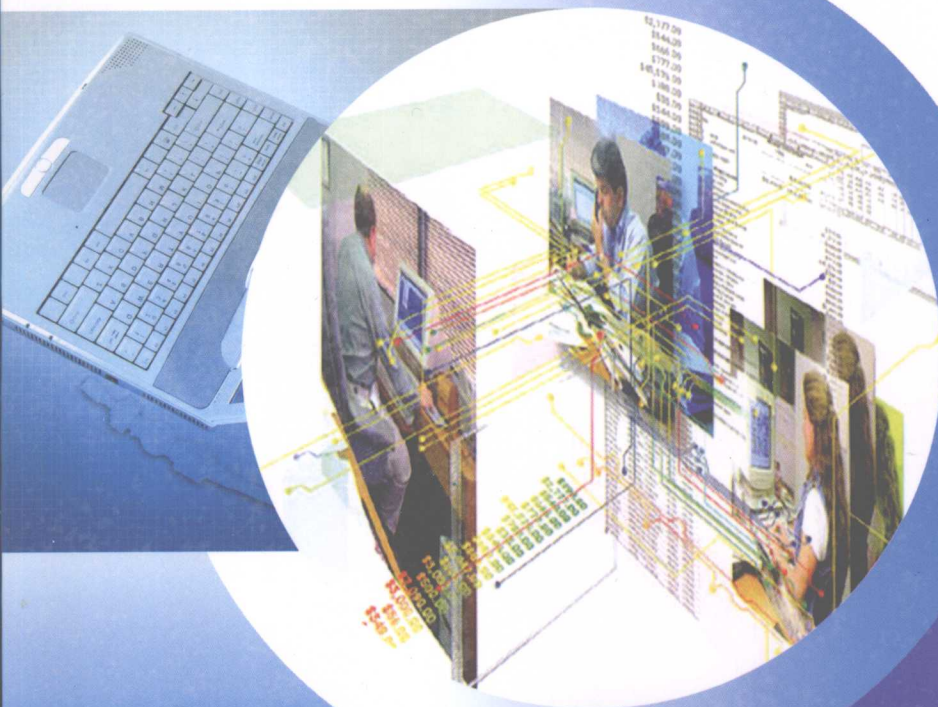




21 世纪中等职业教育系列教材
中等职业教育系列教材编委会专家审定

计算机专业英语

主编 吴 艳
邓文生



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根据中等职业学校性质与任务及学生的实际英语水平,中等职业学校的专业英语实质上仍然属于基础英语的教学大纲范围,即英语课主要是学习英语,而不是通过英语学习专业知识。因此,本教材突出英语的基础性,强调听、说、读、译等语言技能的全面发展,同时兼顾实用性和专业性。

本书的补充阅读材料作为学生课后广泛阅读材料,辅助主要课文,加深对计算机知识及英语的了解,有利于巩固课堂所学到的知识。本书还配有各单元听力练习录音材料及录音带,方便学生反复练习提高听力能力,有利于学生课后自学,本书也适合其他专业年级的学生作为选修课教材或自学用书。

由于时间仓促,不足之处在所难免,恳请广大读者批评、指正以便今后完善本教材,更好地服务于中等学校职业教育英语教学的需要。

编者

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Unit 1 What Can Internet Do for Us?

Text

Internet has four main applications as follows:

1. E-mail. With Internet, people can compose, send, and receive electronic mails. Many people get dozens of messages a day and consider it as their primary way of interacting with the outside world, far outdistancing the telephone and snail mail.¹

2. News. Newsgroups are specialized forums in which users with a common interest can exchange messages.² Thousands of newsgroups exist on Internet, on technical and nontechnical topics, including computers, science, recreation, and politics.

3. Remote login. Using the Telnet, Rlogin, or other programs, the user anywhere on Internet can login to any other machine on which he has an account.

4. File transfer. Using the FTP program, it is possible to copy files from one machine on Internet to another.³ Vast numbers of articles, databases, and other information are available in this way.

