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# 计算机 英语教程 (修订本)

■ 司爱侠 张强华 编



电子工业出版社  
PUBLISHING HOUSE OF ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY  
URL: <http://www.phei.com.cn>

# 计算机英语教程

## (修订本)

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电子工业出版社

**Publishing House of Electronics Industry**

北京·BEIJING

## 内 容 简 介

本书旨在切实提高读者实际使用英语的能力,立足实用,软、硬件并重,同时兼顾发展热点。

本书在体例上以课为单位,课由以下几部分组成:课文、单词、词组、难句讲解、语法、习题、技能训练、阅读教材,书的最后附有习题答案。书中的课文及阅读材料几乎全部来自实际。因此,读者学完本书后,再阅读其他资料时,会感到它们好像是本书中的一段。

本书既可作为大、中专学生的专业英语教程,也可供使用计算机的人员自学。

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### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

计算机英语教程/司爱侠,张强华编. - 修订本. 北京:电子工业出版社,1999.1

ISBN 7-5053-5091-9

I. 计… II. ①司… ②张… III. 电子计算机-英语-教材… IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 62629 号

书 名:计算机英语教程(修订本)

编 者:司爱侠 张强华

责任编辑:秦 梅

特约编辑:辛再甫

印 刷 者:北京科技印刷厂

装 订 者:

出版发行:电子工业出版社 URL:<http://www.phei.com.cn>

北京市海淀区万寿路 173 信箱 邮编 100036

经 销:各地新华书店

开 本:787×1092 1/16 印张:22 字数:563.2 千字

版 次:1999 年 1 月第 1 版 2001 年 2 月第 8 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 7-5053-5091-9  
TP·2531

定 价:28.00 元

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## 第二版前言

本书第一版受到许多读者的青睐,一印再印。我们也得到了反馈信息。在此次修订中,我们充分吸纳了读者的建议。本次修订主要做了以下工作:

一、使用多种校对软件、结合多种字典,对本书的全文进行检查,基本杜绝了拼写错误。

二、根据“全国科学技术名词审定委员会”于1997年7月发布的“Internet及其相关的名词中文推荐汉语定名表”,修订了本书中的少量词汇译名,使之符合最新规定。

三、给出全部课文的参考译文。

四、在1997年12月的一次“计算机英语教学研讨会”上,我们首次提出“计算机英语”类教材必须进行“动态维护”。根据这一理念,我们更换了第一版中两篇稍旧的“阅读材料”。在本书的以后版本中,我们仍将本着“主干稳固、枝叶鲜活”的原则,对本书实施“动态维护”,使本书能够配合计算机发展的步伐。

五、我们对阅读本书的读者提供学习辅助,读者在学习中遇到的任何问题,可以通过出版社得到我们的帮助。我们对以本书为教材的教师提供教学支持,这些教师可以通过出版社得到我们的帮助(如参考教案、参考试卷等)。

最后,我们再次感谢读者的厚爱,并殷切期望读者、尤其是教师提出建议与意见。让我们共同努力,使本书成为一部“结构合理、取材得当、知识丰富、严谨大气”的优秀教材。

编 者

一九九八年九月

# 目 录

## 第 1 课

### 课文

**Computer Hardware Basics** ..... ( 1 )

单词 ..... ( 4 )

词组 ..... ( 6 )

难句讲解 ..... ( 7 )

### 语法

定语从句 ..... ( 8 )

1. 限定性定语从句 ..... ( 9 )

2. 非限定性定语从句 ..... ( 11 )

3. 限定性定语从句与非限定性定语从句的区别 ..... ( 11 )

4. 介词前置的定语从句 ..... ( 11 )

习题 ..... ( 12 )

技能训练 ..... ( 15 )

### 阅读材料

**Today's Most Advanced Desktop Computer** ..... ( 15 )

## 第 2 课

### 课文

**DOS Commands** ..... ( 19 )

**2-1 DEL Command** ..... ( 19 )

**2-2 COPY Command** ..... ( 21 )

单词 ..... ( 25 )

词组 ..... ( 26 )

难句讲解 ..... ( 28 )

### 语法

状语从句 ..... ( 30 )

1. 时间状态从句 ..... ( 30 )

2. 地点状语从句 ..... ( 31 )

