



计算机专业英语

何嘉 周涛 编著

电子科技大学出版社

《电脑报》职业教育教材丛书之十

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前 言

随着科学技术与现代社会的发展,电子计算机的应用越来越广泛,一个普及计算机知识的高潮正在兴起。普及计算机知识,推动计算机应用的发展,提高全民族文化素质,是当今计算机教育工作者的神圣使命。

近年来,国内计算机职业教育蓬勃兴起,为国家培养了大批计算机应用方面的初级专业人材,同时,也进一步促进了职业教育自身的高速发展,逐渐走向专业化、正规化。为了适应计算机职业教育发展的需要,重庆市教委职教处,重庆市教科所职教室及电脑报社组织具有丰富教学经验的特级教师、高级教师和计算机专家,编写了这套《电脑报》计算机职业教育教材丛书。

本丛书严格按照计算机职业教育的教学大纲要求,根据职业教育注重实际操作技能的特点,从实际出发,介绍了如何使用计算机的方法和与此有关的必要的理论知识。本丛书的内容包括:计算机的基本原理、磁盘操作系统、文字处理方法、计算机语言、数据库管理、基本工具软件、电子排版技术、网络基本原理、计算机英语等。丛书的叙述方法为:深入浅出,循序渐进,通俗易懂,注重实践,每章附有小结和习题,并根据课程要求,配有与授课内容相宜的上机操作手册,作为学生上机练习的指导读物,以加深理解并掌握使用计算机的技能。

该丛书现为十册,分别是:《计算机基础教程》、《磁盘操作系统》、《BASIC 语言教程》、《中文信息处理技术》、《FOXBASE 数据库原理与应用》、《基本工具软件及其应用》、《电子排版技术基础》、《C 语言教程》、《NOVELL 网使用与维护》、《计算机专业英语》,可作为计算机职业高中、中专、技校及各类培训班的教材,也可供电脑爱好者作为自学读本。

随着计算机应用的不断发展,对计算机职业教育的要求越来越高,我们还将根据职业教育的发展需要,推出其他内容的教材,希望广大读者向我们提出建议,反映要求,我们将努力满足广大读者的愿望。

《计算机专业英语》是本套丛书的第 10 册,由何嘉、周涛编著,李建国副教授审稿。

《电脑报》职业教育教材丛书编委会

1995 年 5 月

内 容 简 介

本书从较为简单的计算机英语入手,让学习者先接触了解并掌握计算机专业的常用术语,由浅入深地学习计算机英语的其它知识。

全书主要有以下内容:计算机的概念;有关 DOS 的一些介绍;一些计算机中的常识(应了解的术语、计算机的基本部件、实际的操作);计算机病毒的知识介绍;常用的计算机应用软件介绍(PCTOOLS、PKWARE FILES、QAPLUS、MS-WINDOWS);计算机的发展、分类以及对社会的影响。课后附有生词表、注释、练习及参考译文。

本书可作为高等院校计算机软、硬件专业(专科)教学用书,也可作为计算机初学者的自学或培训教材。

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Lesson One

WHAT IS A COMPUTER ?

What's a computer? Generally speaking, a computer is an electronic machine which has many uses, it can replace people in dull, time-consuming, routine tasks.

Inside the computer, there is a complicated network of electronic circuits that control switches or magnetize tiny metal cores. They both have two possible states; for the switches are on or off and the cores are magnetized or demagnetized.

Computers can store and process letters, numbers and characters. Though they can not make suggestions for people, they can do calculating, communicating, word processing, information collecting and some other management, they can even turn an idea into reality.

The reason why computers can work in a rather high speed is very simple. Because it is an electronic machine. Let's take an example, as soon as you turn on the switch, the room gets light at the same time. How fast the speed of the current is! The computers do all they can do instantaneously.

Computers are powerful, they can solve problems for people by carrying out instructions given to them. A sequence of instructions describing how to perform a certain task is called program. Before the programs in a computer be executed, they must be converted into a limited set of simple instructions, then the electronic circuits of each computer can recognize and directly execute them.

