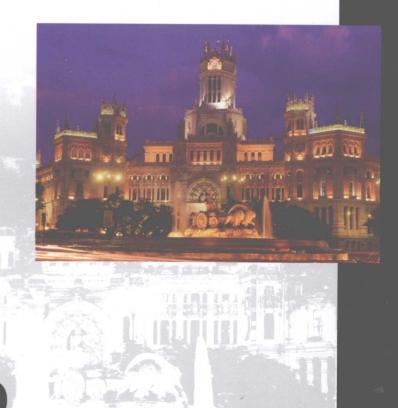


新编计算机专业英语

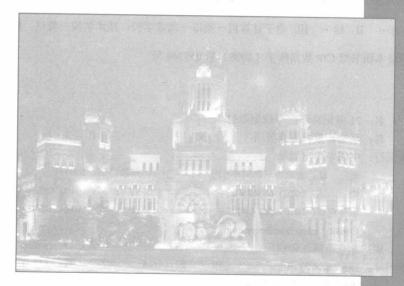
■ 主 编 徐莉芳





新编计算机专业英语

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内容提要

本书是21世纪高职高专规划教材,也可以用于计算机专业的英语培训教材。全书共分为14个单元, 以最新计算机硬件、软件及网络技术内容为主线,每单元之间相对独立。

对话部分强调人机交流的术语。课文部分是最新计算机技术的结构、原理等。内容包括:外置硬件、 内置硬件、存储基础、操作系统、Word 软件、PowerPoint 软件、Excel 软件、家庭系统软件、执行 脚本语言、网页制作、病毒与安全等。每个单元中还有科技英语语言特点解析、实用写作技巧,并 配有相应的练习。

本书内容全面、条理清晰、通俗易懂、实用性强。不仅使读者学到了有关计算机专业方面的基本词 汇、基本表达方法和较系统的英文计算机的知识,而且还能提高读者阅读计算机方面的科技文章和 技术手册等资料的能力。

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前言

随着我国经济持续快速平稳发展,工业化、信息化水平也在不断的提高。无论什么职业,计算机技术毫无疑问地成为我们学习的首要知识之一。本教材的主要任务就是把基本的计算机理念与英语语言融会贯通,为各类从业于计算机工作的人员提供学习的机会和条件,也为培养有能力的技能型人才做出贡献。

本书采用知识点配合实例的方法进行讲解,充分体现了计算机专业英语的现代性、科学性、前瞻性、趣味性和可操作性;同时注意到知识的完整性、系统性和实用性。全书共分 14 个单元,每个单元中都包含计算机基础知识的对话、课文,以及涵盖了计算机边缘知识及大量专业术语的阅读课文、科技英语句型的语言特点和实用写作的技巧等。以书为整体,单元为个体,使其内容由浅入深、由易到难、循序渐进、图文并茂,理论与实际操作相结合。这不仅使读者学到了有关计算机专业方面的基本词汇、基本表达方法和较系统的英文计算机的知识,而且还能提高读者阅读计算机方面的科技文章和技术手册等资料的能力。

在更新教学理念和内容体系的总体思路的指导下,本书主要遵循通俗易懂、图文并茂的原则,不仅重视语言技能的训练,更重视计算机实际操作运用的能力。紧扣计算机相关的知识,传授整套的科技翻译技巧及相关的英语语法知识,并以大量与主题相关的启发性强的图片,为语言学习提供形象立体的训练情景,加强读者对学习和使用语言的实际体验。

本书由北京科技大学的徐莉芳担任主编。外籍专家 Benjamin Dewan,北京科技大学的田陌子、陈永生及北京职工大学的马文兵担任副主编。主要参编人员还有邓卫涛、周军、王雅殊等。

本教材在编写过程中,得到了许多同事、朋友给予的帮助与支持,在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

编者深知自己才疏学浅,知识有限,书中肯定存在着许多缺点和错误,望广大师 生和读者,及各位专家学者不吝指教,编者对此表示诚挚的谢意。

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Unit 1 The History of Computer Development (计算机发展史)

Communicative Samples

Conversation 1

Two students are talking about the development of computer in the world.

Jason: Hi, Tom. Did you forget bring me the manual you promised me?

Tom: Of course not. Let me just make it sure. Is it about the development of computer in the world?

Jason: Exactly.

Tom: It has already been in my mind.

Jason: Come on. Tell me what happened and what will happen to the development of the computers? I am eager to know about it.

Tom: In fact, the history of calculation should date from the calculation of using stones and fingers. As we all know, with the progress of civilization, computers permeate through every part of our lives.

