



教育部规划
中等职业学校教材

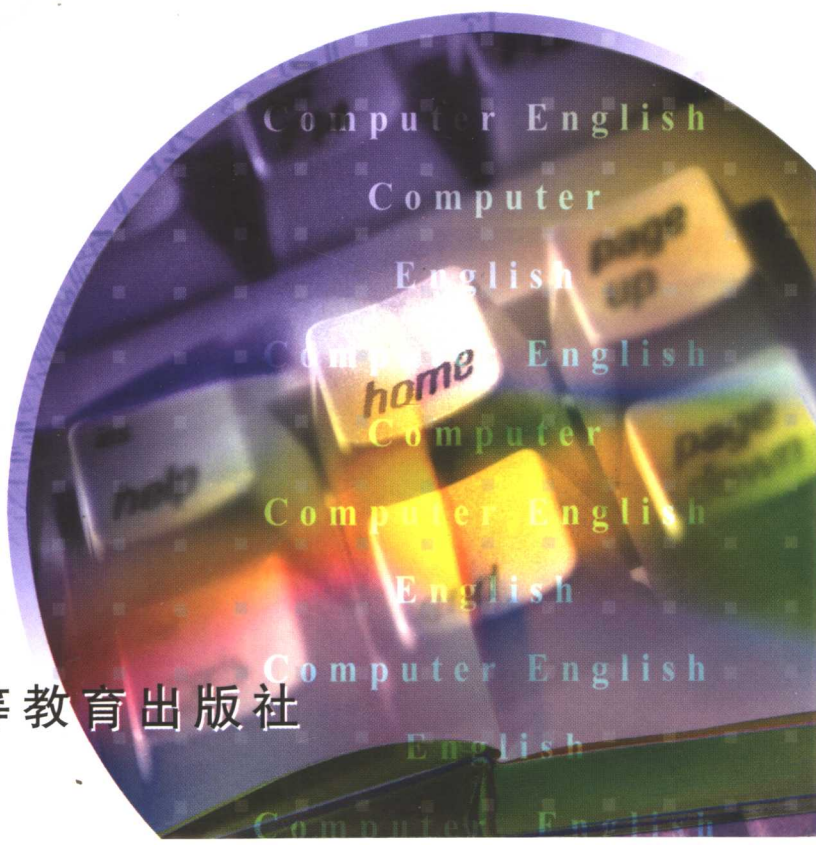
(含初级程序员、计算机等级考试、劳动部门技能鉴定考核培训)

计算机英语

(第二版)

全国中等职业学校计算机、文秘、办公自动化专业教材编写组
汤惠民 主编

高等教育出版社



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办公自动化专业教材编写组

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高等教育出版社

内容简介

本书为教育部规划的中等职业学校计算机、文秘、办公自动化专业的专业英语教材。

本书突出基础性、专业性、实用性。全书共16单元,每单元由课文、注释、词汇学习、屏幕英语练习等项组成。练习形式多样,有课文理解、语法、词汇练习、阅读及听力训练等。书后附有丰富的、专业性较强的阅读材料,可供学生自学。

本书配有《计算机英语练习答案》(第二版)和“课文”、“听力训练”录音带。

本书亦可作为计算机爱好者自学专业英语的入门读物。

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第二版前言

供中等职业学校使用的《计算机英语》于1997年出版,迄今已届3年。本次修订再版我们主要考虑了以下几点:

一、保持原书定位:作为中等职业学校专业英语教材,仍以基础性、实用性和专业性为特征,并处理好三者之间的关系;

二、课文选材更新:6个单元课文为完全新选内容,力求反映出计算机专业领域的最新发展;书末所附阅读材料也作了筛选与更新;