Computers have circuits which can make decisions. The kind of decisions they can make are: Is one number less than another? Are two numbers equal? Is one number greater than another?

Computers can solve a series of problems and make hundreds, even thousands, of logical decisions without becoming tired or bored, but they have no originality.

There are times when a computer seems to operate like a mechanical 'brain', but its achievements are limited by the minds of human beings. A computer can not do anything unless a person tells it what to do and gives it the appropriate information. It is a useful tool for people.

Terms and New Words:

1. electronic [i'lek'trɒnik] a. 电子的
2. routine [ru:'ti:n] n. 日常工作, 例程
3. network ['netwɜ:k] n. 网络
4. circuit ['sə:kit] n. 电路
5. switch [switʃ] n. 开关
6. core [kə:] n. 磁心
7. magnetize ['mægnitaiz] vt. 使磁化
8. demagnetize [,di:'mægnitaiz] vt. 退磁
9. process [prəses] vt. 处理, 加工
10. store [stɔ:] vt. n. 存储
11. communicate [kə'mju:nikeit] vt. 通讯
12. instantaneously [,instən'teinjəsli] ad. 瞬间地
13. instruction [in'strʌkʃən] n. 指令
14. program ['prəʊgræm] n. 程序
15. execute ['eksikju:t] vt. 执行
16. decision [di'siʒən] n. 判定, 判断
17. mechanical [mi'kænikəl] a. 机械的
18. appropriate [ə'prəʊpriit] a. 适当的
19. originality [ə,ridʒi'næliti] n. 创造力
20. word processing 字处理

21. time-consuming 费时的
22. complicated ['kɒmplikeɪtɪd] a. 复杂的
23. information [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃən] n. 信息
24. perform [pə'fɔ:m] vt. 执行
25. recognize ['rekəɡnaɪz] vt. 识别

Notes:

1. 词组:

generally speaking	一般地说, 笼统地说
turn ... into...	把……变成 (转化为)
as soon as	立即, 当, 一……就……
carry out	执行, 进行
convert ... into	把……变成
make a decision	作决定
a series of	一系列, 一连串

2. 在专业英语中, 会大量使用定语从句来对中心词进行修饰说明, 如文中句子:

A computer is an electronic machine which has many uses.

句中关系代词 "which" 引出一个从句来修饰 "electronic machine"。若省略该修饰部分, 则读者不会知道更多的信息。"uses" 在此作 "用途" 讲。

文中类似的句子有:

... there is a complicated network of electronic circuits that control switches or magnetize tiny metal cores.

The reason why computers can work in a rather high-speed ...

前一句由关系代词 "that" 引导, 后一句由关系副词 "why" 引导。类似的词还有 "when", "where", "whose" 等。当关系代词在从句中作宾语, 大多数情况都可省略掉。

e. g.

1. The computer is a machine (that) you can safely depend on.

2. Then computers do all (that) they can do instantaneously.

3. ... as soon as you turn on the switch, the room gets light at the same time.

从属连接词 "as soon as" 引导的从句中, 主句的动作一发生, 从句的动作跟着发生, 而它表达 "一……就……" 的意思。

4. How fast the speed of the current is !

这是一个感叹句, 表达一种惊异, 喜悦, 气愤等情绪。这类句子中有很多是由 "what" 或 "how" 引起的。"what" 用来修饰一个名词, "how" 修饰一个形容词, 副词或动词。

e. g.

What a tiny core it is ! How tiny a core is !

5. Though they can not make suggestions for people, they can do...

"though" 引导让步状语从句。类似可作引导词的有 "although", "even if", "however", "whatever", "no matter" 等。

另一种引导让步状语从句的倒装形式也在专业英语中会被用到。表达形式为: 形容词 (副词, 名词, 动词, 分词) + as + 主语 + 谓语

e. g.

Small as it is, the machine has great use.

