COMPUTER

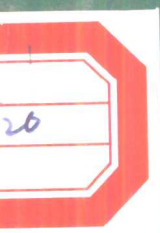# 计算机英语教程

郭定君

刘 坚　编著

刘云玲

大学出版社

计算机英语教程

郭定君
刘　坚　编著　　郭定君　审校
刘云玲

内容提要

　　本教程以英文的形式系统而有重点地介绍了计算机科学及计算机技术基础知识。内容包括计算机(主要是IBM的PC机主机及其外围设备)的基本构成、计算机硬软件功能和原理、计算机所采用的电子及教学等方面的技术、计算机语言基本知识等。

　　本教程着重介绍计算机的构成、原理、功能,强调计算机的应用技术,尽量避免纯理论性的描述,可供大专院校师生及其他各类微机技术人员学习计算机技术及计算机专业英语之用。

前　言

　　本教程结合我国计算机发展的现况及我国大学生(包括计算机专业和非计算机专业学生)入学时,计算机基础知识及计算机英语知识的掌握情况,以 IBM 的 PC 机为主,有重点地介绍了计算机的一些基本概念,包括硬软件结构、功能和基本原理,同时也介绍了一些计算机的实用技术和计算机发展过程及新动向。

　　本教程重点围绕"概念"、"结构"、"功能"、"原理",在课文未能完全介绍的情况下,本教程作者在注解和阅读材料,甚至在练习题中揉进尽可能多的基础知识和信息。因此,无论哪一部分都是非常重要的,不能取此舍彼。

　　本教程并不采用常用的作法使用英语原文,而是在参考大量英语原文材料之后,按每一课文的主题独立撰写或改写成文,以使有限的课文容纳较多的有用信息,尤其是练习题部分,大多数题目都是携带着计算机科学技术信息的、有意义的句子,而不是纯粹的语言练习。当然,本教程在强调内容中所携带的信息量的同时,也尽量提出一些英语语言和语法现象,以期学生能在学到计算机知识的同时,也学到较多、较深的英语知识。可以说,本教程中所包含的许多重要的基本概念性计算机知识和计算机英语知识,是一般读者难有机会接触到的。通过本教程的学习,读者能够对计算机有较深刻的和较全面的了解,获得较多的有用知识。

　　从另一方面来说,作为一本大学计算机英语教程,它要求使用本教程的教师具有一定的计算机基础知识,否则纯粹就课文来讲,语言在许多地方是无法向学生交代清楚课文的实际含义的。反过来,如果具有一定的计算机知识和一定的英语水平,任何读者在大多数情况下都能借助于一般英汉词典和计算机英汉词典读懂课文。对于这些读者,所要学的并不一定是计算机知识本身,而是要学习计算机技术英语表达法。

　　本教程力求克服那种开始介绍非常浅显,然后一下子跳跃到读者不能接受的难度的弊病,尽量站在读者的角度上去考虑课文内容的取舍,在基础知识与应用技术之间搭起过渡的桥梁,使本教程的使用者能较顺利地从基础知识吸收阶段转入到较高的应用和创造阶段。

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郭定君

一九九五年十二月

于云南工业大学

</div>

目录

LESSON ONE

HOW TO REINSTALL MS-DOS

Suppose you have an IBM PS/1 486 SX microcomputer with a hard disk drive C (which is the startup drive) and two soft diskette drives A and B, and you are a legal user of MS-DOS. It may be possible for you to reinstall MS—DOS when the original MS—DOS on your computer is out of order and the computer can not be booted any more.

First, a startup diskette or a recovery diskette should be available. You should insert this diskette into drive A as required before switching on the power. Drive A is typically assigned as the startup drive, however, drive A in a different computer may has a different size (either for 3.5″ diskette or for 5.25″ one). In this case, your startup diskette should be of the size suitable for your startup diskette drive.

After the startup diskette has been put into the drive and the power switched on, the computer will run itself. The system will start and go into the environment under the control of DOS if everything appears normal.

Nevertheless, it is a frequent case that machine is OK, your bootable diskette is OK, but the system could not be started up. With IBM PS/1 486 SX, it will show a popup window with an error code and description if you have an error. At this point, just press the key $\boxed{\text{Enter}}$ to get the Configuration Utility screen. This screen can be gotten by pressing the key $\boxed{\text{F1}}$ when you turn on your computer and a block symbol appears.

