Internet surfers. Pick a fake stock portfolio. Check to see if your name appears anywhere on the Web. Do wacky random searches. Millions of users log on to the Net every day, and it's not just to do research. There's a lot of fun out there. That's one reason it's called web "surfing".

I'm Just Browsing

[Para 4] Of course, the first step to using the Web for business or for fun is learning how to work a "web browser." If you're new to computers, it may take awhile before you are completely comfortable with your browser. Don't worry. You don't have to be a computer whiz. The basics of a web browser are very much like the basics of modern computers — learning how to point and click with the mouse (or trackball or trackpad or other pointing device), learning how to scroll up and down a page of text (use the mouse to move the marker along the shaded bar at the right of the page, or just hit the space bar on your keyboard), and learning how to use pull-down menus. Again, be patient. There's no time limit on web surfing. Give yourself a chance to explore the browser itself while you explore the Web.

Bookmark Your Territory

[Para 5] One of the most useful features of web browsers is the "bookmark" (or "favorite place"). If you come to a web page that you find particularly interesting or useful (like Yahoo!), you'll probably want to come back to it again and again. The easiest way to do this is to have your browser "remember" the address. Different browsers have different ways of creating bookmarks — some use pull-down menus and others have buttons right on the screen.

[**Para 6**] Once a bookmark is created, you can then easily return to that web page by pulling down the bookmark menu and selecting the appropriate entry. Another good skill to learn is how to edit the text of a bookmark. The default text for a bookmark is contained in the web page you're bookmarking, and it's not always the most useful title. By editing the bookmark text, you can make sure that your bookmarks are clear and effective. The point is: Take the time to learn how bookmarks work in your browser.

Ready, Steady, Go!

[**Para 7**] So, after starting to learn how your browser works, where do you go? What do you do? There's no right answer to this one. The Internet doesn't have a front door. But there are lots of ways to get started. Make a bookmark to an Internet guide like Yahoo! or a search engine like Alta Vista or Lycos. Explore. Search for web sites about one of your hobbies. Fishing. Mountain bikes. Crosswords puzzles. Find web sites about your home town. Follow links to other sites listed on the site you're visiting. Just go find web sites. Read 'em, bookmark 'em, print 'em out. Send the URLs (the web addresses) to friends. Ask friends and coworkers for recommendations. Now you're networking. Now you're surfing the Web. Congratulations!

Definition

Uniform Resource Locator (URL)

Each item on the Web has a unique address used to identify it. The URL of this page is: <http://howto.yahoo.com/chapters/1/5.html>. Visit Yahoo! Internet Life if you're interested in decoding the meaning behind URLs.

Internet Service Provider (ISP)

A company or institution that allows users to connect their computer or computers to the Internet, either through a dial-up connection or a leased line. Over half of all Internet users reach the Web via an ISP, as opposed to a proprietary service like America Online. Yahoo! lists ISPs under its Internet Services: Access Providers category, as well as under their respective regional locations.

Tip

No matter where you are in Yahoo!, there are always two quick ways to return to Yahoo!'s main page. 1) Click on the Yahoo! banner at the top of most pages. It's that graphic with all the letters in red. Or, 2) Click on "Home" — the first word at the start of every Yahoo! category title. Example: "Home > Arts > Artists"

Site

If you'd like to keep track of just how useful the Web can be, head on over to Incredibly Useful Site of the Day. Every day, the folks at Yahoo! Internet Life offer an example of something useful online.

Link

The connection between one web page and another. On the Web, a link can be either text or graphics. Often a browser will indicate links by coloring them differently than plain text or graphics. Sometimes, links are referred to as "hyperlinks" or even "hotlinks".