E-mail

One important application for Internet is communication between computer users by the electronic mail, or e-mail. E-mail allows users to electronically transmit and receive messages, text, or data. E-mail functions further like a mailbox: the user can send messages whether or not the intended receiver is currently on the network and the message is stored, along with a signal for the receiver that indicates that there is a message waiting.⁴

E-mail has replaced the telephone for many messages. Users can respond when it is convenient, without being interrupted, and can get their messages either on screen or in the printed form.⁵

Electronic Bulletin Boards

Another interesting application for Internet is the electronic bulletin board which is also called bulletin board service, BBS for short.⁶

It allows users to post and retrieve messages that are not directed to a specific user, much like announcements are posted on an office bulletin board.⁷ BBS has been used for everything from dating service and want ads to highly specialized applications such as the exchange of research data in a narrow scientific field.⁸

Words and Phrases

- application [ˌæpli'keɪʃən] *n.* 请求, 申请, 申请表; 应用, 应用软件
- compose [kəm'pəuz] *v.* 组成; 写作; (使)安定, 调解
- outdistance [aʊt'dɪstəns] *v.* 远远超过, 胜过, 抛在后头
- specialized ['speʃəlaɪzd] *adj.* 专用的, 专门的
- specialized forum 限定范围的论坛, 专门的论坛
- nontechnical [ˈnɒn'teknɪkl] *adj.* 非技术性的
- recreation [rekri'eɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 消遣, 娱乐
- login [lɒɡɪn] *n.* 注册, 登录
- account [ə'kaʊnt] *n.* 计算, 账目, 说明, 估计, 理由 *v.* 说明, 认为
- transfer [træns'fɜː] *n.* 迁移, 传递 *vt.* 转移, 调转, 调任 *vi.* 转移, 转学
- available [ə'veɪləbl] *adj.* 可用到的, 可利用的; 有空的, 接受探访的
- transmit [trænz'mɪt] *v.* 传输, 转送
- intended [ɪn'tendɪd] *adj.* 有意的
- currently ['kʌrəntli] *adv.* 现时, 当前
- indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] *v.* 指出, 显示
- respond [rɪs'pɒnd] *v.* (常与 to 连用) 回答, 响应
- convenient [kən'viːnjənt] *adj.* 便利的, 方便的
- bulletin ['bulɪtɪn] *n.* 公告, 报告
- for short 作为缩写, 简称
- retrieve [rɪ'triːv] *n. & v.* 寻回, 取回

Notes

1. Many people get dozens of messages a day and consider it as their primary way of interacting with the outside world, far outdistancing the telephone and snail mail.

许多人每天收到成打的电子函件信息, 这大大超过电话和蜗牛式的普通邮件, 他们把它看作与外界交流的主要方式。

(1) 该句为 and 引导的并列复合句。

(2) dozens of 许多。如:

There are dozens of people there. 那边有许多人。

(3) consider... (as)... 与 regard... as...; treat... as... 相比较都含“认为……是……”的意思。但是:

consider 侧重“经过考虑而认为”, 表示一种比较客观的看法。如:

I consider what he said (as) reasonable. 我认为他说得有道理。

regard 指“把……认为”、“把……看作”, 表示“以外部形象得出认识或个人的主

观认识”。如:

He was regarded as the foremost authority on chemistry.

他被认为是化学界最高权威。

treat 表示“在某种认识的基础上看待或对待”,重在行动,而不在认识。如:

They will not be treated as enemies. 他们不会被当做敌人对待。

(4) outdistance 比……较远,比……较快;超过。如:

It is a sales force that outdistanced its competitors in volume.

正是销售能力使其销售量大大超过了它的竞争对手。

2. **Newsgroups are specialized forums in which users with a common interest can exchange messages.**

新闻组是专业化论坛,在此具有共同爱好的用户可以交流信息。

in which users with a common interest can exchange messages 是一个定语从句,修饰 specialized forums。其中 with a common interest 修饰 users,意为“具有共同爱好的”。

3. **Using the FTP program, it is possible to copy files from one machine on Internet to another.**

在因特网上,使用 FTP 程序可以从一台计算机向另一台计算机拷贝文件。

Using the FTP program 为现在分词作状语;该句中的 it 为形式主语,真正的主语是 copy files from one machine on Internet to another。

4. **... the user can send messages whether or not the intended receiver is currently on the network and the message is stored, along with a signal for the receiver that indicates that there is a message waiting.**

……无论接收者当前是否在网络上,用户都可以向他发送消息,该消息被保存起来,同时向接收者发送一个信号表明有一条消息在等待处理。

(1) 该句为由 and 引导的并列复合句。and 前的从句中又包含了 whether or not (不管……还是,无论如何)引导的让步状语从句;and 后的从句中则又包含了 that 引导的定语从句,修饰 signal。

(2) along with 与……一道。如:

Along with the letters there are answers written by people who are supposed to know how to solve such problems.