The Configuration Utility is a PS/1 function that lets you view and change important information about your computer's hardware. You may need to use the Configuration Utility in such situations as when you have added hardware option (a diskette drive, memory module, or math coprocessor) to your machine and you want to verify the change or make a change or when you get an error code and description on the screen.

When your computer starts, it looks for the opearting system files either on the diskette or hard disk. If there is a diskette in the diskette drive that does not contain the operating system files, most computers send an error message and stop operating. This process is known as the Conventional Startup sequence.

Your PS/1 computer has a smart startup sequence that automatically looks for the operating system files on the hard disk if the files are not found on diskette. Check and make sure that all the items shown on the Configuration Utility screen are OK. Your computer can be rebooted with a soft bootable diskette now.

When your system has been successfully rebooted, you will be able to delete DOS

that has become out of order and restore the good one on your system.

In order to make your hard disk drive C bootable, you must use the SYS command to restore three files into their required place in the required form. The SYS command copies these files in the following order: IO. SYS, MS-DOS. SYS, and COMMAND. COM. Remember that you can not simply use the COPY command to restore these system files to their original place and make the disk bootable. The SYS command creates a startup disk (or diskette) by copying hidden MS-DOS system files and the MS-DOS command interpreter (COMMAND. COM) to the disk (or diskette).

The two system files (IO. SYS and MS-DOS. SYS) are hidden files and do not typically appear when you type the DIR command except that you attach the switch /a to the DIR command.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

reinstall ['ri:in'sto:l] vt. 重新安装

suppose [sə'pouz] vt. 假定;假设

MS -DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating System)
　　美国微软件公司磁盘操作系统

IBM (International Business Machine Corperation)
　　美国国际商用机器公司

disk [disk] n. 磁盘;盘
　　hard disk 硬盘(或者 fixed disk)
　　soft disk 软盘(或者 floppy disk)
　　disk drive 磁盘驱动器
　　startup disk 启动盘;引导盘(或者 bootable disk)

legal ['li:gəl] a. 合法的

version ['və:ʃən] n. 版本

original [ə'ridʒənəl] a. 原来的;原先的;原始的

order ['ɔ:də] n. 次序;顺序
　　out of order 出了问题;有毛病;混乱

recovery [ri'kʌvəri] vt. 挽救;挽回

available [ə'veiləbl] a. 有的;可获得的;可用的

assign [ə'sain] vt. 分配;指定

display [dis'plei] n. 显示;显示器

insert [insəit] vt. 插入

either ['aiðə,'i:ðə] conj. 或者,要么
　　either ...or 或者...或者

configuration [kən,figju'reiʃən] n.配置;构造;结构

switch [switʃ] vt. 接通……的电流
　　switch on the power 合上电源;开机

suitable ['sju:təbl] a. 合适的;适宜的
　　suitable for 适合于

environment [in'vaiərənmənt] n. 环境;周围

control [kən'troul] n. 控制;支配;调节
　　under the control of 在……的控制之下

normal ['nɔ:məl] a. 正常的

nevertheless [,nevəðə'les] conj. 然而

frequent ['fri:kwənt] a. 时常发生的;频繁的
　　a frequent case 一种常常发生的情况(或事例)

error ['erə] n. 计算机运行中出现(或发生)的错误;出错

popup windows (计算机显示屏上所显示的)弹出式窗口

code [koud] n. 代码;密码

description [dis'kripʃən] n. 描述性文字内容

screen [skri:n] n. 显示屏;屏幕

symbol ['simbəl] n. 图形符号

information [,infə'meiʃən] n. 信息

hardware [ha:dwɛə] n. 硬件
　　hardware option 硬件选择项(即可安装,也可以不安装)

situation [,sitju'eiʃən] n. 情况;场合

module ['mɔdju;l] n. 组件
memory module 存储模块
process ['prouses;prɔses（美）] n. 过程;步骤;处理
coprocessor [kɔ'prousesə] n. 处理器
math coprocessor 数学协处理器
verify ['verifai] vt. 确证;查明;验证;检查;校验
file [fail] n. （计算机）文件
hidden files 隐式文件
sequence ['si:kwəns] n. 次序;顺序
conventional startup sequence 常规启动序列

smart [sma;t] a. 聪明的
automatically [,ɔ:tə'mætikli] ad. 自动地
look [luk] vi. 看
look for 搜索;寻找
delete [di'li;t] vt. 删除
restore [ris'tɔ:] vt. （使）恢复;（使）复原
copy ['kɔpi] vt. 拷贝;复制
order ['ɔ;də] n. 顺序
command [kə'ma:nd] n. （计算机）命令
command interpreter 命令解释程序;命令翻译程序
typically ['tipicəli] ad. 在典型情况下

