

中等职业教育国家规划教材配套教学用书

实用计算机英语

娄 华 水
於 芳 主编

(计算机及应用专业)

Computer
English



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内容提要

本书最大的特色是实用性和操作性强,体现了“学中做”与“做中学”的原则,书中素材完全取自于人们日常生活和工作中的常见应用。本书的选材新颖、视野宽广、紧跟时代发展的步伐,体现了计算机未来发展的趋势,如介绍了生活中与人们关系密切的著名硬件和软件公司、知名网站、搜索引擎、博客、个人主页等。此外,除了常用的计算机组成、外部设备、操作系统、应用软件等内容外,还根据实际需要增加了计算机维护、常见计算机界面英语等内容,以求能给学生更大的帮助。本书的另一个特点是较好地解决了在计算机专业知识学习过程中,如何进行英语语言学习、培养语言技能的问题,使日常英语、专业英语知识的学习与计算机的使用紧密地结合起来。

本书适合中等职业学校计算机类专业学生使用。

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前言

结合现阶段中等职业学校学生实际学习情况而编写,在中等职业教育教学资源网上(com.cn)提供教学参考书电子版供教师教学参考。本书编写的主要特点和体例如下:

一、编写特点

我们认为,掌握一定的英语知识和计算机操作技能已经成为人们进入 21 世纪不可或缺的基础。随着计算机的普及、互联网的广泛使用以及中国加入 WTO,不懂英语和不会计算机操作的人很可能成为这个时代中新一类的文盲。本书所编写的计算机英语就是英语与计算机专业知识的有机整合,既考虑了中等职业学校学生的英语水平,又在语言学习的同时传授计算机的相关知识。本书参考了当前国内广泛使用的一些中等职业学校英语教材和计算机教材,既借鉴了它们的长处,又弥补了不足。

本书最大的特色是实用性和操作性强,体现了“学中做”与“做中学”的原则,书中素材完全取自于人们日常生活和工作中的常见应用,只要跟着本书学习,就可以掌握基本的计算机操作技能。本书的选材新颖、视野宽广,紧跟时代发展的步伐,体现了计算机未来发展的趋势,如介绍了生活中与人们关系密切的著名硬件和软件公司、知名网站、搜索引擎、博客、个人主页等。此外,除了常用的计算机组成、外部设备、操作系统、应用软件等内容外,还根据实际需要增加了计算机维护、常见计算机界面英语等内容,以求能给学生更大的帮助。

本书的另一个特点是较好地解决了在计算机专业知识学习过程中,如何进行英语学习、培养语言技能的问题。大多数计算机英语教材都是注重阅读,以理解为主,而不强调英语语言的技能。本书的观点是专业英语课仍应归于英语学科中,应该以学习英语的方式进行计算机专业英语的学习。本书供中等职业学校计算机类专业学生进入第三学期后作为专业英语教学用书,本书也适合作为中等职业学校把计算机英语作为公共课的教学用书。

二、教材体例

本书在编写体例上也与传统的计算机英语教材不同,更加接近目前国内广泛使用的一些英语教材,形式活泼,运用了大量的图形,以便学生更直观地了解计算机知识,素材新颖,紧跟时代发展。本书还配有电子版教学参考书,除了练习的答案,还提供了课文译文,使用十分方便。

本书的 10 个单元从认识计算机、学习专业知识、学会具体操作到了解计算机维护。整个过程既是知识由易到难、由浅入深的过程,又是学生循序渐进了解计算机的过程。所以,本书的每个单元都由四篇课文组成,分别以培养听、读、说、写四项技能为目标。每个单元均有一个鲜明的主题,下面的四课都围绕这一主题开展。第一课以听的方式呈现重点词汇,提供背景知识;第二课是阅读课,以语篇形式训练学生的阅读水平,同时加深对主题内容的了解;第三课以说为主,用对话形式了解计算机使用过程中的知识,要求学生在前两课语言材料听、读的基础上,运用专业

