新编计算机应用基础系列教材

实用计算机英语

（第三版）

胡礼和 主编

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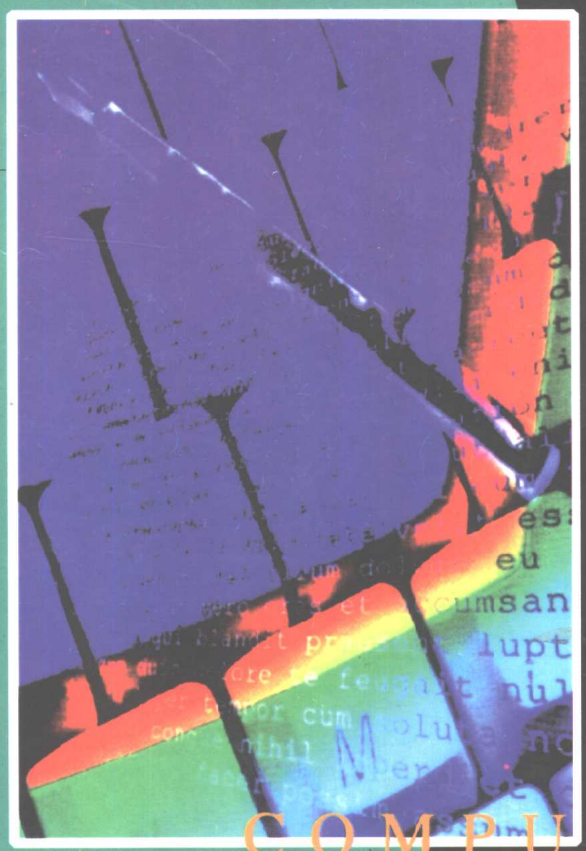

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ENGLISH

华 中 科 技 大 学 出 版 社

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实用计算机英语

（第三版）

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计算机专业计算机英语课程教材
各学科教师培训教材
计算机爱好者自学读物

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内容简介

本书介绍了与计算机应用有关的英语知识，包括计算机英语词汇及其构成规律，计算机英语缩写词及其构成规律，网络与多媒体应用中常见的屏幕提示和菜单窗口中的英文信息，程序中的英文注释，计算机产品的说明和广告，科技文章的阅读和翻译，简单的学术交流口语以及与计算机团体、公司有关的英语词汇。

本书实用性强，可作计算机专业及相关专业的计算机英语教材、各类学校各学科教师的培训教材，也可供计算机操作员、程序员、设备管理员和计算机公司、企业有关人员以及广大计算机爱好者和其他计算机用户自学。

第三版说明

本书初版5年以来，尽管已重印了7次，但这只能说明该书适合前一阶段社会的需要。近一两年来，计算机技术迅猛发展，实用计算机英语教材也需相应发展，因此，应针对网络与多媒体应用的需要对原书作一些修改和补充。

过去也有一些供学习计算机英语用的教材或自学读物，一般介绍的是计算机科技文章的阅读和翻译，然而不论是计算机专业人员还是非计算机专业人员，大量接触的却是与计算机操作应用有关的英语。据此，本书介绍了网络与多媒体应用中常见的屏幕英文提示、屏幕菜单和窗口信息的叙述特点及阅读方法、程序中英文注释的阅读和编写方法、计算机产品的广告和说明、常见的计算机英语词汇及其构成规律、科技文章的阅读翻译技巧，还介绍了简单的学术交流口语，以及与计算机团体、公司有关的英语词汇。

选择以上内容的主要依据是各类学校的计算机课程教学大纲，以及近几年来我们在上述学校组织教学试验和社会调查的结果。

试验和调查结果表明：本书作为计算机英语教材深受各类学校师生（尤其是计算机专业及其相关专业师生）的欢迎。

根据《中小学教育工作者计算机培训指导纲要》的要求，选用本书作为“计算机专业英语”课程的教材也是合适的。

对于广大计算机爱好者和其他计算机用户，如果不掌握计算机英语知识也将无法顺利地操作应用计算机，尤其在大量国外软件和计算机资料涌进国门之后，更是如此。

另外，对于华中科技大学出版社出版的《计算机等级考试应考丛书》（胡礼和主编）中所涉及的英语知识，我们也将其收入到本书之中，以便应考者在操作应用计算机的过程中学习。

综上所述，本书不仅可作各类学校的计算机英语教材和教师培训教材，还可供计算机操作员、程序员、设备管理员和计算机公司、企业有关人员以及广大计算机爱好者和其他计算机用户自学。