三、课文配以参考译文:根据一版使用时各地提出的反馈意见,我们为所有课文配上了中文译文,(在《计算机英语练习答案》中增加)。

承担本次修订任务的有汤惠民、沈启智、周宪珍等。本修订版由华中师范大学英语系主任张维友教授审阅。

计算机领域的发展日新月异,由于编者水平所限,编写中难免会有疏漏。我们诚恳地欢迎使用本书的老师和同学批评指正,继续提出宝贵意见。

编者

1999年12月

第一版前言

中等职业教育是现代化教育的重要组成部分,其目标在于培养大批有理想、有道德、有文化、有纪律,具有一定知识与技能的劳动者和各种实用人才。英语作为一门基础性学科,是中等职业学校应该开设的文化课,对于计算机专业的学生尤为重要。为了满足中等职业学校计算机专业英语教学的需要,高等教育出版社委托武汉市教学研究室组编了《计算机英语》教材。

中等职业学校英语课分基础英语与专业英语课,采取模块组合的方式进行教学。《计算机英语》供学完《中等职业学校基础英语》的学生使用。

根据中等职业学校的性质与任务及学生的实际水平,中等职业学校的专业英语实质上仍属基础英语的范畴,即英语课主要是学习英语而不是通过英语学习专业知识。本教材突出基础性,强调实用性,注意专业性。本教材力求巩固和扩大学生的英语基础知识,发展学生的语言基本技能,重视培养学生的阅读理解能力以及运用英语进行计算机实际操作的能力。并注意帮助学生养成良好的学习习惯,为其继续学习和运用英语打好基础。

《计算机英语》共16单元,全书生词量400左右*。建议每单元教学时数为8课时,教学总时数为128课时。每单元含:

课文(TEXT)

* 各地中等职业学校所采用的基础英语教材不一定相同,这给判断一个词是否为生词带来了困难。

单词与词组(WORDS AND PHRASES)

注释(NOTES)

词汇用法(WORD STUDY)

屏幕英语(SCREEN ENGLISH)

练习(EXERCISES)

课文语言生动、地道,由浅入深,循序渐进。课文注释提供难句译文,讲解语法难点及惯用法,帮助学生正确理解课文,扩大知识面。词汇用法通过例句说明常用词的主要用法。屏幕英语列出部分计算机操作常用指令与出错信息等。课文后练习对学生进行较为全面的语言基本训练,包括课文理解、基础语法、词汇用法、构词常识、英汉互译、阅读理解等。题型丰富多彩,适应各种考试的需要。每课还配有听力训练,以培养学生较为全面的初步运用英语进行交际的能力。全书16个单元的听力训练材料连起来是一个完整的故事,文字浅显,饶有趣味。教材还附有构词法常识及阅读材料,供学生自学。《计算机英语》配有课文录音带、听力训练录音带和《计算机英语练习答案》(包括听力训练录音稿),供教学参考。

《计算机英语》由汤惠民主编,沈启智、孟连英、徐青、梅玉闵、周宪珍、汤惠民编写。参加本书编写提纲讨论会的有上海市楼世达、郭兆康等同志。他们对本书的编写提出了不少宝贵意见。华中师范大学英语系主任李习俭教授、计算机科学系副主任冯刚副教授担任本教材主审。他们认真审阅了全书初稿,字斟句酌,精心修改,以确保本书的编写质量。本书在编写过程中得到了武汉市教学研究室职教部的大力支持,仅在此一并致谢。

编写中等职业学校的专业英语教材,开展模块式教学还处在试验阶段,可资借鉴的经验不多,本书不足之处在所难免。恳请本教材的使用者不吝赐教,提出批评、意见和建议,以便使本教材日臻成熟,更好地满足中等职业教育英语教学的需要。

编者

1996年9月

郑 重 声 明

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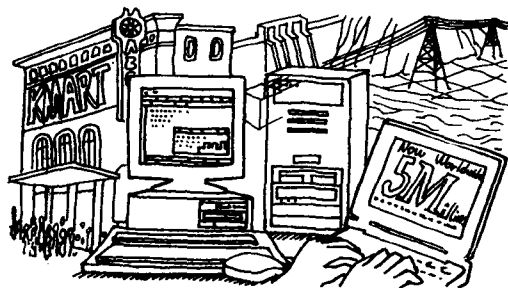
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WHAT IS A COMPUTER?



What is this thing everyone is keen on¹? Is it a computer or is it a PC? What is a PC? What is a clone? What is a compatible? These and other seemingly silly terms are all possible replacement words for computer². So what is a computer? A computer is that thing on your desk that looks like a TV set illegally parked by a typewriter³. Call it whatever you like, it's basically a compute r⁴. But, because you may also have a computer on your wrist, in your car, or in the washing machine, we need to be more exact. What you have on your desk is really a PC.