词汇展开简单的对话和讨论;第四课以写为主,是对前三课语言知识的复习和巩固,要求学生能进行简单的英汉互译,能写短小的应用文章。这样,通过本书的学习,学生既能看懂计算机操作过程中出现的英语,又可以用简单的英语对话进行技术沟通。

本书由绍兴市中等专业学校、嘉兴市浙江科技工程学校等部分英语和计算机骨干教师共同合作完成。由主编娄华水起草本书的编写方案并负责全书的组织编写和统稿工作,各单元编写分工如下:第一、第二单元为蒋晓红(英语)、沈银燕(计算机),第三、第四单元为钱湘莺(英语)、沈银燕(计算机),第五至第七单元为於芳(英语)、张敏(计算机),第八至第十单元为郭宝道(英语)、曹英山(计算机),副主编於芳承担了后期全书的统稿任务。本书审稿由浙江大学城市学院颜晖教授和浙江省教育科学研究院职教室崔陵老师共同负责。

本书在编写过程中参考了大量国内外同类教材,并从中得到了许多有益的启示和帮助,本书还得到了浙江大学城市学院王泽兵教授(计算机)、曹胥萍副教授(英语)的许多帮助和指导,在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者经验不足,时间仓促,本书可能存在一些缺点甚至错误,恳请广大读者在使用中提出宝贵意见。

《实用计算机英语》编写组

二〇〇七年二月八日

郑 重 声 明

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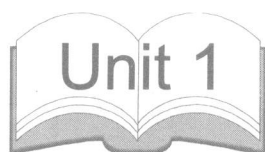
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Brief Introduction to Computer

Lesson One

Do you know the following IT companies?

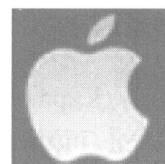
A.



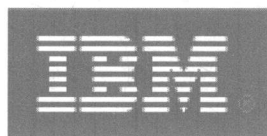
B.



C.



D.



E.



F.

lenovo 联想



Match the companies with the pictures above.

Intel Corporation _____

Hewlett-Packard Development Company _____

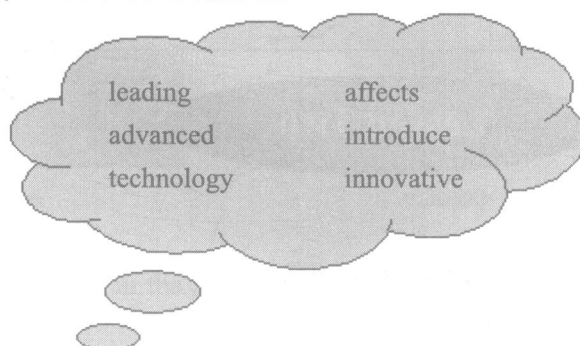
Apple Incorporated _____

Lenovo Group Limited _____

Dell Incorporated _____

International Business Machines Corporation _____

Listen and fill in the blanks.



- On April 1, 1976, Apple Incorporated was _____ (引入) .
- Intel has a history of _____ (领导) bold and positive change.
- HP is a _____ (技术) company that operates in more than 170 countries around the world.
- Lenovo _____ (影响) the entire supply chain of the computer industry.
- Dell delivers _____ (创新的) technology and services.
- IBM provides _____ (先进的) information technologies, including computer systems, software, storage systems and microelectronics.

Words and Expressions

corporation /ˌkɔːpə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 公司, 企业, <美>有限公司

international /ˌɪntə'næʃənəl/ *adj.* 国际的, 世界的

introduce /ˌɪntrə'djuːs/ *v.* 介绍

lead /liːd/ *v.* 领导

positive /'pɒzətɪv/ *adj.* 肯定的, 积极的

operate /'ɒpəreɪt/ *v.* 运行

entire /ɪn'taɪə / *adj.* 全部的, 完整的

industry /'ɪndəstri/ *n.* 工业

innovative /'ɪnəuveɪtɪv/ *adj.* 创新的

including /ɪn'kludɪŋ/ *prep.* 包括

software /'sɒftweə/ *n.* 软件

microelectronic /'maɪkrəʊ,ɪlek'trɒnɪk/ *adj.* 微电子的

introduction /ˌɪntrə'dʌkʃən/ *n.* 介绍

bold /bəʊld/ *adj.* 大胆的

technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/ *n.* 工艺, 科技, 技术

affect /ə'fekt/ *vt.* 影响

chain /tʃeɪn/ *n.* 链(条)