书中“学术交流口语初步”和“科技文章的阅读翻译”等单元的内容和形式与普通英语教材类似，为了便于学生学和教师教，上述内容安排在最前面。至于安排在本书后面的“屏幕提示”、“窗口信息”和“程序注释”等单元，则是从未纳入课堂教学的。对于这些内容的编写，编者反复地进行了探讨，例如“屏幕提示信息”的编排方式，先后考虑了按常用软件和软件类型等数种编排方式，最后选择了按首字母顺序的编排方式。这样本教材不至于因软件的淘汰而过时，可以从类似的语句中选学典型的语句，便于教学时比较，而且便于今后操作计算机时查询。

计算机的屏幕、窗口信息和程序注释都很简练，其语句往往需要缩略，不同的程序设计者采取的缩略方式不尽相同，而且其中的有些语句不一定符合通常的语句习惯。因此，将上述内容作为例子纳入教材后，还附上“生词与短语”等教材附件。此外，书中“学术交流口语初步”和“词汇构成及其缩略规律”等所涉及的语法知识也较简单，所以，这些单元或课文后主要安排口

头练习。这与本书的其他部分安排有相当分量的书面练习有所不同。

本书以第一、第二两个单元为一个循环，其余各单元为一个循环，以螺旋上升的形式，循序渐进地展开，力求由浅入深，便于教与学。

本书还配有磁带供教学时选用。该磁带由英国专家 Ms Margaret Matthew（玛格丽特·马修）和华中师范大学英语系获得中英两国双硕士学位的杨扬老师共同演播。本书由曾在美国执教的特级教师沈启智先生审稿。谨在此一并致谢。

编　者

2001 年 6 月

目　录

第一单元　学术交流口语初步

UNIT I　Primary Spoken English for Science Communication

随着科学技术交流活动的不断增加和我国对外开放的进一步深入，我们同境外人士直接进行学术交流的机会日益增多。这种学术交流包括日常交谈、技术谈判、学术研讨、学术讲座、专题报告、国际会议乃至出国访问、考察、进修、讲学等形式。英语口语学术交流与一般的英语书面交流有一定差别，前者主要用于面对面地进行学术性交谈，因而属于口头英语，可以用感叹词、重音、语调来表达书面语言所无法表达的轻重缓急等感情色彩。它与日常会话中的口头英语虽有相似的地方，但也有很大区别，这主要是指英语口语学术交流的专业术语多，语言表达力求客观、准确、逻辑严密，由此可见英语口语学术交流兼有口语性和专业性两个特点。

第一课　关于计算机的交谈

Lesson 1　A Conversation About Computer

Mr. Smith has just visited a computer installation. He is now talking to Mr. White, a computer expert.

Mr. White: What do you think of our computer?

Mr. Smith: I think it's really an electronic brain because it can store information, analyse it, and produce information when it is needed.

Mr. White: Exactly, Mr. Smith. Computers are somewhat like the human brain, but there is one very important difference.

Mr. Smith: Do you mean that the machine must be controlled by man?

Mr. White: I do. You see, in spite of its good points, the so-called electronic brain must be programmed by a human brain. If there is no one to program it, it just won't work.

Mr. Smith: Programmed?

Mr. White: Yes, a program is a sequence of instructions. It is prepared for the computer by a human brain for a specific calculation or series of calculations. A human brain tells the machine what to do, when to do it and how to do it.

Mr. Smith: I suppose, Mr. White, there must be many scientific uses for computers.

Mr. White: Yes. Weather forecasting, for example. If we want to forecast weather on the basis of information from all over the world, it will take tens of thousands of

skilled workers a whole day. But when we use a computer, we can do the same work in only half an hour.

Mr. Smith: By the way, is speed the only good point?

Mr. White: It's one of the good points. Accuracy is another. If the computer is in good order, it never makes a mistake.