PC is a term IBM used to describe its first desk-sized computer. PC stands for personal compute r⁵. The IBM PC is the model for some 100 million similar units sold since its introduction. The IBM PC is like the Model-T Ford; it's the first one of its kin d⁶.

The first IBM PC was like the first car ever made, and all computers produced since its introduction look and behave similarly (but without the crank to start them up).

The word computer is a general term applied to the entire "family" of computing devices⁷. Basically, a computer is like a super calculator with a really big display. In addition to adding and

COMPUTER ENGLISH

subtracting numbers, the calculator also displays and manipulates text⁸. This is what makes the computer useful to us non-math types.

Computers range in variety and size⁹, from the simple game-playing computers to advanced hand-held computers, larger portable computers, desk-sized models, and free-standing units that pull down more power than the Hoover Dam puts out during any given hour. Any of these things can be called a computer.

Since about 1981, the time that the first IBM PC was introduced, the term PC has been used to refer to anyone's personal computer¹⁰ — whether it's the original IBM equipment, a Macintosh, or some inexpensive toy you bought at Kmart. Because you're a person and you use the computer, it's your personal computer — your PC.

Because the term PC is strongly associated with IBM types of equipment, Macintosh owners like to disassociate themselves from it¹¹. They call their computers Macs even though Macintosh computers are just another type of PC.

Words and Phrases

keen /kin/ *adj.* 锋利的, 强烈的, 敏锐的

keen on 着迷

clone /kləun/ *n.* 仿制机, 系列机

compatible /kəm'pætəbl/ *n. & adj.* 兼容机; 兼容的, 可与...相比的

term /tə:m/ *n.* 术语

seemingly /siminli/ *adv.* 表面上地, 似乎真实地

replacement /ri'pleismənt/ *n.* 替换, 代替, 代替物, 补充人员

illegally /i'ligli/ *adv.* 不合法地, 违法地, 不和常规地

illegally parked 违章停放

describe /dis'kraib/ *v.* 描写, 形容

behave /bi'heiv/ *v.* 表现, 开动, 运转

similarly /similəli/ *adv.* 相似地, 类似地

apply /ə'plai/ *v.* 运用, 适用

crank /kræŋk/ *n.* 摇柄

subtract /səb'trækt/ *v.* 减, 减去

manipulate /mə'nɪpjuleɪt/ *v.* 操纵, 操作, 处理

range /reɪndʒ/ *v.* 排列; 变化

variety /və'raɪəti/ *n.* 多样化, 种类

portable /'pɔ:təbl/ *adj.* 轻便的, 手提式的

free-standing 独立式的

Hoover Dam /hu:'və dæm/ 胡佛大坝(电站)

Kmart /'keɪmɑ:t/ 美国一家连锁超市

associate /ə'səʊʃieɪt/ *v.* 与...联系在一起

NOTES

1. What is this thing everyone is keen on?

这种使人人都着迷的东西是什么?

(1) everyone is keen on 是定语从句, 修饰 thing。由于关系代词 that 在从句中作宾语, 所以省略。

(2) keen 热衷于, 有强烈兴趣, 迫切想, 通常用于下列结构:

be keen on sth.

Alice says she's very keen on photography.

(艾丽斯说她非常热衷于摄影。)

They are very keen on computer study.

(他们对计算机学习尤为感兴趣。)

He wasn't keen on buying a car, but we talked him into it.

(他不太想买车, 但我们劝他买了一部。)

be keen to do sth.

He is very keen to see his birthplace again.

(他迫切想再次看到自己的故乡。)

Little children are always keen to play.

(小孩子们总是热衷于玩。)

2. These and other seemingly silly terms are all possible replacement words for computer.

这些或另外一些看似愚蠢的叫法都有可能成为计算机的代名词。

replacement 代替的人或物。又如:

We need a replacement for the secretary who left.

COMPUTER ENGLISH

(我们需要一个人接替已走的秘书。)

As Tom is ill, we must find a replacement for him in the team.