Jason: That's true.

Tom: And we are using the fifth period of the computers now. In the future, there are four techniques used in developing the computers. They are nanotechnology, light technology, biological technology and quantity technology.

Jason: It seems to complicate for me.

Conversation 2

Shelly is asking her close friend Amy about the application field of the computer on the phone.

Shelly: Hello, Amy. This is Shelly speaking. I know you are an expert in using the computers. Could you tell me something about the application field of the computers?

Amy: Hello, Shelly. I can't say I'm an expert. But I'd like to tell you what I know. The computer is mainly used in the calculation of Science and Engineering, the management of information and E-business.

Shelly: Anything else?

Amy: And Computer Aided System is very important. It includes Computer Aided Design (CAD), Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM), Computer Aided Test (CAT), Computer Integrated Manufacturing System (CIMS) and Computer Based Education (CBE).

Shelly: Now I have a general idea in writing my graduation thesis. Thank you very much.

Amy: Don't mention it. I am glad I can do something for you.

TEXT: The History of Computer Development

Early modern computers are typically grouped into four generations. Each generation is marked by improvements in basic technology. These improvements in technology have been extraordinary and each advance has resulted in computers of lower cost, higher speed, greater memory capacity, and smaller size.

First Generation (1945—1959)

The vacuum tube was invented in 1906. And during the first half of the twentieth century, it was the fundamental technology that was used to construct radios, televisions, radar, X-rays machines, and a wide variety of other electronic devices. It is also the primary technology associated with the first generation of computing machines. The first operational electronic general-purpose computer, named the ENIAC



Fig.1-1

(Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer), was built in 1943 (Fig.1-1) and used 18,000 vacuum tubes. It was almost 30.5 meters (100 feet) long and had twenty 10-digit registers for temporary calculations. It used punched cards for input and output and was programmed with plug board writing. The ENIAC was able to compute at the rate of 1,900 additions per second. It was used primarily for war-related computations such as the construction of ballistic firing tables and calculations to aid in the building of the

atomic bomb.

A British machine, it was used to help decode secret enemy message. Using 1,500 vacuum tubes, the machine, like the ENIAC, was programmed using plug board wiring. These early machines were typically controlled by plug board wiring or by a series of directions encoded on pager tapes. So, while these machines were clearly programmable, their programs were not stored internally. This would change with the development of the stored program computer.

During the summer of 1946, a seminar was held at the Moore School that focused great attention on the design of a stored program computer. About thirty scientists from both sides of the Atlantic Ocean attended these discussions and several stored programmed machines were soon built. On the British side, Maurice Wilkes (1913—) led a team that built the EDSAC(Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator) at Cambridge in 1949. On the American side, Richard Snyder led the team that completed the EDVAC (Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer) at the Moore School. Von Neumann helped design the IAS(Institute for Advanced Study) machine that was built at Princeton University in 1952. These machines, while still using vacuum tubes, were all built so that their programs could be stored internally. Another important stored machine of this generation was the UNIVAC(UNIV Automatic Computer). It was the first successful commercially available machine. It used more than 5,000 vacuum tubes and employed magnetic tape for bulk storage. The machine was used for tasks such as accounting, actuarial table computation, and election prediction. The UNIVAC, which ran its first program in 1949, was able to execute ten times as many additions per second as the ENIAC. In modern dollars, the UNIVAC was priced at \$4,996,000. Also, during this period, the first IBM computer was shipped. It was called the IBM 701 and nineteen of these machines were sold.

Second Generation (1960—1964)

As commercial interest in computer technology intensified during the late 1950s and 1960s (Fig.1-2), the second generation of computer technology was introduced—based not on vacuum tubes but on transistors. The transistor was invented at Bell Telephone Laboratories in the mid-1940s. By 1948 it was obvious to many that the transistor would probably replace the vacuum tube in devices such as radios, television sets, and computers.



Fig.1-2

Third Generation (1964—1970)

The third generation of computer technology was based on integrated circuit technology and extended from approximately 1964 to 1970 (Fig.1-3). The idea of the integrated circuit was first developed in Texas in 1959. The integrated circuit is a single device that contains many transistors. Arguably the most important machine built during this period was the IBM System/360.



Fig.1-3

Some say that this machine single handedly introduced the third generation. It was not simply a new computer but a new approach to computer design. It introduced single computer architecture over a range of family of devices.

During the third generation of computers, the central processor was constructed by using many integrated circuits. It was not until the fourth generation that an entire processor would be placed on a single silicon chip—smaller than a postage stamp.