生词与短语(Words and Phrases)

installation/ˌinstəˈleiʃən/ *n.* 装置,设备
electronic/ilekˈtrɔnik/ *a.* 电子的
brain/brein/ *n.* 脑(子)
information/ˌinfəˈmeiʃən/ *n.* 情报,信息,资料
produce/prəˈdjuːs/ *vt.* 生产,输出
somewhat/ˈsʌmwɔt/ *ad.* 有点,稍微
human/ˈhjuːmən/ *a.* 人的,人类的
control/kənˈtrəul/ *vt.* 控制,支配
point/pɔint/ *n.* 点,特点
so-called/ˈsəuˈkɔːld/ *a.* 所谓的
program/ˈprəugræm/ *vt.* 为……编制程序 *n.* 节目(单),程序
sequence/ˈsiːkwəns/ *n.* 连续,次序
instruction/inˈstrʌkʃən/ *n.* 指导,指示,指令(复数)
specific/spiˈsifik/ *a.* 特有的,特定的
calculation/ˌkælkjuˈleiʃən/ *n.* 计算
series/ˈsiəriːz/ *n.* 连续,系列
forecast/ˈfɔːkɑːst/ *vt.* (forecast,forecasted)预测,预报
accuracy/ˈækjurəsi/ *n.* 准确,精确
order/ˈɔːdə/ *n.* 次序,正常状况
in spite of/inˈspaitəv/ *n.* 不管,不顾
a sequence of 一连串,一系列(强调先后顺序)
a series of 一系列(强调一组事物,不强调先后)
for example 例如
on the basis of 在……的基础上
by the way 顺便说

练习(Exercises)

Ⅰ. On the base of reading the text, every two students practise dialogues.

Ⅱ. Translate the following phrases into English.

1. 电脑
2. 存储信息
3. 不管
4. 一系列指令

5. 从世界各地来的情报　　6. 天气预报

7. 在半小时　　8. 熟练工人

Ⅲ. Translate the following into Chinese.

1. He tried to start the machine, but it just wouldn't work.
2. Tell me what to do and when to do it, and I will do it well.
3. What do you think of our new instrument?
4. In the future man will be able to forecast exactly when and where it will rain.
5. Computers are being widely used in industry.
6. He wrote a series of articles on electronic computers.

Ⅳ. Underline the adverbial clause in the following sentences, then translate the sentences into Chinese.

1. The air looks blue when sunlight passes through it.
2. If we take precautionary measures against earthquakes, damage may be lessened.
3. After the pith balls touch the glass rod, they will fly away from the rod, and separate from each other.
4. People need more kinds of numbers now because they are doing more difficult things.
5. Half a year has passed since he left for Beijing.
6. Trees take substances from air, water and soil as they grow.
7. He worked in a steel plant before he came to our university.

Ⅴ. Fill in the blanks with.

because　unless　when　before　as　after　if

1. (　　)an earthquake occurs, the earth's surface may crack open.
2. He came to our university(　　)he finished middle school there.
3. (　　)I couldn't go to see him, I sent him a letter.
4. The scientist weighed the substance(　　)he did the experiment.
5. (　　)I have time, I'll come to see you again.
6. I'll bring you the book(　　)I come next time.
7. We'll go to visit a country tomorrow (　　) it rains.
8. Astronauts must wear special suits on the moon(　　)small "falling stars" pass there freely.

Ⅵ. Translate the following into Chinese, paying attention to the meaning and use of "be".

1. The moon is the earth's satellite.
2. There are relay stations in space today.
3. Have you ever been to Guangzhou?
4. We are from different parts of the country.
5. Earthquakes are most likely to occur near mountains or volcanoes.
6. Can the work be done in three days?
7. Satellites have been used to relay television for a number of years.
8. Some computers are able to do millions and millions of calculations in one day.
9. This book is different from that one.

Ⅶ. Translate the following into Chinese, paying attention to the meaning and use of "rain", "stand" and "place", then tell what part of speech each italicized word is.

1. Water makes up clouds and *rain*.
2. It *is raining* now.
3. Our teacher *is standing* near the wall.
4. Fill the bottle with water and *stand* it on the table.
5. *Stand up*, please.
6. In early times, the shepherd might use a little pebble to *stand for* each sheep.
7. *Place* the flask on the rack after you have used it.
8. Oil and gas can be carried to many *places* through pipelines.
9. An earthquake *took place* in this area last year.
10. Our Party *places* great hopes on us students.