NOTES

1. **a startup diskette** **启动软盘**,或称为**引导盘**(a bootalbe diskette)。当计算机由于系统文件故障而无法启动时,一般需要使用软盘来引导,这种磁盘就是启动软盘。在启动软盘上最起码应有两个系统文件:IO.SYS 和 MSDOS.SYS,一个命令解释程序文件 COMMAND.COM。因为这三个文件是以特殊的方式存放在磁盘上的,所以,我们不能使用拷贝命令 COPY 或 XCOPY 等来制作启动盘,要制作一个启动盘,应使用命令 SYS 或磁盘拷贝命令 DISKCOPY(该命令是从另外一个软盘上照原样拷贝上述三个文件)。

2. **a recovery diskette** **恢复盘**。指的是该盘除了可作为启动盘外,它上面还存放有一些重要的 DOS 文件或其它工具软件。有了这些文件,使用者就能在计算机尚未安装 DOS 的情况下进行一些最基本的操作,把计算机的应用软件安装到硬盘上去。所以当硬盘上的系统文件和 DOS 文件被破坏之后,要恢复计算机系统就必须使用恢复盘。

3. **available**。该词的基本意思是"可获得的",根据上下文可引申为"有"(相当于 have)、"现有的"、"可用的"、"现存的"等意思。
   句子"a startup diskette or a recover diskette should be available"的意思等于"you should have a startup diskette or a recovery diskette"。

4. **as required** **按要求**。

5. **in this case …for your startup diskette drive** **在这种情况下,您的启动盘尺寸应与您的启动盘驱动器尺寸相符**。要注意句子中的介词 of 不能少,因为主语是 diskette,而不是 size。

6. **disk** **磁盘**。该单词一般指硬盘,软盘则为 diskette,不作区别时 disk 也可以指软盘。指磁盘时,还有另外一个英语单词——disc 可以使用。

7. **drive** **驱动器**。这是指物理的磁盘驱动器。要注意汉语中的"驱动器"这个概念也可以指"驱动程序文件",此时英文所使用的应该是单词 driver。应注意 drive 与 driver 的实际含义。

8. 句子"After the startup diskette has been put into the drive and the power switched on …"中,switched on 之前省略了"has been"。

9. appears normal 与 is normal 相当。使用动态的连系动词替代静态的连系动词在意思不变的情况下能使句子变得更活跃,这是英语的一个特点。

10. **Configuration Utility screen** **配置程序屏幕**。这是计算机打开后您可以获得的第一个屏幕显示,

屏幕所显示的形式和内容依不同的机型和设置而异。应该注意的是,该屏幕上所显示的设定状态一般不能轻易改变,特别是在没有绝对把握时不能更改,否则机器有可能无法正常运行或在关机后无法重新启动。

11. **function　功能；函数**。作为"功能"讲时,有另一个相关词汇 feature,一般也译为"功能",但是两者内涵略有不同。function 指某物起某种作用,比如说某个功能键起着某种控制的功能;而 feature 则是指某机件或软件等有些什么特点和技术性能。

12. **information　信息**。该单词的含义较广,一般在泛指的时候使用,其同义词是 message,也是"信息",但含义比较具体,比如课文中的 an error message(出错信息)。在语法上要注意的是 information 是个不可数名词,在表示几条信息时,要借助于量词 piece 等,而 message 是可数名词,其末尾可加 s。

13. **file**。计算机中的所有信息都是以文件的形式存取的,而这种所谓的"文件",英文就叫作 file。同义词有 document,这是一个日常用词。

14. **look for　搜索**。同义词是 search。

15. "a smart startup sequence"中的单词 smart 本义为"聪明的",这里采用它是有意要暗示该启动序列具有自动搜索系统文件的功能。

16. make sure 的字面意思是"切实做到",但它在这里隐含"如果配置不正确就将其改正"的意思。

17. **process**。这个单词在作动词用时的意思是"处理",在计算机科学中,该词的义域较广泛,泛指计算机的某种运行过程。

18. **delete　删除**。与单词 erase 同义。在 MS-DOS 里,文件删除命令 DELETE 和 ERASE 功能完全一样。

19. **hidden file　隐形文件**。这是使用属性设置命令 ATTRIB 设置了隐形属性的文件,这种文件的存储位置和文件本身并未改变,只是显示屏上不予以显示。