Fourth Generation (1970—)

The fourth generation of computer technology is based on the microprocessor.

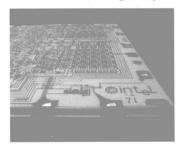


Fig.1-4

Microprocessor employs Large Scale Integration (LSI) and Very Large Integration (VLSI) techniques to pack thousands or millions of transistors on a simple chip.

The Intel 4004 shown Fig.1-4 was the first processor to be built on a single silicon chip. It contained 2,300 transistors. Built in 1971, it marked the beginning of a generation of computers whose lineage would stretch to the current day. In 1996, the Intel Corporation's Pentium Pro PC was able to execute 400,000,000

additions per second. This was about 210,000 times as fast as the ENIAC-the workhorse of World War II. The machines cost only \$4,400 in inflation-adjusted dollars.

Microprocessor technology is now found in all modern computers. The chips themselves can be made inexpensively and in large quantities. Processor chips are used as central processors and memory chips are used for dynamic random access memory (RAM). Both types of chips make use of the millions of transistors etched on their silicon surface. The future could bring chips that combine the processor and the memory on a single silicon die.

During the late 1980s and into the 1990s cached, pipelined, and superscalar

microprocessors became commonplace. Because many transistors could be concentrated in a very small space, scientists were able to design these single chip processors with on-board memory (called a cache) and were able to exploit instruction level parallelism by using instruction pipelines along with designs that permitted more than one instruction to be executed at a time (called superscalar). The Intel Pentium Pro PC was a cached, superscalar, pipelined microprocessor.

In the late 1990s, microprocessors were improving in performance at the rate of 55 percent per year. If that trend continues, and it is not absolutely certain that it will, by the year 2020 a single microprocessor could possess all the computing power of all the computers in Silicon Valley at the dawn of the twenty-first century.



Words and Expressions

generation	n.	代 (约 30 年), 世代
capacity	n.	容积, 容量, 负载量
vacuum tube		真空管
construct	ν.	构成,建造,铺设,架设
electronic	adj.	电子的,电子操纵的
device	n.	设备,装置
primary	adj.	最初的;基本的;主要的
associate with		由…联想到…,把…同…联系起来
operational	adj.	(装置、系统、工艺等)工作的,运转的
integrator	n.	综合者; 积分电路
digit	n.	数字;数位
register	n.	自动记录器,寄存器
calculation	n.	计算, 计算法
punch	\mathcal{V} .	(用压穿器)穿孔,(用票夹)剪票;用拳头打,殴打
program	n.	节目;程序;大纲
	ν .	排(节目); 拟(计划); 为…编制程序
construction	n.	建筑,构造,架设,铺设
ballistic	adj.	弹道(学)的;发射(技术)的
atomic	adj.	原子的
bomb	n.	弹,炸弹
decode		译码;解码
seminar		(大学的)研究班; (专家)研讨会,讲习会
focus		使聚焦,对焦;集中注意力于
automatic	adj.	自动的; 机械的

```
分离的,分立的,离散的
discrete
           adi.
               贸易地, 商业上地
commercially
           adv.
               磁(性)的;(可)磁化的
magnetic
           adi.
               会计,会计学;账,记账
accounting
           n.
               预言, 预告, 预测, 预报
prediction
           n.
               实行,实施,执行
execute
               使强烈,加强;加剧
intensify
           \nu.
               【无线电】晶体(三极)管; 晶体管[半导体] 收音机
transistor
           n.
               资料,材料(此词系 datum 的复数)
data
           n.
               完整的, 完全的
integrated
           adi.
               【电学】电路,线路;回路,环道
circuit
           n.
               可论证地, 可争辩地, 有疑义地
arguably
           adv.
               建筑物,建筑学;构造,结构;(电子计算机的)架构,
architecture
           n.
               体系结构
               (数据等的)分理者:【自动化】信息处理机,处理器
processor
           n.
               【化学】硅
silicon
           n.
               碎片, 削片; 集成电路片, 芯片
chip
               【计算机】微处理器
microprocessor
           n.
               (专门)技术;(艺术上的)技巧,技能
technique
           n.
               血统,世系,门第
lineage
           n.
               团体;协会,公会;法人;(美国)(股份有限)公司
corporation
           n.
               【经济学】通货膨胀;信用膨胀;(物价)暴涨
inflation
               动力的,动力学的;有力的,有生气的
dynamic
           adi.
               任意的, 胡乱的; 随机的
random
           adi.
           n. & v. 门路(指方法、手段); 进路,入口; (存储器的)存取
access
               蚀刻, 侵蚀
etch
               利用;剥削;开发,开拓
exploit
           \nu.
               教育, 教导; (pl.) 指令, 训令
instruction
           n.
               平行: 类似
parallelism
           n.
```



Notes

1) ...it was the fundamental technology that was used to construct radios, televisions, radar, X-rays machines, and a wide variety of other electronic devices.