Ⅷ. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What does Mr. Smith think of the new computer?
2. What is the one very important difference between a computer and a human brain?
3. Will a computer work if there is no one to program it?
4. Is speed the only good point of a computer?
5. Does a computer ever make a mistake if it is in good order?
6. Why do some people call a computer an electronic brain?
7. Are there many scientific uses for computers? Give an example.

Ⅸ. Translate the following into Chinese.

A computer is a machine to do calculations. It can store, analyse and produce information when it is needed. To work properly(正常)it must be given instructions. After the information is fed into it, it will work properly and quickly(迅速地). Once the required (需要的) work is done, it gives the results on a tape. A computer works much more quickly and accurately than the human brain. It can do the work of a million persons, and so it is widely used.

Ⅹ. Translate the following into English.

1. 他们正在参观一个计算机装置。
2. 第一台电子计算机是在 1946 年制造的。
3. 速度快和精确度高是计算机的两个优点。
4. 在调查研究的基础上他得到了答案。
5. 如果没有人控制这台机器,它就不能工作。
6. 尽管下雨,他还是会来的。
7. 这项工作将花去我整整一天的时间。
8. 人脑与电脑有一个十分重要的差别。

课文译文(Translated Text)

第一课　关于计算机的交谈

史密斯先生刚刚参观了一台计算机设备。他现在正和计算机专家怀特先生谈话。

怀特先生：　您对我们的计算机有何感想？

史密斯先生：　我想这真是电脑，它能储存、分析信息，而且在需要的时候能输出信息。

怀特先生：　的确如此，史密斯先生，计算机有点像人脑，但是两者之间有个重要的区别。

史密斯先生：　您是指机器一定需由人来控制吧？

怀特先生：　是的。您看，不论它多有用，所谓的电脑一定得由人来编程，如果没人为它编程，它就不能工作。

史密斯先生：　编程？

怀特先生：　是的，一个程序是一系列的指令，它是由人脑为了一个特殊的或一系列的计算而为电脑预备的。人脑告诉机器做什么，何时做，以及怎样做。

史密斯先生：　我想，怀特先生，计算机一定有很多科学上的用途。

怀特先生：　是的，例如天气预报。如果我们想在来自全世界范围信息的基础上预报天气，就需要成千上万的熟练工人花费一整天时间来计算。但是，如果我们使用一台计算机做相同的工作，只需要半个小时。

史密斯先生：　顺便问一句，快速是它仅有的优点吗？

怀特先生：　是其中之一，另外还有精确度，如果计算机程序安排好了，它就从不出错。

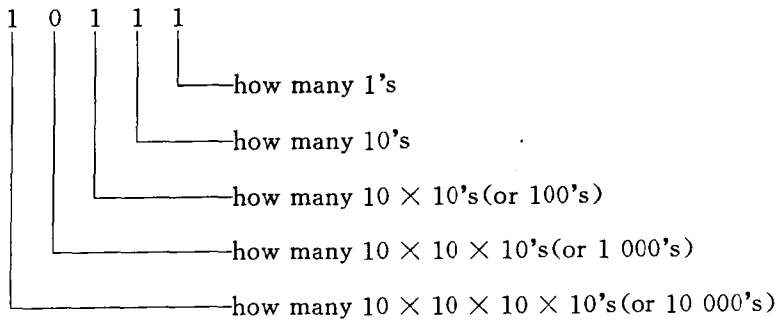
阅读材料(Reading Material)

The Decimal System and The Binary System

You know well about the decimal system. It has a base of ten. It uses ten numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

In the decimal system, every time we shift a symbol one place to the left, we multiply its value by the base 10.