deliver /dɪ'livə/ *vt.* 递送

advanced /əd'vɑːnst/ *adj.* 高级的, 先进的

system /'sɪstəm/ *n.* 系统, 体系

Lesson Two

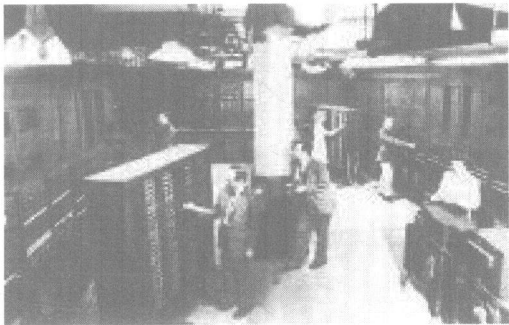
Discussion.

1. When did the first digital computer come into the world?
2. How many generations have the modern computers come through?

Reading.

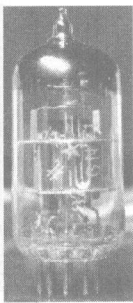
Computer Development

A computer is a fast and accurate data manipulating system. It is organized to accept, store, and process data and produce output results, under the instructions of a stored program. The first digital computer was designed by John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert in a lab of Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois in 1946, and it was known as ENIAC.

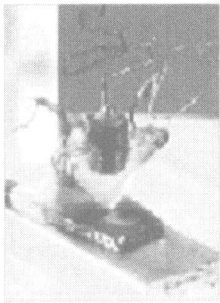


ENIAC

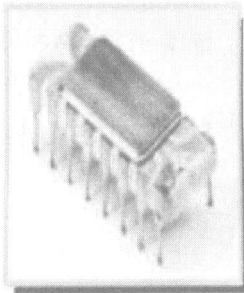
The modern computers have come through four generations: vacuum tube computers, transistor computers, medium or small scale integrated circuit computers and large-scale or super-large-scale integrated circuit computers.



vacuum tubes



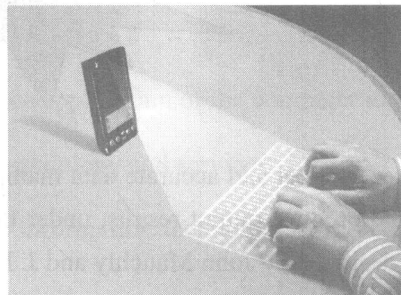
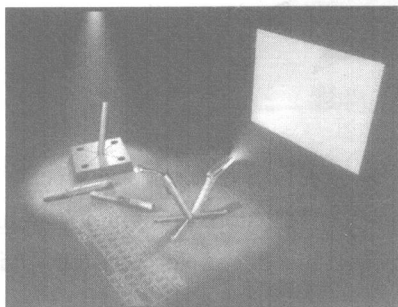
transistor



integrated circuit

Today we are living in the midst of a computer revolution. What's more, this revolution is

showing no signs of slowing down but becoming faster. The computers in the future will tend to become giant, intelligent, miniature, networking and multimedia. In the revolution of miniature computers, the scientists are ahead with bluetooth technology.