(由于汤姆生病,我们必须找人替补他。)

3. A computer is that thing on your desk that looks like a TV set illegally parked by a typewriter.

计算机就是摆在你的桌子上打字机旁样子像电视机的东西。

(1) that looks like a TV set 是定语从句,修饰 that thing。其中 like 是介词,意为“像,如,跟…一样”。like 常与系动词 be, look, feel, seem 等搭配使用。例如:

Bobby and I are like brothers and sisters.

(博比和我跟兄弟姐妹一样。)

He looks like an athlete.

(他看上去像个运动员。)

Do you feel like a walk?

(想去散散步吗?)

(2) illegally parked 是过去分词短语,在句中作定语修饰 TV set。此时应该注意:如果这个过去分词是单词,就位于其修饰的名词之前。如为分词短语则位于所修饰的名词之后。例如:

The stolen car was found by the police last week.

(那辆被盗的汽车上周已被警察找到了。)

Please give me the letter received yesterday.

(请把昨天收到的信件给我。)

4. Call it whatever you like, it's basically a computer.

无论你叫它什么,它本质上还是一台计算机。

(1) whatever “不论什么…,什么…都”。whatever 常常用来引导从句,在句中作主语或宾语。此处 whatever you like 就作 call 的宾语。又如:

Goats eat whatever they can find.

(山羊找到什么就吃什么。)

Whatever she did was right.

(无论她做什么都是正确的。)

(2) whatever 还可引导状语从句,此时相当于 “no matter what”,意为“不管什么,无论什么”。例如:

Whatever you do, don't keep him waiting.

(不管你做什么,别让他等着。)

Whatever happened I must be calm and quiet.

(无论发生什么,我必须沉着冷静。)

5. **PC stands for personal computer.**

PC 代表个人计算机。

stand for 代表,代替,象征,意味着:

The symbol% stands for percent.

(符号%代表百分比。)

Our flag stands for our country.

(我们的旗帜象征着我们的国家。)

6. **The IBM PC is like the Model-T Ford, it's the first one of its kind.**

IBM 公司的个人计算机就像福特 T 型汽车一样,是同类中的第一代产品。

one's kind 同类的人或同类的物。又如:

The Long March is the first of its kind in the annals of history.

(长征是有史以来第一次。)

She is not his kind at all.

(她绝不是他那一类的人。)

7. **The word *computer* is a general term applied to the entire "family" of computing devices.**

计算机这一字眼是适用于所有计算设备这一领域的通用术语。

(1) applied to 是过去分词短语,在句中作定语,修饰 term。

(2) apply to 适用于…:

The rules of safe driving apply to everyone.

(安全驾驶的条例适用于每一个人。)

The same applies to the Spanish-speaking countries of Latin America.

(那同样适用于拉丁美洲讲西班牙语的国家。)

8. **In addition to adding and subtracting numbers, the calculator also displays and manipulates text.**

除了加减数字外,这个(超级)计算器还可显示及处理文本。

in addition to (=as well as) 除…之外还…:

We play football in addition to volleyball.

(除打排球外,我们还踢足球。)

In addition to such subjects, the department also taught mathematics and geography.

(除了这些科目外,该系还教授数学和地理。)

COMPUTER ENGLISH

9. Computers range in variety and size, ...

计算机种类繁多,大小不一,...

- (1) range (在一定范围内)变动,变化:

Prices of goods here range from \$ 1 to over \$ 100.

(这里货物的价格从1美元到100多美元不等。)

- (2) variety 多种多样,不单调。此时为不可数名词。又如:

Some people like variety, others don't.

(有些人喜欢多样化,而另一些人不喜欢。)

A job that lacks variety soon becomes tiresome.

(单调的工作很快就会令人疲惫。)

variety 还可表示“品种”,此时为可数名词。例如:

There are several varieties of red roses.

(有好几种红玫瑰。)

- (3) a variety of 各种各样的,多种多样的:

The box contains a variety of toys.

(盒子里有各种玩具。)

10. Since about 1981, the time that the first IBM PC was introduced, the term PC has been used to refer to anyone's personal computer...