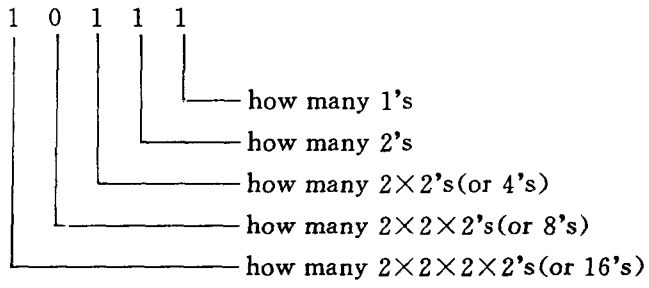
The mumber 10111 in the decimal system means:



The binary system has a base of two. It uses only two numbers: 1 and 0.

Can you see how it works? Just as in the decimal system, every time we shift a symbol one place to the left, we multiply its value by the base 2. So if two is the base, the number

10111 in the binary system means:



1 0 1 1 1

16+0+4+2+1=23

生词与短语(Words and Phrases)

decimal/'desiməl/*a*. 十进制的
binary/'bainəri/*a*. 二进制的
shift/ʃift/*vt*. 移动,移位
symbol/'simbəl/*n*. 符号
place/pleis/*n*. 位
multiply/'mʌltiplai/*vt*. 乘,使相乘
value/'vælju:/*n*. 值
just as 好像,宛如

注释(Notes)

本课中数词及符号的读法:

0,1,2,3……	"0"读 zero/'ziərəu/或 naught/nɔ:t/
10×10's	"×"读 times/taimz/
1 000's	读 one thousand's /'θauzəndz/
10 000's	读 ten thousand's
16+0+4+2+1=23	"+"读 plus/plʌs/
	"="读 is equal/'i:kwəl/to 或 equals/'i:kwəlz/

In the decimal system, every time shift a symbol one place to the left, we multiply its value by the base 10.

在十进制里,每当我们把数字符号向左移一位时,我们就用底 10 来乘它的值。这里的 every time 作连词用,引出时间状语从句。

译文(Translated Text)

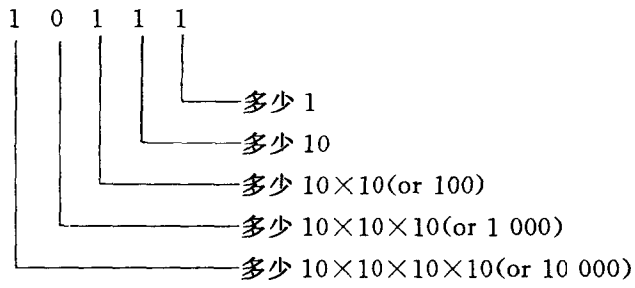
十进制和二进制

大家很了解十进制,它是以十为基底的。十进制用 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 和 9 十个数字符号

表示。

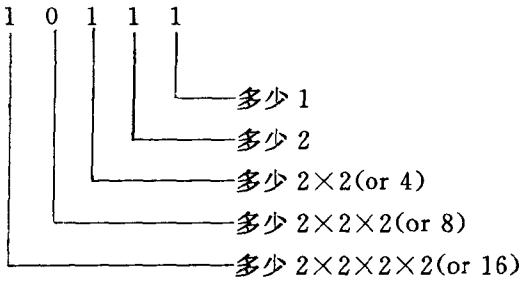
在十进制里，每当我们把数字符号向左移一位时，我们就用底 10 乘它的值。

数字 10111 在十进制里的意思是：



二进制的底是 2，它仅用两个数字：1 和 0。

知道二进制是如何计数的吗？与十进制类似，每当我们把数字符号向左移一位时，我们就用底 2 来乘它的值。所以如果以 2 为底，数字 10111 在二进制里的意思是：



1 0 1 1 1

16+0+4+2+1=23

第二课　关于电子学的对话

Lesson 2　A Dialogue About Electronics

Giles Newton is writing an article on new developments in electronics. As a start for his research, he has taken Susan to a meeting with two university lecturers, Miss Baines and Dr. Abel.

Giles Newton: Miss Baines, my first impulse is to ask: "What's new in electronics?" I suppose that would be silly?

Miss Baines: No, the question's all right, Mr. Newton, but I'm afraid a comprehensive answer would take days or even weeks. Dr. Abel is what we call our 'walking encyclopedia'. He likes to keep track, in a general sort of way, of all new developments.

Susan Newton: Well, Dr. Abel? Miss Baines has left it to you.

Dr. Abel: And she's done me no favour, Mrs. Newton. There's something new in electronics almost every day. Where do I start?