正是这种最基础的技术被用于建造收音机、电视机、雷达、X 射线机器和其他的各种各样的电子装置。

"it was...that..."是强调句型。It is (was) +句子中所强调的语法成分(谓语除外)+that+该句子中其他的语法成分。一般译为"正是···"。

2) A British machine, it was used to help decode secret enemy message. Using 1,500 vacuum tubes, the machine, like the ENIAC, was programmed using plug board wiring.

作为一台用于帮助破译敌人秘密情报的英国制造的计算机,使用 1500 个晶体管,像 ENIAC 一样,也是使用插板线路编程的。

"as a British machine",作表示身份的状语。意思是作为英国制造的机器。"using 1,500 vacuum tubes",作主句的伴随状语,其逻辑主语一定与主句的主语一致,本句中为"the machine"。"like the ENIAC",作为附加成分,不属于主语。

3) This would change with the development of the stored program computer.

这种状况(这一点)随着存储式程序计算机的发展而改变。

- "this"指代其前面整个句子的内容,常译为这种情况,这一点。
- 4) These machines, while still using vacuum tubes, were all built so that their programs could be stored internally.
- "while still using vacuum tubes",为带转折连词"while"的让步关系的伴随状语。 意思是虽然仍然适用真空管。
- 5) IBM: International Business Machines Corporation, 美国国际商用机器公司, 1914年创立于美国,是世界上最大的信息工业跨国公司,业务遍及 160 多个国家和地区。该公司创立时的主要业务为商用打字机,后转为文字处理机,然后又到计算机和有关的服务。
 - 6) Bell Telephone Laboratories: 贝尔电话实验研究所,总部在美国。
- 7) By 1948 it was obvious to many that the transistor would probably replace the vacuum tube in devices such as radios, television sets, and computers.

到 1948 年,形势已经很明显,晶体管很可能会取代真空管应用于例如收音机、电视机和计算机等设备中。

- "it is + adj. + that"引导的主语从句,是英语中的常见句型。"it"作形式上的主语, "that"引导的主语从句为句子真正的主语,翻译时要注意。
- 8) Arguably the most important machine built during this period was the IBM System/360.

这一时期,具有争议的最重要的计算机是 IBM360 系统。

- "arguably" 状语置于句首有强调的作用。"built during this period"作"machine"的后置定语,可以转化为定语从句"that was built during this period",意思不变。
- 9) It was not until the fourth generation that an entire processor would be placed on a single silicon chip—smaller than a postage stamp.

但是直到第四代计算机,整个处理器才放置在一个比邮票还要小的硅芯片上。

"it was...that..."是强调句型(见注释 1), "not until"是句子所强调的时间状语,

意思是"直到···才···"。"it was not until...that..."也可作为一个常用的句型使用。

- 10) Intel: 是全球最大的半导体芯片制造商,它成立于 1968年。1971年,英特尔推出了全球第一个微处理器。微处理器所带来的计算机和互联网革命,改变了整个世界。
- 11) Built in 1971, it marked the beginning of a generation of computers whose lineage would stretch to the current day.

于 1971 年完成的英特尔 4004 标志着一直延续到今天的新一代计算机家族的诞生。

"built in 1971"作主句的伴随状语,其逻辑主语与主句的主语一致为"it",即指"the Intel 4004",逻辑主语"it"与"built"之间是被动的关系,所以用动词过去分词"built"的形式。

