地道英语一百句丛书

地道英语·计算机100句

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本书导读

本书的每一单元都是按照必通句型、举一反三、能说会道、触类旁通、关键词语、实战演练、对症下药七大部分进行编写。涉及了计算机的发展史、计算机系统、硬件、软件、网络、安全、文字处理、操作系统、大型系统、多媒体、数据库、程序设计语言、因特网、电子邮件、电子商务、信息高速公路等。我们还加进了计算机最新的发展技术，如 WindowsXP 、DVD 光驱、Java 语言等。

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UNIT 1 Computer History
计算机发展史

◘ Required Patterns 必通句型

1. It was during this period that symbolic languages were developed.
2. The most notable change was that transistors replaced vacuum tubes.
3. A number of other developments characterized this period.
4. Chip circuit has become increasingly miniaturized in fourth generation machines.
5. It begins to challenge man's intelligence.

1. 正是在这个时期，开发出了符号语言。
2. 最显著的变化是晶体管代替了真空管。
3. 其他一些发展也成为这个时期的特色。
4. 在第四代计算机中芯片电路已日益小型化。
5. 它已经开始向人类的智力挑战。

◉ Substitution Drills 举一反三

1. During the | World War Ⅱ / Second World War | the experts researched a new calculated tool.

2. It was during this period that symbolic languages were | developed / opened up / exploited |.

3. The most notable change was that transistors | replaced / displaced / subsituted | vacuum tubes.

Gab Conversations 能说会道

Dialogue 1:

A: Hello, sir. I'm learning computers now, I want to know the computer history, will you tell me?

B: All right. I'll tell you some knowledge of the computer history —During the World War Ⅱ. American experts developed a new calculated tool—the computer due to the war ENIAC, born in Feb. 1946. It has over 18,000 electron tubes and 1,500 elec

relays, 30 tons in weight and 150 KW in power consumption 170 m^2 in area and 5000 times in a minute.

A: I see. but I don't know the following development of the computes.

B: Well, today is too late. Let's go on tomorrow.

A: All right. See you tomorrow.

B: See you then.

Dialogue 2:

A: Please go on, will you?

B: OK! Now, today I'll talk about the first generation computer. It lasted from 1951 until 1958. They were large, costly to buy, expensive to power, and often unreliable. Their internal operations were controlled through the use of vacuum tubes. These tubes were fairly large, and they generated so much heat that special air conditioning had to be installed to handle it. It was during this period that symbolic languages were developed. Symbolic languages use symbols made up of letters and numbers to stand for the 0s and 1s of machine language. For example, ADD may stand for addition. Computer instructions written in

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symbolic languages were easier for people to use than machine language. But symbolic language had to be translated into machine code before the computer could follow the instructions. The machine code was stored on the outer surface of magnetic drum today is so that. We'll go on in the afternoon.

A: Now, see you later.

B: See you later.

Dialogue 3:

A: Good afternoon, sir.

B: Good afternoon, let's go on.

A: All right. I'll listen carefully.

B: Now. I'll talk about the second generation computer—transistor computer. It spanned the years from 1959 through 1964. It was during this time that the technology race really began. The most notable change was that transistors replaced vacuum tubes. As a result, computers became much smaller, faster, and more reliable. They also became more efficient. Also at this time, magnetic cores replaced magnetic drums as storage media. Next, second generation computers were given auxiliary storage, sometimes

called external or secondary storage. Data was stored outside the computer on either magnetic tapes or magnetic disks. The use of auxiliary storage ended the limitation on how much data the computer could store and reduced the use of punched cards. Using magnetic tapes for input and output operations increased the speed of the computer. Finally, improvements were made in the symbolic programming languages. New languages were more like English than the earlier ones, making programming the computer much easier.

A: I see. What about the third generation computer?