Giles: What about the new 'black box' for lorries?

Susan: Black box? But isn't that the flight recorder in an aircraft?

Dr. Abel: Yes, it is, but the term is now often used for an enclosed electronic device capable of performing many functions. The 'black box' for lorries in an electronic warning and indication system to keep check on fifteen possible danger points in a motor vehicle.

Miss Baines: Yes, it was first tried out with tankers.

Giless: What are some of these fifteen points?

Miss Baines: There's an indicator for low engine oil pressure. And it shows high water temperature in the radiator as well as low water level.

Dr. Abel: Don't forget the instruments that show low air pressure, both in the braking system and in the tyres.

Susan: But the modern motor vehicle already has some of those things, hasn't it?

Dr. Abel: Yes, but this electronic system gives instantaneous warning, both visually and audibly. The driver would have to be deaf and blind to miss any of it. And the warning indicators remain in operation until the faults have been rectified.

Miss Baines: Then there's the micro-electronic instrument that enables the blind to read conveniently printed magazines and newspapers.

Dr. Abel: Yes, that means they won't have to rely only on Braille, talking books and so on.

Giles: Miss Baines used the term 'micro-electronic'. Does that mean miniaturization?

Dr. Abel: No, it's a step further, into the sphere of micro-miniaturization. And you wouldn't be wrong to call it 'miniaturized-miniaturization', which makes it very small.

Miss Baines: To my mind that's the most exciting field, particularly the minicomputer.

Susan: Just how 'mini' can it be?

Miss Baines: Small enough to fit into the pocket of an ordinary jacket.

Giles: Micro-miniaturization must serve some useful purpose. I'd like to know what it is.

Susan: Doesn't it mean you can put more equipment into spacecraft?

Dr. Abel: Yes. Mrs. Newton. But come down closer to the ground, and consider modern aircraft. They carry a big load of electronic equipment.

Giles: I see. The point is, if you make this apparatus smaller, it'll be lighter and the aircraft can carry a bigger pay-load.

Dr. Abel: Yes, but weight isn't the only factor.

Miss Baines: Once again, the computer is the perfect example. Roughly speaking, if you scale down all linear dimensions in the ratio of one to ten, the speed of operation is scaled up ten times.

Dr. Abel: And, at the same time, you can also decrease the cost of production and running.

Susan: When you consider how quickly computers operate already, What's the advantage of a further increase in speed?

Dr. Abel: It's very simple, Mrs. Newton. Imagine yourself in a fast aircraft coming in for a landing in dense fog and guided by computers. Wouldn't you want the speed then?

Susan: Point taken, Dr. Abel.

Giles: This micro-miniaturization can lend itself to greater safety in another way, can't it?

Dr. Abel: In several ways. What did you have in mind?

Giles: Duplicate systems. If one electronic device fails, for example, a relay would automatically switch on a duplicate.

Dr. Abel: True, but the possibility of a failure is also decreased.

Susan: How?

Dr. Abel: These micro-miniaturized devices have no bits of wire soldered here and there. The result is no danger of broken joints.

Susan: But suppose a fault does occur? How do you repair it?

Miss Baines: Using test equipment, you locate the faulty circuit, then simply withdraw it, throw it away and plug in a new one.

Susan: Just imagine that in the home a complete set of spare circuits for every elect-rical gadget.

Dr. Abel: It'll happen one day!

Giles: Then, Susan, you could do your own electrical repairs.

生词与短语(Words and Phrases)

electronics/ilekˈtrɔniks/*n.* 电子学

encyclopedia/ˌensaikləuˈpi:djə/*n.* 百科全书

impulse/ˈimpʌls/*n.* 脉冲,冲动

black box 黑匣子

lorry/ˈlɔri/*n.* 卡车

tyre/ˈtaiə/*n.* 轮胎

visual/ˈvizjuəl/*a.* 视觉的,可见的

audible/ˈɔ:dəbl/*a.* 听得见的

rectify/ˈrektifai/*v.* 改正,纠正

braille/breil/*n.* 盲文

apparatus/ˌæpəˈreitəs/*n.* 装置

duplicate/dju:ˈplikeit/*n.* 双联,复式,备份