6. They can solve problems for people by carrying out instructions given to them.

动名词短语 "carrying out" 作介词 "by" 的宾语。"given to them" 是一个过去分词短语, 限定修饰前面的 "instructions"。

7. A computer can solve a series of problems and make hundreds, even thousands, of logical decisions without becoming tired or bored.
"becoming" 是系动词, 在此相当于 "being"。
8. There are times when a computer seems to operate like a mechanical "brain"...
其中 "there are times when" 意为 "有时常会"。
9. 在专业英语中, 据上下文情况, 常用些代词来进行回指。如 "it", "they", "there" 等。它们是前面所提到的词或词组, 有时甚至是前面一个句子。如:
Computers can store and process letters, numbers and characters. Though they can not make suggestions for people, they can do calculating, communicating, word processing, information collecting and some other management, they can even turn an idea into reality. 此段中的三个代词 "they" 均指本段开头的 "computers"。

Exercises:

1. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words:

core, program, store, instruction, process, magnetize, execute, circuit

- (1) Every computer has _____ which can make decisions.
- (2) The computer is capable of _____ and _____ letters, numbers and characters.
- (3) Computers can solve problems by carrying out _____ given to them.
- (4) A _____ is consist of a series of instructions.
- (5) A metal _____ can be _____ or demagnetized.

2. True or False ?

- (1) A computer can do nothing but make suggestions for people.
- (2) Both the switches and the metal cores have two possible states.
- (3) Since the computer is an electronic machine, it can work very fast.
- (4) The information which people give to the computer is in the form of instruction called program.
- (5) Computers can do things like addition, subtraction.
- (6) Computers have a means of communicating with the user.

3. Make sentences by using the following terms:

instruction, process, program, circuit, core, computer

Lesson Two

ABOUT DOS (I)

Understand The Role of DOS

By now, you may have already heard about the term DOS many times. But actually, what is DOS?

First and foremost, DOS is a program, and it is, by some accounts, the most widely used program in the world. DOS is a very special program because it is the program that is in charge of your computer. Programs that are in charge of a computer are called operating system, and DOS is one. It helps you run other programs, manages the components of your system and organizes your information.

DOS is an acronym for Disk Operating System. With very few exceptions, any other program that runs on your computer does so with the help of DOS. In fact, it is DOS that loads other programs from your disk drive into memory so they can execute.

You communicate with DOS via the keyboard and the screen. DOS is said to be command driven. This means that when you use DOS, you give it commands and it follows them to the best of its ability. Fortunately, most commands are, or resemble, English words, such as COPY or BACKUP. In a very real sense, as it relates to your computer, DOS is your personal servant.

Like most things in life, DOS has changed frequently since it was first released in 1981. Most of the changes have been made to improve and enhance the program. DOS, like most programs, has a specific version number assigned to it. The first version of DOS had the version number 1.00. Each time DOS is changed, a new version number is assigned to it. The most popular version of DOS now is version 3.30. No matter what version of DOS you have, it will help you to control your system.

Software version numbers have two parts: the major revision number and the minor revision number. The major revision number, on the left side of the decimal point, is changed only when a major alteration or enhancement is made. The minor revision number, on the right side, is changed when small updates or bug fixes are made.

(To be continued)

Terms and New Words:

1. foremost ['fɔ:məʊst] ad. 最重要地
2. account [ə'kaʊnt] n. 报道, 叙述
3. charge [tʃɑ:dʒ] vt. 使承担(任务, 责任)
4. operating system 操作系统
5. run [rʌn] vt. 运行
6. acronym ['ækrənim] n. 缩略词
7. exception [ik'sepʃən] n. 例外, 除外
8. load [ləʊd] vt. 装载
9. disk [disk] n. 磁盘
10. drive [draiv] n. 驱动器; vt. 驱动
11. memory ['meməri] n. 存储器
12. via [vaɪə] prep. 通过(某种手段), 经过
13. keyboard ['ki:bɔ:d] n. 键盘
14. screen [skri:n] n. 显示屏
15. copy ['kɒpi] vt. 拷贝