New Words & Expressions

online	[ˈɒnlain]	adv. 在网上
crucial	[ˈkruʃəl]	adj. 决定性的

community	[kə'mju:niti]	n.	社区; 社会
virtual	['vɜ:tʃuəl]	adj.	虚拟的; 实质上的
convey	[kən'vei]	vt.	转达; 传达
reservation	[,rezə'veiʃən]	n.	预定
Alma Mater	['ælmə'meɪtə]	n.	母校
portfolio	[pɔ:t'fəʊljəu]	n.	有价证券目录
vendor/vender	['vendə]	n.	小贩
tutorial	[tju(:)'tɔ:riəl]	n.	辅导材料; 指导材料
weird	[wiəd]	adj.	古怪的, 离奇的
opera	['ɒpərə]	n.	歌剧
parody	['pærədi]	n.	模仿滑稽作品; 拙劣的模仿
live	[laiv]	adj.	实况播送的
wacky	['weiki]	adj.	随意的; 古怪的
browser	['braʊzə]	n.	浏览器
whiz	[wiz]	n.	(俚语)熟手, 能手
trackball	['trækbɔ:l]	n.	跟踪球
trackpad	['trækpæd]	n.	跟踪垫
bookmark	['bukmɑ:k]	n.	书签
		vt.	对喜欢的地方作收藏
territory	['terit(ə)ri]	n.	领域
default	[di'fɔ:lt]	n.	默认, 未经处理
recommendation	[,rekəmən'deiʃən]	n.	推荐; 建议
network	['netwɜ:k]	vi.	上网
		n.	网络
decode	[di'kəʊd]	vt.	编码
proprietary	[prə'praɪətəri]	adj.	所有者的
incredibly	[in'kredibli]	adv.	不能相信地
hyperlink	['haipəliŋk]	n.	超级链接
hotlink	['hɒtliŋk]	n.	热链接

Special Terms

The World Wide Web

万维网

breaking news	最新新闻
stock portfolio	股票价目表
log on to the Net	登录上网
web surfing	网上冲浪
web browser	网络浏览器
pull-down menu	下拉菜单
shaded bar	Windows 窗口右边的带阴影的竖条
space bar	(键盘上的)空格键
bookmark menu	书签菜单
web page	网页
search engine	搜索引擎
dial-up connection	拨号连接
leased line	租用线连接
main page	主页

Abbreviation(s)

ad.	advertisement	广告
CD	compact disk	光盘
URL	Uniform Resource Locator	统一资源定位符
ISP	Internet Service Provider	因特网服务商

Notes

1. [Para 1] ... so many of the things you can do online are similar to the things you can do wherever people gather together — ...本句的主体骨架是 are similar to 全句的意思是你在网上作的事情类似于你在任何可以聚人的地方所作的事情。
2. [Para 1] 本段中的 the Internet, the World Wide Web, the Net 以及下面的 the Web 都指因特网。
3. [Para 2] book flight reservations 预定飞机票; follow your stock portfolio 跟踪股票价格; place a classified ad. 刊登分类广告。
4. [Para 3] soap operas 肥皂剧(一种广告剧,因肥皂商常使用这种剧做广告而得名。); Pick a fake stock portfolio 模拟炒股;

log on to the Net 上网。

5. [Para 4] The basics of a web browser are very much like the basics of modern computers — learning how to point and click with the mouse (or trackball or trackpad or other pointing device), learning how to scroll up and down a page of text (use the mouse to move the marker along the shaded bar at the right of the page, or just hit the space bar on your keyboard), and learning how to use pull-down menus. 本句讲的是网络浏览器的基本操作和现代计算机的基本操作十分相似,接着是三个 learning how 加不定式来具体说明要学习的操作。(1) learning how to point and click with the mouse (学习如何点击鼠标);(2) learning how to scroll up and down a page of text (学习如何滚动每页的内容);(3) learning how to use pull-down menus (学习如何使用下拉菜单)。
6. [Para 4] the marker along the shaded bar 窗口右边竖向阴影条上的可通过鼠标移动的按钮;space bar 键盘上的跳格杆。
7. [Para 6] The default text for a bookmark... 计算机英语中的 default 表示默认,即无需用户选择的现成的一种状态;Take the time to learn how bookmarks work in your browser. Take the time to do sth. 的意思是“别着急,沉住气干某事”,这儿讲的是要读者沉住气学习浏览器中的书签工作的方式。
8. [Para 7] Read 'em, bookmark 'em, print 'em out. 这儿的 'em 就是 them,代表前面的 web sites。

Exercises

Ex. 1 Tell whether the following statements are true or false according to what you've learned from the passage:

1. What you can do in homes, schools, libraries etc. you can also do online.
2. The Net, the World Wide Web, and the Yahoo! are different names for the same thing.
3. Online you can buy and sell stocks, but you cannot buy or sell large items, f. g. cars.