20. **command interpreter　命令解释程序(指 COMMAND. COM)**。它显示命令提示符(prompt),在命令提示符状态下用户可以键入命令。

21. **command**。指从键盘上键入的或程序文件中所包含的命令。同义词有 order,这是日常用语,相关词有 instruction(指令)。

EXERCISES

I. Translate the Following Sentences into Chinese.

1. I have just bought a microcomputer with a SVGA display.

2. It may not be possible for one to learn and master the use of computers just by reading books.

3. The computer should be of the type compatible with(与……兼容) that of IBM series.

4. After the computer starts, it is under the control of DOS.

5. You can temporarily stop the computer's processing by pressing the key Break.

6. When you get an error code and description on the screen, you must check and try to correct the error before you can go on with the processing.

7. The booting process is searching for the operating system files and loading(装载;读入内存) the operating system into the main memory.

8. Check and make sure that the door of the diskette drive is closed.

9. The Command RESTORE can only be used to restore those files stored on diskettes with the command BACKUP.

10. If you want to view hidden files, you must use either the command DIR/A or the command AT-

TRIB.

I. Multiple Choice.

1. Hard disk is also known as _____ disk.

    A. soft   B. fixed   C. floppy   D. bad

2. The word "soft" is the same as the word "_____" when we refer to magnetic diskette.

    A. soft   B. fixed   C. floppy   D. bad

3. _____ module is a kind of computer components, circuits of which are used to store information.

    A. Memory   B. Program   C. System   D. File

4. A computer can be _____ by using a bootable diskette.

    A. put into use   B. started up   C. stopped   D. turned on

5. The system may halt if something is _____ with your computer.

    A. out of order   B. wrong   C. broken   D. broken down

6. The system automatically looks for the system files and loads them when they have been _____.

    A. installed   B. fixed   C. searched   D. found

7. _____ files can not be seen, however, you can use them in the same way as you use other files.

    A. System   B. Batch   C. Hidden   D. Program

8. The file COMMAND. COM is the command _____.

    A. interpreter   B. line   C. prompt   D. file

9. Valid(有效的;合法的)switchs add more functions to a command if you attach them _____ it.

    A. with   B. to   C. on   D. in

10. File name that has the extension(括展名) SYS shows that it is a _____ file.

    A. command   B. system   C. text   D. data

II. Reading Material.

The nucleus of a microcomputer system is its operating system. This operating system monitors and controls all input/output and processing activities within the computer system. All hardware and software are under the control of the operating system.

There are such popular microcomputer operating systems as MS-DOS, developed by Microsoft Corperation, CP/M, developed by Digital Research Corperation ,and UNIX, developed by AT&T. You may encounter spin-offs of these operating systems. For instance,PC DOS for the IBM PC computer is based on Microsoft's MS-DOS ,and XENIX is a spin-off of UNIX. Unfortunately the logic, structure and nomenclature of the different operating systems vary considerably. MS-DOS and PC DOS are essentially the same and usually referred to simply as DOS,an acronym for Disk Operating System.

You must first load DOS or "boot the system" before you use a microcomputer. The procedure for booting the system on most microcomputers is simply to load the operating system from disk into memory. Previously, you had to insert a DOS disk in a disk drive and flip the "ON" switch in order to boot the system. With the development in computer technology, all you have to do nowadays is turn on you new system and within a few seconds DOS will be automatically loaded into memory and the computer system is ready for you to begin processing. DOS gives you the option of entering date and time data. If

you don't intend to change the date and time previously set, you can simply press the key Enter. The command prompt will appear. If you have a batch file AUTOEXEC.BAT in the root directory of your startup disk, the commands in this file you placed will be executed automatically soon after the system has been booted and it will bring you directly into the environment you desire. With the appearance of the command prompt(or system prompt and DOS prompt as you like to call it), you are able to enter data for processing.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