Words and Expressions

accurate /'ækjʊrɪt/ *adj.* 正确的, 精确的
 manipulate /mə'nɪpjuleɪt/ *vt.* 操作
 produce /prə'dju:s/ *v.* 生产
 instruction /ɪn'strʌkʃən/ *n.* 指示, 指令
 program /'prəʊgræm/ *n.* 程序
 generation /,dʒenə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 一代
 transistor /træn'sɪstə/ *n.* 【电子】晶体管
 scale /skeɪl/ *n.* 规模
 circuit /'sɜ:kɪt/ *n.* 电路
 intelligent /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ *adj.* 智能的
 network /'netwɜ:k/ *v.* 网络化
 revolution /,revə'lʊ:ʃən/ *n.* 改革
 be known as 以...知名, 通称为
 in the midst of 在...的中途

data /'deɪtə/ *n.* 资料, 数据
 process /'prəʊses/ *v.* 加工, 处理
 result /'rɪ'zʌlt/ *n.* 结果
 store /stɔ:/ *v.* 储存
 design /dɪ'zain/ *v.* 设计
 vacuum /'vækjuəm/ *adj.* 真空的
 medium /'mi:djəm/ *adj.* 中等的
 integrated /'ɪntɪgreɪtɪd/ *adj.* 综合的, 集成的
 giant /'dʒaɪənt/ *adj.* 巨大的
 miniature /'mɪnjətʃə/ *adj.* 微型的
 multimedia /'mʌlti'mi:djə/ *n.* 多媒体
 bluetooth /'blu:tʊθ/ *n.* 蓝牙
 vacuum tube *n.* <美>真空管, 电子管
 in the future 在未来

Choose the best answer according to the text.

1. The first digital computer was called _____.

A. John Mauchly

B. J. Presper Eckert

C. ENIAC

2. The computers in the first generation were called _____.
 A. transistor computers B. vacuum tube computers
 C. integrated circuit computers
3. The fourth generation computers were called _____.
 A. vacuum tube computers B. integrated circuit computers
 C. large-scale or super-large-scale integrated circuit computers
4. The future computers will become _____.
 A. intelligent and miniature B. networking and multimedia
 C. giant, intelligent , miniature, networking and multimedia
5. In the revolution of miniature computers, the scientists are ahead with _____ technology.
 A. advanced B. advancing C. bluetooth

Match the two parts.

1. Digital computer
2. In the first generation
3. Vacuum tube computer
4. Transistor computer
5. Super-large-scale integrated circuit computer

- A. 数字计算机
- B. 晶体管计算机
- C. 超大规模集成电路计算机
- D. 第一代
- E. 电子管计算机

Fill in the blanks with the words according to the text.

four	computers	vacuum	medium
modern	future	transistors	

The _____ computers have experienced _____ generations.

The computers in the first generation, which used vacuum tubes , were called _____ tube computers. In the second generation _____ replaced tubes, so the computers in that period of time were called transistor computers. The computers followed in the 1970s by integrated circuits in the third generation were called _____ or small scale integrated circuit computers. The fourth generation were called large-scale or super-large-scale integrated circuit _____.



The computers in the _____ will tend to become giant, intelligent, miniature, networking and multimedia.

Lesson Three

Read and say.

- ◆ What should you do before you buy a computer?

You should know how to use the computer and how much you can afford.

- ◆ Where can you buy a computer?

From a reputable dealer.

- ◆ How much memory will you buy?

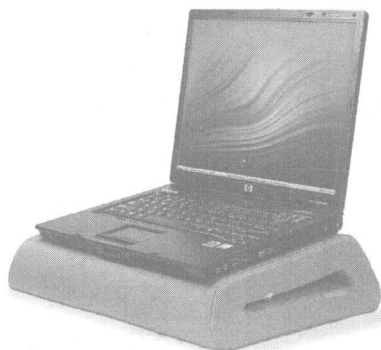
It depends on the software you plan to run.

- ◆ How much should you spend on your computer?

To buy as much as you can afford.

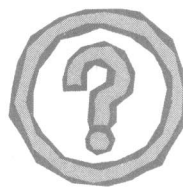
- ◆ Which kind of computer will you buy, a notebook computer or a desktop computer?

Notebook computers are portable while desktop computers have larger screens and are easily expandable.



Act out the dialogue.

A Desktop or A Notebook?



A: Hi, John. Long time no see. What's happening, pal?

B: Can't complain. What's going on, buddy?

A: Just trying to keep my head out of water. Well, I want to buy a computer, but I have no idea whether I will buy a desktop or a notebook. You're a computer expert. Could you give me some ideas?