B: Now. It lasted from 1965 to 1970. During this time, technology continued to improve and computers became even smaller, while their memory capacities became larger. It is marked chiefly by the development of integr ated circ uits, which replaced transistors. With integrated circuits, hundreds of electronic components could be included on one silicon-chip less than one eighth-inch square. A number of other developments

characterized this period. For example, minicomputers were introduced. These machines had many of the same capabilites as large computers; but they were much smaller, had less storage space, and cost less. Another development was the use of remote terminals, input/output devices that are electronically linked to a main computer but located at some distance from it. A popular innovation was the introduction of families of computers that could support as many as four different external devices, such as printers and remote terminals. Each computer in the family contained a different main storage capacity. A company could easily move up to a machine with more storage while continuing to use the same external devices. That's all. Today is over.

A: See you tomorrow!

B: See you tomorrow!

Dialogue 4:

A: Good morning, sir.

B: Good morning, what will you ask me?

A: Now please tell me the direction of the computer's development.

B: Well, First is RISC, second is parallel processing and third is network. The network is now modern and network bar set all over the country. RISC stands for Reduced Instruction Set Computer. Instruction set computer is the command which the computers execute all the command.

A: I see. But I want still to know how many new computers will be worked out in the future.

B: It's a good question. Now the Intelligent computer is the fifth generation computer which will be born. The photo computer is used to sowe the question how to calculate the thousand billionth power of ten in a second it will be born in the future, too. The third new computer is the biology computer which is better than the intelligent computer and photo computer. People are trying to work out the model of the net like cranial nerve and in order to solve problem is how people artifical intelligence.

● Comprehended Notes 触类旁通

1. People try to work out the model of the net like cranial nerve in the chip of silicon.

人们试图在硅片上研制出脑神经网络模型来。

此句话中"work out"是"研制出"的意思，另外有"详细拟定"的意思。如：

The plan has already been worked out and could be put into operation at a moment's notice.

计划已制定，只要一接到通知，就可付诸实施。

2. "ENIAC"是一个缩略词，它是"Electronic Numerical Integrator And Calculator"的第一个字母的组合，电子数字积分计算机，"ENIAC"计算机(第一台通用电子数字计算机的名字。)

3. The ENIAC could operate without human intervention, depending only upon stored instructions.

"depending upon"是现在分词作状语表示行为方式。此外，现在分词作状语可表示伴随状况、时间和原因。

4. It was during this period that symbolic languages were developed.

"It is (was) + 被强调部分 + that (which, who)从句"结构可用来强调主语、宾语或状语，被强调部分指人时连接词要用"who"，指物时用"that"(有时也用"which")。强调状语时要用"that，"不能用"when"或"where"等。本句是强调状语部分。

★ Key Words 关键词语

abbreviation[əˌbriːviˈeiʃən] *n*. 缩写

calculate['kælkjuleit] *vt*. 计算

chip die 芯片
chip of silicon 硅片
civilization[ˌsivilaiˈzeiʃən] *n*. 文明
computer[kəmˈpjuːtə] *n*. 计算机
cranial nerve 脑神经
Database system 数据库系统
electron tube 电子管
eliminate[iˈlimineit] *vt*. 淘汰
execute[ˈeksikjuːt] *vt*. 执行
expert[ˈekspəːt] *n*. 专家
generation[ˌdʒeinəˈreiʃən] *n*. 代
integrated circuit 集成电路
intelligence [intelidʒəns] *n*. 智能
leap [liːp] *n*. 飞跃
logical element 逻辑元件
man-machine system 人机系统
operate system 操作系统
parallel processing 并行处理
power consumption 耗电量
reliability[riˈlaibiliti] *n*. 可靠性
RISC 精简指令系统电脑
software [ˈsɔftweə] *n*. 软件
strengthen[ˈstreŋθən] *vt*. 加强,巩固
the photo computer 光学电脑
the biology computer 生物电脑
the intelligent computer 智能电脑
transistor computer 晶体管计算机

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