nuleus　['nju:kliəs] n.　核心

monitor　['mɔnitə] n.　监测

input　['in-put] n.　输入

output　['autput] n.　输出

processing activity　处理工作;处理活动

popular　[pɔpjulə] a.　流行的;广为应用的;受欢迎的

Digital Research Coperation　数字研究公司

UNIX　操作系统名

AT&T　公司名

encounter　[in'kauntə] vt.　碰见;遇到

spin-offs　有用的副产品

unfortunately　[ʌn'fɔ:tʃənitli] ad.　遗憾的是;不幸的是

logic　['lɔdʒik] n.　逻辑

structure　['strʌktʃə] n.　结构

nomenclature　[nou'menkletʃə] n.　命名法;术语;技术称谓

vary　['vɛəri] vi.　不同;相异

considerably　[kən'sidərəbli] ad.　相当

essentially　[i'senʃəli] ad.　从根本上来说;基本上

to be refered to as　指的是

simply　['simpli] ad.　就只不过是

acronym　缩略词

load　[loud] n.　装载

procedure　[prə'si:dʒə] n.　操作工序;操作程序

memory　['meməri] n.　存储器;内存

previously　['pri:::vjəsli] ad.　原先;过去

flip　[flip] v.　轻弹;轻触

nowadays　['nauədei] a.　现在;当今

enter　['entə] vt.　输入

to intend to　打算做;意欲

set　[set] vt.　设定

command prompt　命令提示符

batch file　批处理文件

root directory　根目录

execute　['eksikju:t] vt.　执行;实施

to bring sb. to　把某人带到……去

directly　[di'rektli] vt.　直接地

desire　[di'zaiə] n.　希望;想要

appearance　[ə'piərəns] n.　出现

LESSON TWO

YOU MUST KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT
THE FILES CONFIG. SYS AND AUTOEXEC. BAT

You must configure your system, in other words, you must set it up so that MS-DOS, Windows, your hardware, and your applications work the way you want them to. Most of your system's configuration information is stored in the CONFIG. SYS file and the AUTOEXEC. BAT file.

The CONFIG. SYS file is a text file containing commands that configure your computer's hardware components (memory, keyboard, mouse, printer, and so on) so MS-DOS and your applications can use them. When MS-DOS starts, it carries out the commands in your CONFIG. SYS file first.

The AUTOEXEC. BAT file is a batch program that MS-DOS runs immediately after carrying out the commands in your CONFIG. SYS each time you turn on your computer. Your AUTOEXEC. BAT file can contain any commands including another batch file. you want carried out when your starts your system.

Another common use of the AUTOEXEC. BAT file is to start memory-resident programs —— programs that load into memory and generally stay there until you turn your computer off. These are also called Terminate-and-Stay-Residebnt (TSR) programs. MS-DOS includes several memory-resident progarm that are commonly started from the AUTOEXEC. BAT file :doskey, vsafe, smartdrv,etc. If your AUTOEXEC. BAT file starts MS-DOS shell, MS Windows, or another program, you will see that program 's interface.

The CONFIG. SYS and AUTOEXEC. BAT files are typically located in the root directory of your startup disk (usually drive C).

Unless your specify otherwise, MS-DOS carries out the commands in both your CONFIG. SYS and AUTOEXEC. BAT files each time you start your computer. You can instruct MS-DOS to bypass the commands in these files if you need to.

The following commands can be used only in the CONFIG. SYS file:

<Buffers>	<File>
<Country>	<Install>
<Device>	<Lastdrive>
<Devicehigh>	<Num lock>
<Dos>	<Shell>
<Drivparm>	<Stacks>
<Fcbs>	<Switches>

A CONFIG. SYS file should at least include the commands BUFFERS and FILES. In order to use such software package as MS Windows, more CONFIG. SYS commands should be used.

Under the control of MS-DOS 6. 2, the following special CONFIG. SYS commands are commonly used in the CONFIG. SYS file and can also be typed at the command prompt:

<Break>

<Rem>

<Set>

In order to define multiple configurations within the CONFIG. SYS file, the following commands specially designed for the CONFIG. SYS file are used:

<Include>

<Menu color>

<Menu default>

<Menu item>

<Sub menu>

The CONFIG. SYS file can also contain the special characters "; " and "?" with the first one specifying that the current line is a descriptive comment and should not be carried out and the second one speacifying that MS-DOS is to ask for confirmation before carrying out the current commands.

The AUTOEXEC. BAT file typically begins with the commands line "@ECHO OFF", of which the "@" sign specifys that the current line (including itself) should not appear on the screen and ECHO OFF speacifys that all the command lines below should not be displayed on the screen. So now you will realize that the llne "@ ECHO OFF" is to prevent the AUTOEXEC. BAT commands from apppearing and make a clean screen.