3. 原因状语从句 ..... ( 31 )

4. 目的状语从句 ..... ( 31 )

5. 结果状语从句 ..... ( 32 )

6. 条件状语从句 ..... ( 32 )

7. 让步状语从句 .....	(33)
8. 比较状语从句 .....	(33)
9. 方式状语从句 .....	(34)
习题 .....	(34)
技能训练 .....	(39)
阅读材料	
<b>The Effect of Computers on Employment Opportunitites</b> .....	(40)

### 第3课

课文	
<b>Windows</b> .....	(45)
单词 .....	(48)
词组 .....	(49)
难句讲解 .....	(50)
语法	
动词不定式 .....	(52)
1. 动词不定式在句子中的作用 .....	(52)
2. 带有连接代词和副词的不定式结构 .....	(57)
3. 动词不定式的否定式、完成式、进行式和完成进行式 .....	(58)
4. 动词不定式的被动形式 .....	(59)
习题 .....	(60)
技能训练 .....	(64)
阅读材料	
<b>Applications Software and Systems Software</b> .....	(65)

### 第4课

课文	
<b>Unix History</b> .....	(69)
单词 .....	(71)
词组 .....	(72)
难句讲解 .....	(72)
语法	
现在分词 .....	(74)
1. 现在分词的构成 .....	(74)
2. 现在分词在句子中的作用 .....	(74)
3. 现在分词的否定式、完成式和被动式 .....	(78)
习题 .....	(79)
技能训练 .....	(84)
阅读材料	

NetWare Features Guide .....	( 85 )
------------------------------	--------

## 第 5 课

### 课文

<b>BASIC Language: Variables</b> .....	( 89 )
--	--------

单词 .....	( 92 )
----------	--------

词组 .....	( 93 )
----------	--------

难句讲解 .....	( 94 )
------------	--------

### 语法

过去分词 .....	( 95 )
------------	--------

1. 过去分词的构成 .....	( 95 )
------------------	--------

2. 过去分词在句子中的作用 .....	( 96 )
----------------------	--------

3. 现在分词与过去分词的区别 .....	( 99 )
-----------------------	--------

习题 .....	( 101 )
----------	---------

技能训练 .....	( 106 )
------------	---------

### 阅读材料

<b>HD-COPY</b> .....	( 107 )
----------------------	---------

## 第 6 课

### 课文

<b>C Language</b> .....	( 111 )
-------------------------	---------

单词 .....	( 117 )
----------	---------

词组 .....	( 118 )
----------	---------

难句讲解 .....	( 119 )
------------	---------

### 语法

动名词 .....	( 120 )
-----------	---------

1. 动名词的定义和特征 .....	( 120 )
--------------------	---------

2. 动名词在句子中的作用 .....	( 120 )
---------------------	---------

3. 带有名词或代词的动名词结构 .....	( 123 )
------------------------	---------

4. 动名词的完成式和被动式 .....	( 124 )
----------------------	---------

5. 动名词和现在分词的区别 .....	( 126 )
----------------------	---------

习题 .....	( 127 )
----------	---------

技能训练 .....	( 132 )
------------	---------

### 阅读材料

<b>AutoCAD for Networking Notes</b> .....	( 133 )
---	---------

## 第 7 课

### 课文

<b>FoxPro</b> .....	( 135 )
---------------------	---------

7-1 ASORT()	(135)
7-2 APPEND FROM	(136)
7-3 EDLIMITED	(138)
单词	(140)
词组	(141)
难句讲解	(141)
语法	
倒装句	(142)
1. 概述	(142)
2. 常用倒装句的几种情况	(143)
习题	(148)
技能训练	(153)
阅读材料	
DoubleSpace	(154)