16. backup [ˌbæk'ʌp] vt. 备份
17. servant ['sə:vənt] n. 奴仆, 仆人
18. release [ri'li:s] vt. 发表, 发行
19. enhance [in'hɑ:ns] vt. 增强, 提高
20. version ['və:ʃən] n. 版本
21. assign [ə'sain] vt. 指派, 赋予
22. fortunately ['fɔ:tʃənɪtli] ad. 幸运地, 幸亏
23. major ['meɪdʒə] a. 主要的
24. minor ['maɪnə] a. 次要的
25. decimal ['desɪmə] a. 小数的, n. 小数
26. revision [ri'vɪʒən] n. 修改, 修正
27. update [ʌp'deɪt] vt. 修改
28. bug [bʌg] n. 故障, 错误
29. fix [fiks] vt. 修理, 修复

Notes:

1. 词组

hear about	听到, 听说
first and foremost	首先
by some accounts	据说
in charge of	管理
in fact	实际上
communicate with	与……交流
in a real sense	在某种实际意义上
relate to	与……有关系, 涉及
to the best of one's ability	竭尽全力, 尽最大努力
with few exceptions	极少例外
with the help of	在……的帮助下, 借助

2. It helps you run other programs...

动词 "help" 后可跟带 to 或不带 to 的不定式作宾语。

3. DOS is said to be command driven.

"command driven" : 命令驱动

4. You give it commands and it follows them to the best of its ability.

"follow" 在此 是 "遵从执行" 的意思。

译句: 你给它 (DOS) 命令, 它 (DOS) 竭尽全力地遵从执行这些命令。

5. ... as it relates to your computer, DOS is your personal servant.

据上下文, 代词 "it" 指代 DOS. "as" 在此是 conj. (连词), 意为: "由于", 即: 由于 DOS 与你的计算机有关, 它是你的私人奴仆。

Lesson Three

ABOUT DOS (II)

DOS COMMANDS

DOS has two types of commands : internal commands and external commands.

Internal commands are the simplest, most commonly used commands. When you list the directory on your DOS disk, you cannot see these commands because they are part of a file named command.com. When you type internal commands, DOS performs them immediately. This is because they were loaded into your computer's memory when you started DOS. Following is a list of the DOS internal commands:

break	del	mkdir	set
dir	path	shift	chdir
echo	pause	time	cls
exit	prompt	type	copy
for	rem	set	ctty
goto	ren	verify	date
if	rmdir	vol	ver

Any filename with an extension of .com, .exe, or .bat is considered an external command. For example, files such as format.exe and diskcopy.exe are external commands. And because all external commands are also files, you can create new commands and add them to DOS. Programs that you create with most languages (including assembly language) will be .exe (executable) files. Note, however, that when you use an external command, you do not need to type its filename extension.

NOTE : If you have more than one external commands with the same names, DOS will run only one of them, according to the following order of precedence: .com, .exe, .bat.

To illustrate this precedence, suppose your disk contains the files format.exe and format.bat. If you were to type the external command format, DOS would always run the program format.exe first, and not run the format.bat file at all.

The following are external commands:

append	fdisk	recover
assign	find	replace
attrib	format	restore
backup	grftabl	select
chkdsk	graphics	share
command	join	sort
comp	keyb	subst
diskcomp	label	sys
diskcopy	mode	tree
exe2bin	more	xcopy
fastopen	nlsfunc	xc
print		

Terms and New Words:

1. type [taip] n. 类型; vt. 显示

2. list [list] vt. 列表, n. 清单, 表格
3. file [fail] n. 文件
4. directory [di'rektəri] n. 目录
5. internal [in'tə:nl] a. 内部的
6. external [eks'tə:nl] a. 外部的
7. immediately [i'mi:djətli] ad. 立即地
8. extension [iks'tenʃən] n. 扩展名
9. create [kri'eit] vt. 建立
10. assembly language 汇编语言 [ə'sembli 'læŋgwɪdʒ]
11. illustrate [iləstreit] vt. (用图或例子等)说明, 阐明
12. precedence [pri'si:dəns] n. 在前, 优先
13. specific [spi'sifik] a. 具体的, 特定的

Notes:

1. 词组

for example	例如
such as	比如, 例如
add to	加入, 加到
according to	依据, 按照, 随着……的不同 (而不同)
more than	……以上

2. If you were to type the external command "format", DOS would always run the program...

此句是用到将来时的虚拟语气, 虚拟语气的结构如下:

	条件从句	主句
现在时	did were	would (should) + 原形动词
过去时	had done had been	would + have + 过去分词 (should)
将来时	should do should be were to	would (should) + 原形动词

Exercises:

1. Fill in the blanks according to the text.

- (1) DOS is an acronym for _____.
- (2) Programs that are in charge of a computer are called _____.
- (3) DOS loads other program from the _____ into _____ so they can execute.
- (4) Users communicate with DOS via _____ and _____.
- (5) _____ means that when you use DOS, you give it command and it follows them.
- (6) DOS has a _____ assigned to it.
- (7) Software version numbers have two parts _____ and _____.
- (8) DOS has two kinds of commands: _____ and _____.
- (9) There are three files named FILE1.exe, FILE1.com, and FILE1.bat, DOS will run _____.

2. Read the following passages to get more information about commands.

Some internal commands can use paths (路径) and pathnames (路径名). Specifically, four commands — copy, dir, del, and type — have greater flexibility (灵活性) when you specify (指定) a pathname after the command.

* copy pathname pathname

If the second pathname is a directory (a path), DOS copies all the files you specify in the first pathname into that directory, as in the following example:

```
copy \user\pate\*.* sales
```

* del pathname

If the pathname is a directory (a path), all the files in that directory are deleted (删除). If you try to delete a path, DOS displays the prompt (提示) "Are you sure (Y/N)?" . Type Y (for Yes) to complete (完成) the command, or N (for No) to stop (终止) the command.

Example:

```
del \user\pate
```

* dir path

The following command displays the directory for a specific path.

```
dir \user\pate
```

* type pathname

You must specify a pathname (or filename) for this command. DOS then displays this file on your screen in response to (响应……) the type command.

Example:

```
type \user\emily\report.zt
```

Before DOS can run external commands, it must read them into memory from the disk. When you give an external command, DOS immediately checks (检查) your working directory to find that command. If it isn't there, you must tell DOS which directory the external command is in. You do this with the path command.

When you are working with (对……操作) more than one directory, you may find it more convenient (方便) to put all the DOS external commands in one directory. Then, when it needs them, DOS can quickly find the external commands at one location (地方).

Suppose, for example, that you are in a working directory named \user\prog and that the DOS external commands are in \bin. To find the format command, you must tell DOS to choose the \bin path, as in the following command, which tells DOS to search in your working directory and in the \bin directory for all commands:

```
path \bin
```

You need only specify this path once during each computer session (工作期间).

Also, if you want to know what the current (当前的) path is, you can simply type the path command by itself. In response, DOS then displays the working path on the screen.

You can automatically set (设置) your path when you start DOS by including the path command in a file called autoexec.bat.

Lesson Four

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF COMPUTER (I)

When you are introduced to a new or different idea, you must often learn a new set of words to understand the idea. The following passages tell you some general knowledge of computers.

Program

Programs, often called application programs, applications, or software, are series of instructions written in computer languages. These instructions are stored in files and tell your computer to perform a task. For example, a program might tell your computer to alphabetically sort a list of names. Word processor is an example of programs.

File

A file is a collection of related information, like the contents of a file folder in a desk drawer. File folders, for instance, might contain business letters, office memos, or monthly sales data. Files on your disks could also contain letters, memos, or data. For example, your DOS master disk contains more than thirty files. Your other disks may contain files that you've created, or that came with the disk.

Filename

Just as each folder in a file cabinet has a label, each file on a disk has a name. This name has two parts: a filename and an extension. A filename can be from one to eight characters in length, and can be typed in uppercase or lowercase letters. DOS automatically converts filenames to uppercase letters.