As is previously stated, the AUTOEXEC. BAT file is a batch program file. A batch file is an unformatted file that is assigned a ". BAT" extension. When you type the name of the batch file at the command prompt, the commands in the file are carried out as a group .

The following MS-DOS commands are specially for batch programs:

<Call>   <If>

<Chioce>   <Pause>

<Echo>   <Rem>

<For>   <Shift>

<Goto>

As an option, you can use batch commands such as <GOTO> and <IF> in the AUTOEXEC. BAT file to have MS-DOS carry out different AUTOEXEC. BAT commands depending on the startup configuration in the multiple configuration settings.

If you change your CONFIG. SYS file and the new settings are incorrect, your sys-

tem might be unable to start correctly.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

AUTOEXEC.BAT 自动批处理文件
CONFIG.SYS 系统配置文件
configure （对计算机系统进行)配置
in other words 换句话说
to set up 对……进行配置
window ['windəu] n. 窗口软件
application [ˌæpli'keiʃən] n. 应用程序
store [stɔ:] vt. 存储
a text file 文本文件
contain [kən'tein] vt. 包含;含有
component [kəm'pəunənt] n. 组成部分;部件
keyboard ['ki:'bɔ:d] n. 键盘
mouse [maus] n. 鼠标
printer ['printə] n. 打印机
carry ['kæri] vt. 运送;传送
    carry out 执行
batch [bætʃ] n. 一批
    a batch program 批处理程序
immediately [i'mi:djətli] ad. 立即;马上
locate [ləu'keit] vt. 确定……的地点
    to be located in 位于;处于
memory-resident programs 内存驻留程序
Terminate-and-Stay-Resident(TSR)
    program 驻留程序
shell [ʃel] n. 外围程序
interface [ˌintə'feis] n. 接口;界面
unless [ʌn'les, ən'les] conj. 除非
specify ['spesifai] vt. 规定
otherwise ['ʌðəwaiz] ad. 另外
instruct [in'strʌkt] vt. 指示
bypass [bai'pɑ:s] vt. 绕开
package ['pækidʒ] n. 包;捆

software package 软件包
common ['kɔmən] a. 普遍的
    at the command prompt 在命令提示符状态下
configuration [kənˌfigju'reiʃən] n. 构造;结构
    multiple configurations 多重系统配置
within [wi'ðin] prep. 在……之内
design [di'zain] vt. 设计
character ['kæriktə] n. 字符
    Chinese character 汉字
current ['kʌrənt] n. 当前的
descriptive [dis'kriptiv] a. 描述性的
comment ['kɔment] vi. & n. 评语;注解
ask for 要求得到……
confirmation [ˌkɔnfə'meiʃən] n. 确认
begin with 以……来开始
echo ['ekəu] vi. 回送;回声
command [kə'mɑnd] vt. 命令;控制
    command line 命令行
realize ['riəlaiz] vt. 意识到;发现
sign [sain] n. 符号
prevent [pri'vent] vt. 阻止
clean [kli:n] a. 干净的;无杂乱画面的
state [steit] vt. 说;声言;声明
unformat [ʌn'fɔ:mæt] vt. 未格式;非格式
    unformatted file 非格式文件
extension [iks'tenʃən] n. 扩展名
type [taip] vt. 键入
depend [di'pend] vi. 靠;依靠
    depend on 依靠;依……而定;取决于
setting ['setiŋ] n. 设定状况;设定

NOTES

1. **... work the way you want them to** 按照你想要它们采用的方式进行工作。注意句末的不定式省略了动词 work，目的是避免重复，使句子变得较简洁。另外，名词词组 the way 在句中作状语，意思

是"以……的方式"。

2. **... a text file containing commands ...** **一个含有……命令的文本文件**。注意现在分词短语 containing ... 在句中作定语,相当于定语从句 that contains ... 。

　　文本文件有一个重要特点,即可以使用命令 TYPE 将其在屏幕上显示出来以便检查其内容。

3. **... you want carried out** ……。**这里省略了 them to be。**

4. **interface**。此处指的是应用程序的图形界面,作人—机对话用。即用户通过对屏幕上图形的控制进行计算机应用程序的操作。

5. **Unless you specify otherwise ...** **除非你作了其它规定……**。otherwise 是副词,在此作状语,用来修饰动词 specify.