- 12)Pentium Pro PC: 英特尔奔腾系列处理器支持的个人计算机。1993 年推出的英特尔处理器能够让电脑更加轻松地整合 "真实世界"中的数据(如讲话、声音、笔迹和图片),一经推出即迅速成为一个家喻户晓的知名品牌。2000 年基于英特尔奔腾 4 处理器的个人电脑用户可以创作专业品质的电影;通过互联网发送像电视一样的视频;使用实时视频语音工具进行交流;实时渲染 3D 图形;为 MP3 播放器快速编码音乐;在与互联网连接的状态下同时运行多个多媒体应用程序。该处理器最初推出时就拥有 4200 万个晶体管和仅为 0.18μm 的电路。英特尔首款微处理器 4004 的运行速率为 108kHz,而现今的英特尔奔腾 4 处理器的初速率已经达到了 1.5GHz,如果汽车的速度也能有同等提升的话,那么从旧金山开车到纽约只需要 13s。2005 年首颗内含两个处理器内核的 Intel Pentium D 处理器登场,正式揭开 x86 处理器多核时代。
- 13) Silicon Valley: 硅谷, 位于美国加利福尼亚州的旧金山, 是美国重要的电子工业基地, 也是世界最为知名的电子工业集中地。它是随着 20 世纪 60 年代中期以来, 微电子技术高速发展而逐步形成的, 以高技术的中小公司群为基础, 并拥有思科、英特尔、惠普、朗讯、苹果等大公司, 融科学、技术、生产为一体。该地区客观上成为美国高新技术的摇篮, 现在硅谷已成为世界各国半导体工业聚集区的代名词。

Ex.1 Choose the Correct Answer From Each of the Following

- 1) Which of the following features are included in the first generation computers?
 - A. vacuum tubes, large volume, paper taped directions
 - B. input/output punched cards, 2000 additions per second, military utility
 - C. vacuum tubes, large volume, plug board writing programs
 - D. input/output plug board writing, internal stored programs, and civil utility
- 2) What are the main differences between computers of the second generation and of

the third generation?

- A. The second generation of computers still used vacuum tubes while the third generation changed to use transistors.
- B. The second generation of computers changed to use transistors and the third generation developed to base on integrated circuits.
- C. IBM was the primary producer of the second generation computers while the third generation computers were mainly concerned with Intel Corporation
- D. Magnetic disks and tape began to be used for data storage on the third generation computers
- 3) What places or institutions are memorable for the development of the four generations of computers?
 - A. Moore School, Cambridge, the Atlantic Ocean, Princeton
 - B. Moore School, Oxford, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Texas
 - C. Moore School, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Texas, Intel Corporation
 - D. Cambridge, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Silicon Valley
- 4) What are the main advancements of the fourth generation computers compared with the former three generations?
 - A. processor and memory combined silicon chip, on-board memory, personal computer boom
 - B. transistors on silicon chips, thousands of times faster in calculation, lowered costs
 - C. microprocessor, commercially purposed computers, thousands of times faster in calculation
 - D. fierce competitions in the computer market, personal computer boom, RAM
 - 5) According to the last paragraph what can be inferred?
 - A. There seems to be a tendency of monopoly (垄断) in the world PC market.
 - B. PC is improving its speed at the rate of 55 percent per year.
 - C. cached, pipelined, and superscalar microprocessors would become popular.
 - D. microprocessor would improve its power on a surprisingly large scale.

Ex.2 Fill the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary

design	contain	typically	prediction	a range of
employ	construct	performance	focus	primary

- 1) Do you have anything _____ Beijing?
- 2) English grammar is designed to teach us how to _____ English sentences.

3)	To any computer system the CPU is of importance.
4)	When reading a story we usually our attention on the fate of the main
characte	ers.
5)	Those flashy fashion shops sell brand name clothes for high-income
consume	ers.
6)	Most companies will new comers for a trial period before admitting them
as a mer	mber of the firm.
7)	The daily air pollution is welcomed by citizens.
8)	Oranges vitamin C.
9)	The car's on corners needs to be improved.
100) We offer wide size and style catering for customer of all ages and

Ex.3 Match each numbered item with the most closely related lettered item; combining your answers with the line

1) hard disks

backgrounds.

- 2) optical disks
- 3) information
- 4) output device
- 5) computer network
- 6) the Internet
- 7) microcomputers
- 8) program

- a. The largest network in the world.
- b. Consists of the step-by-step instructions that tell the computer how to do its work.
- c. Data that has been processed through the computer.
- d. The least powerful and most widely used type of computer.
- e. Translates processed information from the computer into a form that humans can understand.
- f. Typically used to store programs and very large data files.
- g. Uses laser technology and have the greatest capacity of all secondary storage.
- h. Communications system connecting two or more computers.

Paragraph Reading: Processor

A processor is a functional unit that interprets and carries out instructions. Every processor comes with a unique set of operations such as ADD, STORE, or LOAD that represent the processor's instruction set. An instruction is made up of operations that specify the function to be performed and operands that represent the data to be operated on. If an operand refers to data in the computer's memory it is called an address. The processor's job is to retrieve instructions and operands from memory and to perform each operation. Having done that, it signals memory to send it the next instruction.