B: I'll give it my best shot.

A: Thanks a lot.

B: Well, generally speaking, a notebook is convenient to carry along with. If you often travel and need to carry a computer along with you, you'd better choose a notebook. But if you just use the computer in a fixed place, I suggest you choose a desktop because a desktop has a big screen and it is easy to renew.

A: Oh, I see. I only use it at home, so I'll buy a desktop computer. Thank you for your introduction.

B: It's a pleasure.

A: I'm going to the shop right now. Bye!

B: Bye!

Words and Expressions

afford /ə'fɔ:d/ *v.* 负担得起

dealer /'di:lə/ *n.* 经销商, 商人

portable /'pɔ:təbl/ *adj.* 轻便的, 便携式的

expert /'ekspə:t/ *n.* 专家, 行家

fix /fiks/ *vt.* 使固定

notebook computer 笔记本式计算机

depend on 取决于

reputable /'repjutəbl/ *adj.* 有声誉的

memory /'meməri/ *n.* 内存

expandable /iks'pændəbl/ *adj.* 可扩大的

convenient /kən'vi:njənt/ *adj.* 便利的, 方便的

renew /ri'nju:/ *vt.* 使更新

desktop computer 台式计算机

Put the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Long time no see. _____
2. What's happening? _____
3. Can't complain. _____
4. What's going on? _____
5. Just trying to keep my head out of water. _____

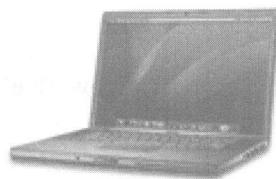


Lesson Four

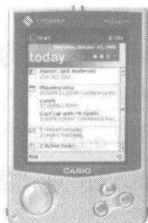
Tell the different types of computers in Chinese according to the pictures.



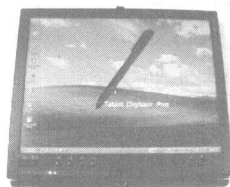
desktop computer _____



notebook/laptop computer _____



PDA _____



Tablet PC _____



Do you know the meaning of the following abbreviations? Match the abbreviations in Column A with their full titles in Column B and put them into Chinese.

A	B	Translation (in Chinese)
CPU	Digital Video Disc/Digital Versatile Disc	_____
RAM	Read-Only Memory	_____
ROM	Random Access Memory	_____
CD	Compact Disc	_____
DVD	Central Processing Unit	_____
Modem	Modulator/Demodulator	_____
UPS	Personal Digital Assistant	_____
PDA	Uninterruptable Power Supply	_____

Put the steps in the right order according to the question.

- 1. How can you make your computer work properly?
 - A. Press the power button to start the boot process.
 - B. Make sure you know how to use the Start button and the meanings of those icons.
 - C. Make sure the computer is out of the box and the cables are correctly connected.
- 2. How can you start a program?
 - A. Click any item on the Start menu without an arrow or ellipsis to start that program.
 - B. Click the Start button to reveal the Start menu.
- 3. How can you shut down a computer properly?
 - A. Cut off the electricity .
 - B. Click "start" to find the item "shut down the computer".
 - C. Make sure you have withdrawn from all procedures.

Write a short passage about the advantages of computer.

Suggested information:

use a computer to write articles, very convenient to correct, store information on the computer, surf the Internet, a lot of information, make friends, buy things on the Internet etc.



Advantages of Computer

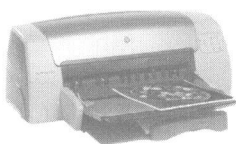
Unit 2

Computer Hardware

Lesson Five

Do you know the following hardware?

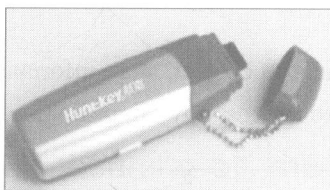
A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.



Match the devices with the pictures above.

DC (digital camera) _____

video camera _____

USB flash drive _____

laser printer _____

scanner _____

DV (digital video camcorder) _____