## 第 8 课

### 课文

Anti-Virus	(157)
------------	-------

单词	(161)
----	-------

词组	(161)
----	-------

难句讲解	(161)
------	-------

### 语法

it 的用法	(163)
--------	-------

1. it 作代词	(163)
-----------	-------

2. it 作引导词	(165)
------------	-------

3. 构成强调句型	(166)
-----------	-------

习题	(167)
----	-------

技能训练	(170)
------	-------

### 阅读材料

CONFIG. SYS Commands	(171)
----------------------	-------

## 第 9 课

### 课文

Multimedia—Myth or Reality	(175)
----------------------------	-------

单词	(177)
----	-------

词组	(179)
----	-------

难句讲解	(179)
------	-------

### 语法

被动语态	(180)
------	-------



1. 被动语态的构成 .....	(181)
2. 科技英语中主要时态的被动语态形式 .....	(181)
3. 常用被动语态的几种情况 .....	(183)
4. 情态动词的被动语态 .....	(184)
5. 双宾语的被动语态 .....	(184)
6. 短语动词的被动语态 .....	(185)
7. 被动语态的译法 .....	(185)
<b>习题</b> .....	(186)
<b>技能训练</b> .....	(189)
<b>阅读材料</b>	
<b>Pin Printer</b> .....	(190)

## 第 10 课

<b>课文</b>	
<b>Quality Management</b> .....	(199)
<b>单词</b> .....	(202)
<b>词组</b> .....	(203)
<b>难句讲解</b> .....	(204)
<b>语法</b>	
介词 .....	(205)
1. 介词的类型 .....	(205)
2. 介词的宾语 .....	(206)
3. 介词短语在句子中的作用 .....	(208)
4. 有关介词的比较 .....	(211)
<b>习题</b> .....	(213)
<b>技能训练</b> .....	(219)
<b>阅读材料</b>	
<b>Laser Printer</b> .....	(219)

## 第 11 课

<b>课文</b>	
<b>The CASE Wars</b> .....	(225)
<b>单词</b> .....	(227)
<b>词组</b> .....	(228)
<b>难句讲解</b> .....	(229)
<b>语法</b>	
<b>数词</b> .....	(230)
1. 基数词 .....	(230)
2. 序数词 .....	(231)

3. 分数词 .....	(232)
4. 倍数 .....	(233)
5. 数词在句子中的作用 .....	(234)
习题 .....	(235)
技能训练 .....	(240)
阅读材料	
Bubble Jet Printer .....	(240)

## 第 12 课

### 课文

Software 2000 —— a View of the Future .....	(247)
单词 .....	(252)
词组 .....	(253)
难句讲解 .....	(254)
语法	
同位语和插入语 .....	(255)
1. 同位语 .....	(255)
2. 插入语 .....	(257)
习题 .....	(258)
技能训练 .....	(262)
阅读材料	
PhotoStyler .....	(263)

附录一 英语基本句型 .....	(267)
附录二 英语单词速记法 .....	(275)
附录三 习题答案 .....	(293)
附录四 参考译文 .....	(309)

# 第 1 课

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## 课文

### Computer Hardware Basics

Your AAA computer is made up of many parts called hardware. Hardware refers to the parts of the computer that you can see and touch.

#### 1. *The Computer*

Your AAA computer contains a microprocessor, memory, disk drives, and other electronic components. The microprocessor and memory of your computer are located inside the computer. The microprocessor, also called a processor, is the "brain" of your computer. This is where your computer interprets and processes information.

The electronic components inside your computer are organized in the most logical and efficient way possible, much like the plumbing system in a building. If you have to locate a part inside your computer, you can frequently find the switches (jumpers), upgrade sockets, and related components in the same section of the system board. This same principle applies to your power supply, the unit that channels electrical power into your computer. You can always find the cooling fan, voltage-selection switch, and power connector in the same location on the back of your computer.

#### 2. *Memory*

Your computer comes with factory-installed permanent memory called ROM (read only memory). The basic operating instructions are stored in ROM and are not erased when the computer is turned off. In the past, it has been impossible to change the instructions stored in ROM without changing the ROM modules, or the system board in the computer. Your computer has a module, called the flash EEPROM (electrically erasable programmable read-only memory), that can be updated. The BIOS (basic input/output system) instructions and the Configuration Utility program are stored in the flash EEPROM in your computer.

In addition to permanent memory, your computer also has a temporary type of memory. You might have heard computer memory referred to as RAM for random-access memory. The instructions that your computer gets and the information your computer processes remain in RAM during your work sessions.

Computer memory is measured in kilobytes or megabytes of information. ( A byte is the amount of storage needed to hold one character, such as a letter or a numeric digit. ) One kilobyte (KB) equals approximately 1024 bytes, and one megabyte (MB) is about 1 million bytes. Software requires the correct amount of RAM to work properly. If you want to add new software to your computer, you can usually find the exact memory requirements on the software packaging.