4. One of the reasons the Internet is called web “surfing” is its funny feature.
5. Web browser is hard to work, you have to take a lot of time to learn before you are completely comfortable with it.
6. If you want to create a bookmark to remember the web pages you find interesting or useful, you must use pull-down menus.
7. In order to make your bookmarks clear and effective, you should learn how to edit your bookmarks.
8. Working a web browser means networking, or surfing the Web.

Ex. 2 Put the terms into Chinese:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. the World Wide Web | 2. find old friends online |
| 3. book flight reservations | 4. breaking news |
| 5. place a classified ads | 6. set up shop on the Web |
| 7. web pages | 8. browse through web sites |
| 9. internet surfer | 10. a fake stock portfolio |
| 11. log on to the Net | 12. web browser |
| 13. a computer whiz | 14. point and click with the mouse |
| 15. scroll up and down a page of text | 16. the space bar |
| 17. pull-down menu | 18. create a bookmark |
| 19. the default text | 20. a search engine |
| 21. web site | 22. links to other sites |
| 23. Uniform Resource Locator (URL) | 24. Internet Service Provider (ISP) |
| 25. dial-up connection | 26. a leased line |
| 27. America Online | 28. home page |

Ex. 3 Put the following sentences into English:

1. 你可以在因特网上搜索你需要的信息,可以与朋友聊天,也可

以购物。

2. 在万维网上你可以与其他冲浪者交朋友。
3. 每天有数以百万计的用户登录上网。
4. 上网之所以叫作“冲浪”，原因之一是因为网上有很多乐趣。
5. 浏览器的基本操作和计算机的基本操作十分相似。
6. 你可以使用下拉菜单来创建自己的书签。
7. 学会操作浏览器意味着你学会了网上冲浪。
8. 无论你到了何处，只要击“home”图标，你就可以回到主页。

Ex. 4 Read and translate the following passage and then tell whether the following statements are true or false:

What is the Internet?

In essence the Internet is a term used to describe thousands of computers, spanning over 65 countries. Some people may liken this to a single entity, but this is not true. The Internet is transitory, ever changing, reshaping and remolding itself. Ordinarily a collection of thousands of computers world wide might not attract so much attention. However people are using this new medium in ways that simply was not possible a mere five years ago. Here is a short list of things the Internet has been used for in the last few years.

- Two Chinese students in Beijing alert the world to a dying girl mysterious illness, thanks to the Internet. Doctors from around the world help the Chinese doctors diagnose and save her life.
- A man in New York, yearning for a fresh start explores the possibilities of living in Santa Cruz, without leaving his home.
- A boy in Canada learning how to use computers becomes a cyber pen-pal with a girl in Japan.
- From war torn Bosnia appeals for food and medical sup-

plies issue forth via email and newsgroups.

- A man in Iowa locates a lost family member, now living in Brazil.
- A Judge calls the Internet “The single most important advancement to freedom of speech since the writing of the Declaration of Independence”.
- A college student sends email to his/her parents asking for more money, corresponds via email with his/her professors and works on a project, collecting data from questionnaires sent out via email.

Just how were all these things made possible? The Internet. The single largest telecommunications system ever conceived by humankind.

How Big is the Internet?

It's difficult to judge the size of the Internet. People and systems are being added daily. However, it is estimated that in the United States alone, 27.5 million people are connected to the Internet.

There are over 150,000 unique domain names in the US alone.

Some of the largest Internet Search Engines have over 30 million web documents listed, with an annual growth rate exceeding 28%.

In the newsgroups there are over 15,000 distinct and different groups in which to exchange ideas and conversation.

There are 65 countries currently connected to the Internet.

in essence 实质上,基本上; span vt. 横跨,跨越;

liken ['laikən] vt. (to) 把…比作…;

entity ['entiti] n. 独立存在的实体;

transitory ['trænzitəri] adj. 稍纵即逝的,瞬间变化的;