6. **You can ... instruct MS-DOS to bypass the commands in these files if you need to** **如果需要你可以指示 MS-DOS 绕过这些文件里的内容**。注意:绕过所有启动文件可以在屏幕出现 starting MS-DOS …… 的短语时,按一下功能键 F5 或按住 Shift 键不放。若要绕过部分命令则可按 F8。

7. **software package** **软件包**。软件包是许多相关程序的集合,它具有功能完善的多种处理能力,例如:MS WINDOWS、LOTUS 123,WP51等。

8. **multiple configurations** **多重系统配置**。在一个系统配置文件里就能规定几种不同的系统配置。在几个人共用一台计算机或一台计算机里有几个使用不同系统配置的应用软件时,有必要进行这样的设置。否则在一种系统配置状态下,有可能发生一个应用软件能正常运行,但另外一个却不能正常运行的问题。

9. **…… with the first one specifying that ……**。这是带现在分词短语的 with 结构,在句中作状语,对其前面的名词作补充说明,这个结构可改为连词加并列句:and the first one specifys that ... 。

10. **current** **当前的**。注意该单词在计算机技术中使用较广。它含有"正在使用中的"的意思。如光标所在目录即为当前目录,光标所在行即为当前行等。

11. **As is previously stated ...** **如前所述……**。

12. **extension** **扩展名**。每个计算机文件都有一个文件名,而文件名是由主文件名和扩展名组成的,它们之间用句点连接。由于它们是由英文单词缩略而成,一般从文件的扩展名我们就可以知道该文件是属于什么类型的文件。

　　下面是一些常见的标准文件扩展名所代表的文件类型及英文单词或词组:

.ASC	ASCII 码文件	ASCII
.ASM	汇编源程序文件	Assemble
.BAK	备份文件	Back up
.BAS	BASIC 语言源程序	BASIC
.BAT	可执行的批处理文件	Batch
.C	C 语言源程序	C language
.CNF	Lotus 1-2-3配置文件	Configure
.COB	COBOL 语言源程序	COBOL
.COM	可执行的二进制代码文件 (或可执行的外部命令文件)	Command
.CRF	交叉引用表文件	Cross refer
.DOC	资料说明文件	Document
.DBF	数据库主文件	Database file
.DRV	设备驱动程序文件	Driver
.EXE	可执行的浮动代码文件	Executable
.FMT	数据库格式文件	Format

.FOR	FORTRAN 语言源程序文件	FORTRAN
.FRM	数据库报表文件	Form
.LBL	数据库标号文件	Label
.LIB	库文件	Library
.LST	清单文件	List
.MEM	内存变量文件	Memory
.IDX	索引文件	Index
.CPI	代码页信息文件	Codepage information
.OBJ	目标码文件	Objective
.PAS	PASCAL 语言源程序	PASCAL
.PIC	图像文件	Picture
.PRG	数据库命令文件	Program
.PRN	打印机文件	Printer
.REF	可打印的交叉引用清单文件	Refer
.SYS	系统文件	System
.TMP	文本文件	Tempery
.$$$	系统临时文件	
.NUL	空设备驱动程序文件	Null
.PS	PostScript 字库文件	PostScript
.DOT	点阵字库文件	Dot
.DAT	数据文件	Data

13. ... **to have MS-DOS carry out** ... 。这里的 have 是一个使役动词,其后接"名词＋不带 to 的动词不定式",意思是"让……做某事"或"使……做某事"。

14. ... **depending on** ... 。现在分词短语作条件状语。

EXERCISES

Ⅰ. Translate the Following Sentences into Chinese.

1. The commands contained in the CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT files will be automatically carried out after your computer system starts.

2. You can enter data by using either a keyboard or a mouse.

3. MS-DOS searches for files to be executed by checking their extensions in the following default order:.COM, .EXE and .BAT.

4. The BUFFERS command reserves(保留) specified number of buffers(缓冲器) for transferring (传递) information to and from disks.

5. The FILES command specifys the number of files that MS-DOS can access to(访问) at one time.

6. In general, if you are running MS-DOS-based applications in MS Windows, make sure FILES is set to at least 30.

7. In order to bypass the commands in the CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT, you must press the key F5 immediately after seeing "starting MS-DOS ……" appear on the screen.

8. The ECHO OFF command prevents AUTOEXEC.BAT commands from being displayed as MS-