RAM is not a permanent storage place for information. When you turn your computer off, the information you entered during the work session does not remain in memory. Since RAM is only active when the computer is on, your computer uses disk drives to store information even when the computer is off.

### **3. *Displays***

The display screen is the most common output device used to show you what the computer is doing. The display screen shows messages from the POST (power-on self-test) , the Configuration Utility program, your operating system, and your application programs. The display screen also echoes (copies) the characters as you type them on the keyboard.

Displays come in many sizes and types. Your computer's SVGA video controller supports a wide range of monochrome and color displays.

### **4. *Disk Drives***

The AAA computer comes with a diskette drive that uses 3.5-inch diskettes. Your AAA computer also supports a second diskette drive that uses 5.25-inch diskettes, or 3.5-inch diskettes, depending upon the type of drive installed.

There are two common types of disk drives: a hard disk drive (sometimes called a fixed disk drive) and a diskette drive (sometimes called a floppy disk drive). The hard disk drive is built into your computer. (Some models might not have a hard disk drive. ) With a hard disk, your computer can store large amounts of information (called files) in one convenient place. Using a hard disk, your computer can save and retrieve information much faster than with a diskette drive. A diskette drive uses a removable diskette, which has less storage space than a hard disk.

Each disk drive has a letter assigned to it, so you can tell your computer where to find information. For example, if your computer has two diskette drives, one is called drive A, the other is called drive B. If you have a hard disk drive, it is called drive C.

### **5. *Keyboards***

If you are familiar with a typewriter, you'll find the layout of the computer keyboard very similar. You can use your keyboard for many purposes:

- . Typing information
- . Entering numbers with the numeric keypad
- . Requesting specific functions
- . Performing system functions with key combinations
- . Moving around the computer screen

The keyboard has letter keys, punctuation keys, and a spacebar. It also has function, numeric, and arrow keys. How you use the keys depends on the software installed on your computer. The documentation that comes with your software has information about specific key functions.

You will probably notice a difference between the touch (response) on a computer keyboard and the response of a typewriter. A computer keyboard is so responsive that you can type using a light touch. When you hold down a character key, the character continues to type. This is called the typematic effect of a computer keyboard.

## **6. Adding Hardware**

Ports (sometimes called connectors) are sockets on the back of the computer. When you set up your computer, you connected the display, keyboard, and mouse into ports. Your computer also has ports for adding hardware such as a printer or an external modem. Adding an external modem to your computer requires a serial port; adding a printer typically requires a parallel port.

### 6.1 The Serial Port

The serial port is a connector on the back of the computer. You can use it to add hardware to your computer, such as a plotter, serial printer, or external modem. You have two serial ports in your computer, Serial B and Serial A.

### 6.2 The Parallel Port

The parallel port on the back of the AAA computer lets you connect a printer to your computer.

### 6.3 The Mouse

The mouse is a pointing device for selecting items on a computer screen. You can use it instead of the keyboard to do many tasks on your AAA computer. In many cases, a mouse makes your program easier to use. With the mouse, you control the pointer that selects items on the screen.

### 6.4 Printers

Printers vary not only in quality, speed, and graphics capability, but also in the type of fonts (type styles) supported.

### 6.5 The Modem

A modem is used to communicate with another computer over telephone lines. Some modems are installed inside the computer, others attached to the outside using a serial port. Modems send and receive information at different speeds (baud rates).

## 单词

[1] computer	计算机, 电脑
[2] hardware	硬件
[3] basic	基础
[4] touch	触摸
[5] contain	包括, 包含
[6] microprocessor	微处理器
[7] memory	内存, 存储器
[8] disk	磁盘
[9] drive	驱动器
[10] electronic	电子的
[11] component	部件, 元件
[12] locate	定位
[13] processor	处理器
[14] process	处理
[15] interpret	解释, 翻译
[16] information	信息
[17] organize	组织
[18] logical	逻辑的
[19] efficient	效率高的
[20] plumbing	(建筑物内的)水管装置
[21] frequently	常常, 时常
[22] jumper	跳线插头
[23] upgrade	升级, 更新
[24] socket	插座
[25] related	相关的
[26] system	系统
[27] principle	原理
[28] channel	引导
[29] voltage	电压