与这些读者来信一起还刊登了对这些问题的回答,由那些被认为能够解决这些问题的人所撰写。

5. **Users can respond when it is convenient, without being interrupted, and can get their messages either on screen or in the printed form.**

用户可以在方便的时候再去对它做出反应,而不会被打扰,并可以在屏幕上显示消息或把它打印出来。

(1) interrupt 阻断;中断。如:

Don't interrupt me. 别打断我。

Traffic in the city was interrupted by a snowstorm.

市内交通被暴风雪所阻断。

(2) either... or... 不是……就是……,……或……。如:

You may have either the ring or the bracelet.

你要么要戒指,要么要手镯。

(3) neither... nor... 既不……也不……。如:

Neither prayers nor curses did any good. 祈祷和咒语都不会起任何作用。

(4) both... and... 不但……而且……,既……又……。如:

Both New York and London have traffic problems.

纽约和伦敦都存在交通问题。

6. Another interesting application for Internet is the electronic bulletin board which is also called bulletin board service, BBS for short.

因特网的另一个有趣的应用是电子公告板,又称公告服务,简称 BBS。

(1) 该句后半句为 which 引导的定语从句,修饰 the electronic bulletin board。

(2) for short 作为缩写,简称。如:

He's called Ed for short. 人们简称他埃德。

7. It allows users to post and retrieve messages that are not directed to a specific user, much like announcements are posted on an office bulletin board.

它允许用户投递或回收信息,这些信息不是针对某一个具体的用户发送的,它就像在办公室的公告牌上发布通知一样。

(1) that are not directed to a specific user, much like announcements are posted on an office bulletin board 为定语从句,修饰 messages; 其中 like 是连词,意为“如同,和……一样”,又如:

Do you make bread like you make cakes? 你做面包的方法是不是和做蛋糕一样?

(2) retrieve 寻回,取回。如:

to retrieve the lost bag 找回丢失的袋子

(3) direct(与 to 连用)书写地址;指令。如:

Please direct the mail to my home address. 请把邮件寄到我家里。

8. BBS has been used for everything from dating service and want ads to highly specialized applications such as the exchange of research data in a narrow scientific field.

BBS 被广泛应用在从日常服务、招聘广告到非常专业的领域中,例如在一个非常狭窄的科学领域中交换调查数据。

from... and... to(从……和……到……)修饰 everything, such as... 后面的内容是针对 highly specialized applications 举例说明的。

Word Study

program

① *n.* 节目表; 节目

I watched a program about farming. 我看了一个有关农业的节目。

② *n.* 计划

a business program 商业计划

③ *n.* 〈计〉程序

use other programs 使用其他的程序

④ *v.* 安排节目表; 拟定计划; 〈计〉编制程序 (亦作 programme)

Please program the computer to do the job instead of manual operation.

请给电脑编制一个程序, 以便代替手工操作来进行这项工作。

transmit

① *v.* 传输; 传导

Iron transmits heat. 铁传热。

② *v.* 遗传

Parents transmit some of their characteristics to their children.

