

21世纪高等学校规划教材 | 计算机应用

计算机专业英语

吴强 孟立 等 编著



清华大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书主体用英文编写,按计算机相应专业方向进行分类。计算机科学技术范围很广,本书将关注方向投向计算机应用、计算机网络、电子商务、软件开发等,在确保涉猎基本的计算机知识点之外,也包括当前最新的技术和应用内容,如云计算、大数据、移动互联网等,旨在使学生在掌握计算机专业英语基本知识的前提下,对自己所学专业方向及新技术、新趋势有所了解。

本书内容来自国外近期英文计算机方面的教材、培训资料、专著、使用说明书及网络信息,内容覆盖面广,题材新颖,实用性强,书中所附习题贴近实际英语需求,在重视学生阅读能力的基础上,着重培养学生实际应用计算机专业英语的能力。本书可供大专院校计算机相关专业的专业英语课程使用,也可供计算机专业工程技术人员学习参考。

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前言

本书旨在让读者接触到纯正的计算机英语和最新的计算机发展动态，培养和提高读者对计算机专业英语文献、教科书及网上材料的阅读理解能力，通过书中的配套练习提高读者口头及书面的专业英语表达能力。

全书由五部分组成：第一部分为计算机基础，第二部分为计算机网络，第三部分为编程与软件工程，第四部分为电子商务，第五部分是参考译文（由于篇幅所限，本书仅提供前6章的翻译，全部参考译文可访问清华大学出版社网站下载电子版）。全书包括12章英文内容，其中第1、2、3、6、9、12章共6章广泛选自文献、论文、网络等，浓缩了计算机最新技术及概念，语言风格多样，每一节自成一体，便于老师及学生选择性地进行教学和自学；第4、5、7、8、10、11章共6章多采用英文原版的教科书、讲义等，专业性及系统性较强，语言平实，较准确地反映了当前英文原版教材的英语难易程度。

本书每一单元分为原文、生词与词组、注释及扩展学习四部分（扩展学习部分根据原文的情况而设立）。每章安排有练习，练习分为三部分：英译汉、口语练习和写作练习。授课教师可根据学生实际情况及学时安排选择性地布置。

本书解释较详细，文章涉及范围较广，可供大专院校作为计算机相关专业的专业英语教材，也可作为其他有志于学好计算机专业英语的读者自学。

本书由浙江清华长三角研究院吴强、郑州轻工业学院孟立策划，郑州轻工业学院孟立负责组稿。其中吴强、孟立编写第1、2、3、4、5章，马江涛、张静、徐翠云、朱晓晗、朱梦编写第6、7、8、9、10、11、12章及参考译文。

由于作者水平有限，书中难免有不妥及错误之处，敬请读者批评指正。

编者

2015年4月

于郑州

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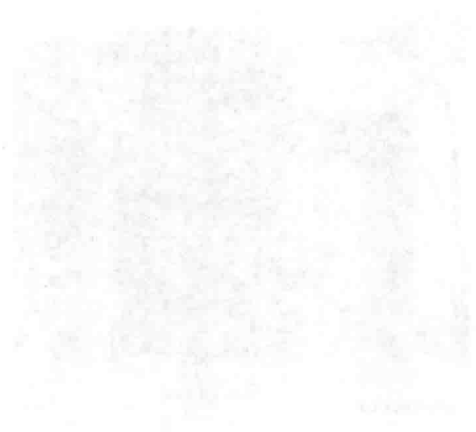
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PART 1 Fundamentals of Computer



Chapter 1

Hardware

Unit 1.1 Computer Hardware

Computer hardware is the physical part of a computer, including the **digital circuitry**, as distinguished from the computer software that **executes** within the hardware^[1]. The hardware of a computer is infrequently changed, in comparison with software and data, which are “soft” in the sense that they are readily created, modified or erased on the computer^[2]. **Firmware**^[3] is a special type of software that rarely, if ever, needs to be changed and so is stored on hardware devices such as **read-only memory (ROM)** where it is not readily changed (and is, therefore, “firm” rather than just “soft”).

Most computer hardware is not seen by normal users. It is in **embedded** systems in automobiles, microwave ovens, **electrocardiograph** machines, **compact disc** players, and other devices. Personal computers, the computer hardware familiar to most people, form only a small minority of computers^[4].

Computer hardware

A typical Personal computer consists of a **case** or **chassis** in desktop or tower shape and the following parts(Figure 1.1):

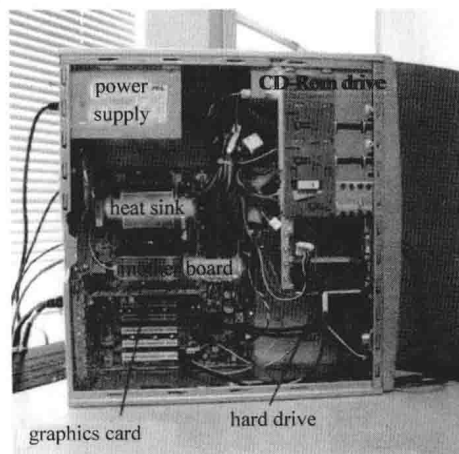


Figure 1.1 Internals of typical personal computer

- **Motherboard** or system board with **slots** for **expansion cards** and holding parts(Figure1.2).