[30] connector	连接器
[31] permanent	永久的
[32] instruction	指令
[33] store	存储, 储存
[34] erase	删除, 擦除
[35] module	模块
[36] program	程序
[37] flash	快速的
[38] temporary	暂时的
[39] kilobyte	千字节(缩写为 KB)
[40] megabyte	兆字节(缩写为 MB)
[41] digit	数字
[42] approximately	大约
[43] software	软件
[44] active	活动的, 有效的
[45] display	显示; 显示器
[46] echo	回显, 回声
[47] keyboard	键盘
[48] size	大小, 尺寸
[49] monochrome	单色
[50] file	文件
[51] save	保存
[52] removable	可移动的, 可换的, 可取下的
[53] typewriter	打字机
[54] layout	布局
[55] function	功能, 函数
[56] screen	屏幕
[57] spacebar	空格键
[58] documentation	文件汇编
[59] port	接口
[60] mouse	鼠标
[61] printer	打印机
[62] modem	调制解调器
[63] external	外部的
[64] serial	串行的
[65] parallel	并行的
[66] plotter	绘图机
[67] pointer	指针
[68] font	字体

## 词组

[1]be made up of	由... 组成
[2]refer to	涉及,关于;指的是;参考
[3]disk drive	磁盘驱动器
[4]electronic component	电子部件,电子元件
[5]be located	位于
[6]system board	系统板,主板
[7]power supply	电源
[8]cooling fan	冷却风扇
[9]voltage selection switch	电压选择开关
[10]power connector	电源插座
[11]ROM(read only memory)	只读存储器
[12]turn off	关闭
[13]turn on	打开
[14]EEPROM(electronically erasable programmable read-only memory)	电擦除可编程只读存储器
[15]BIOS(basic input/output system)	基本输入/输出系统
[16]Cofiguration Utility	配置应用(程序)
[17]in addition to	除... 以外
[18]be referred to as	称为,被称为
[19]RAM(random-access memory)	随机存储器
[20]work session	工作对话(期)
[21]be measured in	以... 测量,以... 计量
[22]software packaging	软件包
[23]output device	输出设备
[24]input device	输入设备
[25]POST(power-on self-test)	加电自检
[26]operating system(缩写为 OS)	操作系统
[27]video controller	视频控制器
[28]depend on	依靠,依赖,取决
[29]hard disk drive	硬盘驱动器
[30]fixed disk drive	固定盘驱动器
[31]floppy disk drive	软盘驱动器
[32]be familiar with	熟悉
[33]numeric keypad	数字小键盘
[34]move around	绕... 移动
[35]letter key	字母键



[36]punctuation key	标点符号键
[37]numeric key	数字键
[38]arrow key	箭头键
[39]function key	功能键
[40]set up	建立
[41]serial port	串口
[42]parallel port	并口
[43]pointing device	定位设备
[44]instead of	代替
[45]not only ... but also	不但 ... 而且, 不仅 ... 而且
[46]communicate with	与 ... 通信
[47]baud rate	波特率

## 难句讲解

[1] The microprocessor, also called a processor, is the "brain" of your computer.

also called a processor 是现在分词短语, 作非限定性定语, 对 microprocessor 进行补充说明。

本句意为:

微处理器, 也叫处理器, 是计算机的“大脑”。

[2] This is where your computer interprets and processes information.

where your computer interprets and processes information 是一表语从句, 它和 is 一起构成句子的谓语。

This 指上句中提到的 microprocessor。

本句意为:

这就是计算机解释和处理信息的地方。

[3] In the past, it has been impossible to change the instructions stored in ROM without changing the ROM modules, or the system board in the computer.

句中, it 是形式主语, has been impossible 是谓语, 真正的主语是动词不定式短语 to change the instructions stored in ROM。该短语中, stored in ROM 是一过去分词短语作定语, 修饰 the instructions。

without changing the ROM modules, or the system board in the computer 是一介词短语作状语。

本句意为:

过去, 不换 ROM 模块或不换计算机系统板就不能改变存在 ROM 中的指令。

[4] You might have heard computer memory referred to as RAM for random-access memory.

might have done sth. 表示对过去的推测和判断。

情态动词 + have done sth. 表示对过去的推测和判断。其中 must 的语气最强, 表示