父母把一些特有的性格遗传给儿女。

③ *v.* 传播

transmit an infection 传播传染病

④ *n.* transmission 播送, 发射, 传送, 传输, 转播

transmission of news 消息的传播

short

① *n.* 简略; 短路; 短裤

② *adj.* 短的; 近的; 矮的; 不足的

Mary is much shorter than her mother. 玛丽比她妈妈矮多了。

③ *adv.* 突然地; 缺乏地; 不足地

stop short 突然地停住

④ short for …… 的简称

Ed is short for Edward. 埃德 (Ed) 是爱德华 (Edward) 的缩写。

⑤ in short 简而言之, 总而言之

⑥ short of 缺乏

We're short of cash. 我们现金不足。

exchange

① *vt.* (常与 for, with 连用) 交换, 调换; 交流

exchange gifts 交换礼物

exchange ideas 交换意见

②*vt.* (常与 for, with 连用) 兑换, 交易

At that time the British pound exchanged for \$ 2. 80. 那时一英镑可以兑换 2. 80 美元。

③*n.* 交换, 调换; 交流; 兑换

He gave me an apple in exchange for a cake. 他用一个苹果, 换了我一块蛋糕。

Let's have an exchange of views on the matter. 我们对这件事交换一下意见吧。

Exchange is no robbery. (谚语) 交换并非强夺。

current

①*adj.* 现时的; 当今的; 时下的

current English 现代英语

②*adj.* 流通的; 通用的; 流行的

current money 通用的货币

③*n.* 水流; 气流; 电流; 趋势; 潮流

hot air currents 热气流

Screen English

Information about e-mail on the Screen 有关电子邮件的屏幕信息

No new message on the server. 服务器上没有新邮件。

Reply 回信、回复 E-mail 邮件

SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) 简单邮件传输协议

Exercises

I. 根据课文回答问题

1. What are the main applications of Internet?
2. What is e-mail?
3. What is the function of e-mail?
4. What's the advantage of e-mail for many messages compared with the telephone?
5. What's the complete name for BBS?
6. What is the function of BBS?
7. What does the word "ads" mean?
8. Can we solve a difficult math problem through BBS? Why?

II. 从 B 栏中找出与 A 栏相应词的解释

A

1. application

2. compose

B

a. to get back; to regain

b. to point out; to signify

What Can Internet Do for Us? Unit 1

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 3. outdistance | c. to surpass by a wide margin, especially through superior skill or endurance |
| 4. recreation | d. to create or produce (a literary or musical piece) |
| 5. transfer | e. to make a reply; to answer; to react |
| 6. available | f. intentional; prospective |
| 7. intended | g. refreshment of one's mind or body after work through activity that amuses or stimulates; play |
| 8. indicate | h. present and ready for use; at hand; accessible |
| 9. respond | i. to convey or cause to pass from one place, person, or thing to another |
| 10. retrieve | j. the act of applying |

III. 用所给词的适当形式填空

a. response respond responsible responsibility

1. The plane _____ well to the controls.
2. The bus driver is _____ for the passengers safety.
3. A father has many _____.
4. I've had no _____ to my letter.

b. apply to apply applicant application appliance

5. The principle of diligence and frugality _____ to all undertakings.
6. The _____ of new scientific discoveries to industrial production methods usually increases efficiency.
7. I want _____ for the job.
8. They sell a wide range of domestic _____ washing machines, dishwashers and so on.
9. There were over 500 _____ for the job.

c. special specialize specialized specific

10. The work needs _____ skills.
11. This is a _____ day in the history of our country.
12. That doctor _____ in children's illnesses.
13. I want a _____ answer.

d. directive direct indirect direction

14. In which _____ are you going, north or south?
15. Excuse me, can you _____ me to the station.
16. We went to the house by an _____ road.
17. He gave the workers precise _____ about what to do and how to do it.

IV. 将括号中的中文译成英语

1. The network computer, _____ (也叫因特网装置、因特网设备), is the low cost desktop device.
2. It _____ (可以让用户不费力气就能联接到因特网和网络资源上).
3. The network computer _____ (在软件、服务、处理数据和资源上全部都依赖网络).
4. It _____ (就消除了周而复始的台式软硬件升级), pushing that burden instead on to the network.
5. Just send it off to the network, where _____ (它被安全地存储并做备份).

V. 完型填空

A carload(车) of hunters, 1 a place to hunt, 2 a farmer's yard. The driver went up to the farmhouse to ask 3 to hunt. The old farmer said, "Sure, you can hunt, but would you do me a 4 ? That old mule(骡子) standing over there is 20 years old and sick with cancer, but I don't have the heart to kill her. Would you do it for me?" The hunter said. "Sure," and headed 5 the car.

While walking back, however, he decided to 6 a trick on his hunting buddies. He got into the car and when they asked if the farmer had said OK, he said, "No, we can't hunt here, but I'm going to teach that old cuss a 7 , " With that, he rolled down his window, 8 his gun out and blasted the mule. As he 9 "There, that will teach him!" a second 10 rang out from the passenger side. And, one of his hunting buddies shouted, "I got the cow!"