自1981年第一台IBM公司的个人兼容机问世以来,术语PC就被用于指任何一个个人计算机...

- (1) that the first... 是定语从句,修饰the time。time作先行词时,其定语从句常用that引导;如time前没有序数词或last时,用when或that引出定语从句均可,that常可省略。例如:

The last time (that) I saw him was a fine morning in April.

(我见到他的最后一次是四月的一个晴朗的早晨。)

They didn't tell us the exact time when (that) the second experiment would begin.

(他们没有告诉我们第二次试验开始的确切时间。)

- (2) refer to 谈到,提到,涉及,有关:

I'll refer to this point again.

(我还会提到这一点的。)

The Red Army man referred to his experiences during the Long March.

(那位红军战士谈到他在长征时期的经历。)

refer to 还可表示“查阅,参考,打听”之意。例如:

If you don't know what this means, refer to the dictionary.

(如果你不知道这是什么意思, 去查一下字典。)

The speaker often referred to his notes.

(演讲者常看他的讲稿。)

11. Because the term PC is strongly associated with IBM types of equipment, Macintosh owners like to disassociate themselves from it.

因为 PC 这一术语与 IBM 型的设备联系极为紧密, Macintosh 的拥有者喜欢把自己与之区别开来。

(1) associate...with 发生联系:

I didn't want to be associated with it at all.

(我不想与那件事发生任何关系。)

We naturally associate the name of Darwin with evolution.

(我们很自然地把达尔文的名字与进化论联系在一起。)

(2) disassociate 是动词 associate 前面加上前缀 dis- 构成的动词。dis- 在此处表示否定或相反的动作。例如:

agree (同意) disagree (不同意)

like (喜欢) dislike (不喜欢)

connect (连接) disconnect (切断)

WORD STUDY

call v.

1. vt.&vi. 取名, 叫, 喊

We'll call the baby Jean.

He called for help.

2. vt. 号召, 召集

The President called his advisors to a meeting.

3. vt.&vi. 打电话

I called him this morning but he was out.

I've been calling for five minutes. Why doesn't she answer?

call in (sb) 请求(某人)帮助

Call the doctor in.

call back 召唤(某人)回来, 回电话

COMPUTER ENGLISH

Jones was about to leave when her secretary called her back.

I'll call back tomorrow.

call on/upon 拜访, 号召

We can call on Mary next week.

The President called on everyone to work hard for their country.

call n. 叫, 打电话, 正式访问

The call of this bird is very loud.

I gave my wife a call but she was out.

The President is making a call on the king.

term n. 学期, 任期, 术语

During the term, we have examinations.

The president is elected for a four-year term.

This is a medical term.

in the long/short term 从长远/眼前看来

In the short term we'll lose money, but in the long term we'll make a profit.

kind n. 种, 类

We sell hats of all kinds/all kinds of hats.

Haven't you got any other kind?

What kind of man is he?

of a kind 同一类的

They are all of a kind.

Things of a kind come together.

kind adj. 仁慈的, 友好的

Will you be kind enough to help me?

She is very kind to animals.

It was very kind of you to visit me when I was ill.

apply v.

1. **vi.** 申请

I'll apply for the job today.

He has applied for a post in England.

2. vt.& vi 应用, 适用

We should apply both theories in the language classroom.

That applies to at least nine-tenths of the people we see about.

This rule doesn't apply.

add v.**1. vt.& vi. 加, 增加**

Add a few more names to the list.

If you add 5 to 3 you get 8.

Add up these figures, please.

2. vt. 补充说

I'd like to add that we are pleased with the result.

add to 增加

The increase in electricity costs has added to our difficulties.

The music added to our enjoyment.

add up to 意味着, 总共有

Your long answer just adds up to a refusal.

The money he spent added up to more than \$ 1000.

SCREEN ENGLISH

Accept the configuration shown above

接受以上所显示的配置

Access denied

拒绝访问

Acknowledge and accept conditions of the message

承认并接受该信息的条件

All data on specified hard disk will be lost

指定硬盘上的数据将会丢失

All files in directory will be deleted

目录中所有文件将被删除

Another file already exists by this name