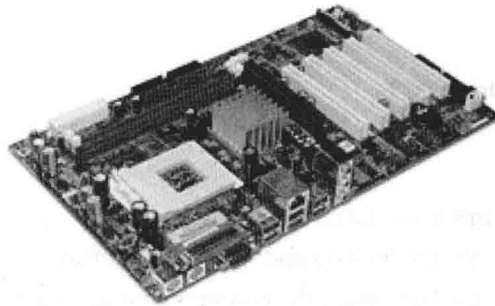


Figure 1.2 Typical Motherboard found in a computer

- Central processing unit (CPU)
 - Computer fan—used to cool down the CPU
- **Random Access Memory (RAM)**—for program execution and short term data storage, so the computer does not have to take the time to access the **hard drive** to find the file(s) it requires^[5]. More RAM will normally contribute to a faster PC. RAM is almost always removable as it sits in slots in the motherboard, attached with small **clips**. The RAM slots are normally located next to the CPU **socket**.
- Firmware usually Basic Input-Output System (BIOS) based or in newer systems Extensible Firmware Interface (EFI) compliant.
- Buses.
 - PCI.
 - USB.
 - HyperTransport.
 - AGP.
 - ISA (outdated).
 - EISA (outdated).
- Power supply—a case that holds a **transformer**, voltage control, and (usually) a cooling fan.
- Storage controllers of **IDE**, **SATA**, **SCSI** or other type, that control hard disk, **floppy disk**, **CD-ROM** and other drives; the controllers sit directly on the motherboard (on-board) or on expansion cards.
- Video display controller that produces the output for the computer display. This will either be built into the motherboard or attached in its own separate slot (PCI, or AGP), requiring a **Graphics Card**.
- Computer bus controllers (parallel, serial, USB, FireWire) to connect the computer to external **peripheral devices** such as **printers** or **scanners**.
- Some type of a removable media writer^[6]:

- CD—the most common type of removable media, cheap but fragile.
 - CD-ROM Drive.
 - CD Writer.
- DVD.
 - DVD-ROM Drive.
 - DVD Writer.
- Floppy disk.
- USB flash drive, memory stick.
- Tape drive —mainly for backup and long-term storage.
- Internal storage—keeps data inside the computer for later use.
 - Hard disk—for medium-term storage of data.
 - Disk **array** controller.
- **Sound card**—translates signals from the system board into **analog** voltage levels, and has **terminals** to plug in **speakers**.
- Networking—to connect the computer to the Internet and/or other computers.
 - **Modem**—for **dial-up** connections.
 - Network card—for **DSL/Cable** internet, and/or connecting to other computers.
- Other peripherals

In addition, hardware can include external components of a computer system. The following are either standard or very common.

- Input devices.
 - Text input devices.
 - Keyboard.
 - Pointing devices.
 - Mouse(Figure1.3).
 - Trackball.
 - Gaming devices.
 - Joystick.
 - Gamepad.
 - Game controller.
 - Image, Video input devices.
 - Image scanner.
 - **Webcam**.
 - Audio input devices.
 - Microphone.
- Output devices.
 - Image, Video output devices
 - Printer—Peripheral device that produces a **hard copy**. (Inkjet, Laser).
 - Monitor—Device that takes signals and displays them. (**CRT**, **LCD**).



Figure 1.3 Wheel Mouse

- Audio output devices.
 - **Speakers**—A device that converts analog audio signals into the equivalent air **vibrations** in order to make **audible** sound.
 - **Headset**—A device similar in functionality to computer speakers used mainly to not disturb others nearby.

Keywords and Expressions:

digital circuitry	数字电路
execute	执行, 实行, 完成
firmware	固件, 软件
read-only memory (ROM)	只读存储器
embedded	嵌入的, 内含的
electrocardiograph	心电图仪, 心动电流描记器
compact disc	CD 光盘
case	箱子, 盒子
chassis	底盘, 底架
motherboard	主板
slot	插槽
expansion card	扩充卡
central processing unit (CPU)	中央处理器
Random Access Memory (RAM)	随机存取存储器
hard drive	硬盘
clip	夹子
socket	孔, 插座, 插槽
Basic Input-Output System (BIOS)	基本输入输出系统 (见 Extended Study)
Extensible Firmware Interface (EFI)	可扩展固件接口
compliant	顺从的, 适应的
bus	数据传送总线, 总线, 母线
PCI (Peripheral Component Interface)	周边元件扩展接口
USB (Universal Serial Bus)	通用串行总线
HyperTransport	超传输 (一种为主板上的集成电路互连而设计的端到端总线技术)
AGP (Accelerated Graphics Port)	图形加速接口
transformer	变压器
IDE (Integrated Device Electronics)	集成设备电路
SATA (Serial Advanced Technology Attachment)	串行 ATA 接口
SCSI (Small Computer Systems Interface)	小型计算机系统接口