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. seeking for | B. looking for | C. finding | D. looked for |
| 2. A. pulled into | B. pulled down | C. pulled through | D. pulled away |
| 3. A. help | B. allowance | C. permission | D. forgiveness |
| 4. A. harm | B. good | C. favor | D. help |
| 5. A. into | B. in | C. to | D. for |
| 6. A. play | B. pull | C. take | D. carry |
| 7. A. text | B. class | C. lecture | D. lesson |
| 8. A. stuck | B. stick | C. struck | D. strike |
| 9. A. acclaimed | B. claimed | C. proclaimed | D. exclaimed |
| 10. A. shoot | B. shot | C. shoe | D. shout |

VI. 阅读理解

A cat fell in love with a handsome young man, and entreated(恳求) Venus to change her into the form of a woman. Venus consented(同意) to her request and transformed her into a beautiful damsel(少女), so that the youth saw her and loved her, and took her home as his bride.

While the two were reclining in their chamber, Venus wishing to discover if the cat in her change of shape had also altered her habits of life, let down a mouse in the middle of the room. The cat, quite forgetting her present condition, started up from the couch and pursued the mouse, wishing to eat it. Venus was much disappointed and again caused her to return to her former shape.

1. What did the cat entreat Venus to do?
 - A. To give her food.
 - B. To let her alone.
 - C. To give her the mouse.
 - D. To change her into the form of a woman.
2. Why did Venus let down a mouse in the middle of the cat's room?
 - A. She gave the cat the mouse to eat.
 - B. She wondered if the cat had changed her habits of life.
 - C. She wanted to frighten the cat.
 - D. She was only joking.
3. What did the cat do when she saw the mouse in her room?
 - A. She chased the mouse, wishing to eat it.
 - B. She was frightened.
 - C. She screamed.
 - D. She ran away.
4. What is the ending of the fable?
 - A. The cat and the young man lived together happily.
 - B. Venus caused her to return to her former shape.
 - C. Venus killed the cat.
 - D. The young man abandoned the cat.
5. What's the main idea of the fable?
 - A. A cat likes eating the mouse.
 - B. A man couldn't marry a cat.
 - C. Venus is powerful.
 - D. You can't expect the leopard (豹子) to change his spots.

VI. 听力训练

1. 根据所听内容填出下列短文中所缺的单词

In 1958, a young senator from Massachusetts published a book called *A Nation of Immigrants*. He was a wealthy and well-known American (1) ____ great-grandfather had come to the United States as a poor Irish immigrant. The author's name was John F. Kennedy, later the 35th President of the United States. In his book, Kennedy (2) ____ out, "Every American who ever

Unit 1 What Can Internet Do for Us?

lived was (3) _____ an immigrant himself or a descendent of immigrants. " This (4) _____ of more than 244 million was built by about 57 million immigrants and their descendants.

They came from everywhere, bringing the skills, ambition, and courage to (5) _____ a vast wilderness into a great industrial nation.

From 1820 to 1987, about 36.7 million immigrants came from Europe, 6.2 million from Asia, and 11 million from America. What made all these people (6) _____ their homelands to come to a foreign country?

Said President Kennedy, "Three strong (7) _____—religious persecution, political opposition, and economic hardships, provided the chief (8) _____ for the mass migrations to our shores. "(9) _____ their reasons, the arrival of people, who came to live in the U. S. A. , (10) _____ the largest migration that the human race has ever known.

2. 根据所听内容判断正(T) 误(F)

- ☐ (1) In 1948, a young American from Massachusetts published a book called *A Nation of Immigrants*.
- ☐ (2) John F. Kennedy was the 35th President of the United States.
- ☐ (3) Immigrants brought the skills, ambition, and courage and made the United States a great industrial nation.
- ☐ (4) From 1820 to 1987, about 36.7 million immigrants came from Europe, 6.2 million from Asia, and 11 million from the Americas.
- ☐ (5) Three reasons—religious persecution, political opposition, and economic hardships—caused the mass migrations.

3. 根据所听内容回答问题

(1) What is the passage mainly about?

(2) Where did John F. Kennedy come from?

(3) How many immigrants moved into the United States from 1820 to 1987?

(4) Where did the biggest immigrants come from?

(5) Who was the 35th president of the United States?

Unit 2 Online Auction

Text

Everyone's at it, even my neighbors. I thought I might be the only person left in the world who hadn't done an eBay deal.¹ So, I decided to try my hand at online auction.