Filename extensions consist of a period followed by one, two, or three characters. Extensions are optional, but it's a good idea to use them, since they are useful for describing the contents of a file to you and to DOS. For instance, if you want to be able to quickly identify your report files, you can add the filename extension . rpt to each one. Here's an example of a filename with this extension:

day. rpt	
filename	filename extension

When you look at the directory on your DOS master disk, you will see many files with the extension . exe or . com. The extension . exe means executable, and . com means command. These extensions tell DOS that the files are programs that can be run. Many files will have other kinds of extensions, such as . doc and . txt, which might contain text. Another common program file extension is . bas for BASIC programs. Some application programs assign filename extensions automatically. For example, Lotus 1-2-3 assigns one of three extensions, for instance . wks of worksheet files.

(To be continued)

Terms and new words:

1. alphabetically [ˌælfə'betikəli] ad. 依字母顺序地
2. sort [sɔ:t] vt. 排序, 分类
3. application [æpli'keɪʃən] n. 应用
4. folder [fəʊldə] n. 文件夹
5. drawer [draʊə] n. 抽屉
6. memo ['mi:mən] n. memorandum 备忘录

7. filename [ˈfaɪlneɪm] n. 文件名
8. uppercase [ˌʌpəˈkeɪs] n. 大写字母
9. lowercase [ˌləʊəˈkeɪs] n. 小写字母
10. automatically [ˌɔːtəˈmætɪkli] ad. 自动地
11. convert [kənˈvɜːt] vt. 转变, 变换
12. period [ˈpiəriəd] n. 圆点
13. optional [ˈɒpʃənəl] a. 可任意选择的, 非强制的
14. describe [dɪsˈkraɪb] vt. 描绘, 叙述
15. master disk 主盘 [ˈmɑːstə disk]
16. executable [ˈeksɪkjʊtəˈbl] a. 可执行的
17. command [kəˈmɑːnd] n. 命令
18. worksheet [wɜːkˈʃiːt] n. 工作(记录)单

Notes:

1. 短语

in length	在长度上, 长
more than	多于, 多过
convert to	把……转换成
consist of	由……组成

2. 插入语是计算机英语中常出现的一种形式, 它一般对一句话作一些附加的解释。它们在整个文章中通常以逗号或破折号和句子的其它部分分开, 可放在句中, 句首或句末。常见的有: "for example", "as you know", "I think" 等等。
如在课文中: "Programs, often called application programs, applications, or software, are series of instructions written in computer languages". "often called application programs, applications, or software," 是插入语。
"File folders, for instance, might contain...", "for instance" 是插入语。

(Teach Yourself)

Lesson Five

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF COMPUTER (II)

Directory

A directory is a table of contents for a disk. It contains the names of your files, their extensions, sizes, and the dates and time they were created. For example, you may see a directory shown on your screen like this:

```

Volume in drive C is ZT
Volume Serial Number is 3162-16E1
Directory of C : \
COMMAND  COM                52925   03-10-93        6 : 00a
CONFIG   SYS                84        03-13-95       10 : 33a
AUTOEXEC CP8              133        03-13-95       10 : 58a
CHKLIST  CPS              135        03-14-95        9 : 24a
AUTOEXEC BAT             224        03-13-95       11 : 29a
|         |                |         |         |
filename  extension        file size  creation date  creation time

          5 file(s)        53501 bytes
          |                |
number of files in directory  amount of disk space used
          164249600 bytes free
          |
amount of free disk space available

```

Volume Label

When you use a new disk, you can put a label on the outside of it to help you identify its contents. You can also give each of your disks an internal name, called a volume label.

You can look at the volume label on a disk by displaying its directory. Some programs may look at the volume label to see if you are using the correct disk. So make sure that you label your disks.

Drive Name

A complete drive name consists of a drive letter and a colon. When using a command, you may need to type a drive name before your filename to tell DOS where to find the disk that contains your file. For example, suppose you have a file named finances.doc on the disk in drive B. To tell DOS where to find this file you would type the drive name before the filename:

b:	finances.doc
drive name	filename with extension

(To be continued)

Terms and new words:

- 1. volume label 卷标
- 2. directory [di'rektəri] n. 目录; vt. 列... 目录