Buying for beginners: Sign up on www.eBay.com. UK. Most items (e. g. tables, computers, and books) ready for auction will come with a picture and a short description; others may be marked with Buy It Now and have a fixed price.² You can buy these right away.

If the item is being auctioned, you offer the highest price you are prepared to pay and eBay bids for you.³ The bid will be increased little by little until it goes beyond your highest bid, then you are emailed and asked if you would like to bid again.⁴ Auctions last up to 10 days and when they finish you get an e-mail telling you whether you have won the item.⁵

How to pay: Sellers decide how they would like to be paid and you need to check this before placing a bid as you might not want to post a cheque or postal orders.⁶ The easiest way is through PayPal, an online payment system that takes the money from your credit card.

Selling made simple: If you plan to sell on eBay, it helps to include a picture of the item. I followed my friends' advice and put up the items I wanted to sell for a 10-day auction, starting on a Thursday.⁷ In this way buyers had two weekends to bid.

The big things in life: It's easy to post a small item, but furniture is a big part of eBay and this has to be collected or sent by deliverymen. Check the ways of delivery before you bid.

Words and Phrases

deal[di:l] *n.* 交易; (政治上的)密约;待遇;份量; <口>买卖 *vi.* 处理, 应付, 做生意

try (one's) hand 第一次试着做某事

auction['ɔ:kʃən] *n.* 拍卖 *vt.* 拍卖

online auction 网上拍卖

sign up 签字参与某事; 签字受雇

item['aitem] *n.* (可分类或列举的)项目; 条款; (消息、情报等的)一则, 一条

description [di'skripʃ(ə)n] *n.* 描述; 说明; 种类

fixed[fɪkst] *adj.* 固定的; 安排好的

right away 立刻

bid [bɪd] *vt.* 出价, 投标; 命令 *n.* 出价, 投标
 place a bid 下标, 出价
 increase [ɪn'kri:s] *n.* 增加, 增大, 增长 *v.* 增加, 加大
 little by little 渐渐地
 last [lɑ:st] *adj.* 最后的, 最近的 *adv.* 最后 *n.* 最后的人和事 *v.* 持续; 维持
 up to 一直到, 等于
 postal ['pəʊst(ə)l] *adj.* 邮政的; 邮局的; 邮寄的
 take away 取走
 credit ['kredit] *n.* 信任, [财务] 银行存款 *vt.* 相信 (常与 to, with 连用), 存入 (账户)
 credit card 信用卡
 put up 举起; 张贴; 为……提供食宿; 出售
 furniture ['fə:nɪfə(r)] *n.* 家具
 delivery [dɪ'livəri] *n.* 递送, 交付, 交货; 分娩; 引渡; [律] 财产等的正式移交
 deliveryman [dɪ'livərɪmən] *n.* 送货员

Notes

1. I thought I might be the only person left in the world who hadn't done an eBay deal.

我想自己可能是世上惟一没有在网上交易过的人了。

(1) 该句的主句谓语 *thought* 为过去式, 故宾语从句谓语为 *may* 的过去式 *might*。

(2) *left in the world* 是过去分词短语, 在句中作定语修饰 *person*。如果这个过去分词是单词, 就位于其修饰的名词之前; 如果为分词短语则位于其修饰的名词之后。

例如:

The police found the stolen bicycle last week. 那辆被偷的自行车上周已被警察找到了。

I was reading the letter received yesterday. 我正在读昨天收到的那封信。

(3) *who hadn't done an eBay deal* 为 *who* 引导的定语从句, 修饰先行词 *person*。

2. Most items (e. g. tables, computers, and books) ready for auction will come with a picture and a short description; others may be marked with Buy It Now and have a fixed price.

大多数准备拍卖的商品 (例如: 桌子, 计算机和书) 都附有图片和简短的描述; 而其他的商品标有“立刻购买”字样, 并标有固定价格。

(1) *item* 项; 条款; 项目; (新闻等的) 一条, 一则; (戏剧的) 节目; 产品。如:

an export item 出口项目

local items 地方新闻

(2) *auction* *n. & v.* 拍卖

Tom bought a CD player at an (online) auction. 汤姆通过在线拍卖买了一台 CD 机。