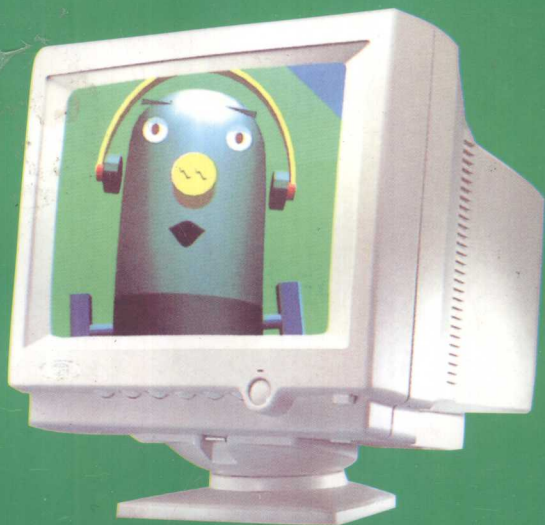


中等职业学校

计算机英语

汤惠民 主编



ENGLISH

高等教育出版社

中等职业学校

计算机英语

汤惠民 主编

沈启智 孟连英 徐青 编
梅玉闵 周宪珍 汤惠民

高等教育出版社

(京)112 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

计算机英语/汤惠民主编. —北京:高等教育出版社,
1997.7

ISBN 7-04-005993-2

I. 计… II. 汤… III. 电子计算机-英语-专业学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(97)第 02120 号

*

高等教育出版社出版

北京沙滩后街 55 号

邮政编码:100009 传真:64014048 电话:64054588

新华书店总店北京发行所发行

中国青年出版社印刷厂印装

*

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 9.75 字数 250 000

1997 年 7 月第 1 版 1997 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

印数 0001—70 112

定价 10.80 元

凡购买高等教育出版社的图书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页等
质量问题者,请与当地图书销售部门联系调换

版权所有,不得翻印

责任编辑
封面设计
责任绘图
版式设计
责任校对
责任印制

梁 玫
王 喆
童 言
周 顺
陈 银
孔 荣
源

内 容 简 介

本书为中等职业学校计算机(或文秘)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 课,每课由课文、注释、词汇学习、屏幕英语等项组成。课后练习形式多样,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》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。

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。通过学习本教材,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,侧重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 课,全书生词量 400 左右。^{*} 建议每课教学时数为 8 课时,教学总时数为 128 课时。每课含:

课文(TEXT)

单词与词组(WORDS AND PHRASES)

注释(NOTES)

词汇用法(WORD STUDY)、

^{*} 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。

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。课文后的注释提供难句译文,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最主要用法。屏幕英语列出部分计算机操作常用指令与出错信息。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,注意了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课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

Contents

Lesson One	Early Robots	(1)
Lesson Two	What Is A Computer?	(16)
Lesson Three	What Is Hardware and What Is Software?	(35)
Lesson Four	Input: Taking In Information	(51)
Lesson Five	Output: Presenting the Results	(69)
Lesson Six	Computers Helping at School	(86)
Lesson Seven	Computers in Libraries	(101)
Lesson Eight	Computer and Telephone	(118)
Lesson Nine	Computerized Traffic Control	(133)
Lesson Ten	Treating Disabilities	(148)
Lesson Eleven	Nature of an Operating System	(164)
Lesson Twelve	Making DOS Do Something	(179)
Lesson Thirteen	The Database	(196)
Lesson Fourteen	Early Developments of Computational Devices	(212)
Lesson Fifteen	Computer Capabilities and Limitations	(227)
Lesson Sixteen	The 20-volume Oxford Dictionary Will Now Fit into Your Pocket	(246)
Appendixes	I. Word Formation	(262)
	II. Reading Materials	(273)
Vocabulary		(291)

Lesson One

EARLY ROBOTS



A robot is a machine which can think for itself¹. But a human being must build its "brain".

And the brain must be "programed"—Instructions are built in before the robot can do its work². Our bodies are wonderful machines. And some robots have parts like those of the human body³. They have mechanical arms and legs. They have electronic eyes, ears, and brains. But they can only do the jobs they are built for⁴.

The first robot-like machines were clockwork toys. More than 200 years ago a Swiss clock maker made a life-size doll⁵. It sat at a desk and it could write. Inside the doll was a mass of rods, wires and

wheels⁶. These controls moved its arm to dip the pen in the ink and wrote on the paper.

The doll was cleverly made. But it was not a true robot. It was an “automation”. It worked by clockwork just like a toy car. If an obstacle was in the car’s way, the car bumped into it⁷. It couldn’t avoid the obstacle by thinking for itself. If the doll’s inkpot was empty, the doll still dipped the pen in and went on writing without ink⁸. It didn’t know that the pen was dry.

The first automatic tea maker was made in 1902. Before going to bed, the owner set the alarm clock, filled the kettle and put fuel in the heater. Then he gave the machine a match and put the teapot ready in front of the kettle. A few minutes before it was time for the alarm to ring, a lever in the clock started the tea maker working. The match was struck and lighted the heater. When the kettle boiled, the machine tipped it up to fill the teapot. The heater stopped working, the alarm went off, and the tea was ready.

But the tea maker was very different. If there was no match to light the heater, the kettle did not boil. It did not tip up and the bell did not ring. The tea maker knew when its kettle was ready and didn’t go on working when something went wrong⁹. It was a true robot.

Words and Phrases

robot /'rəʊbɒt/ *n.* 机器人, 自动机, 遥控机械

human /'hju:mən/ *adj.* 人的, 人类的, 有人性的

human being 人

program /'prəʊgræm/ *n.* 节目, 表演, 计划, 程序

v. 为……安排程序, 为……编制程序

instruction /in'strʌkʃən/ *n.* (通常复数) 指示, 命令, 指令

mechanical /mi'kænikəl/ *adj.* 机械的, 用机械的

electronic /i'lek'trɒnik/ *adj.* 电子的

clockwork /'klɒkwɜ:k/ *n.* 钟表机构, 发条装置

doll /dɒl/ *n.* 玩偶, 玩具娃娃

dip /dip/ *v.* 浸, 蘸, 把……放入又取出

automation /ɔ:tə'meɪʃən/ *n.* 自动, 自动化

obstacle /'ɒbstəkl/ *n.* 障碍(物), 妨碍

bump /bʌmp/ *v.* 碰, 撞, 冲撞

inkpot /'ɪŋkpɒt/ *n.* 墨水瓶

tea maker 沏茶器

kettle /'ketl/ *n.* (烧水用的)水壶

alarm /ə'lɑ:m/ *n.* 闹铃

fuel /fjuəl/ *n.* 燃料

match /mætʃ/ *n.* 火柴

lever /'li:və/ *n.* 杠杆

tip /tip/ *v.* 使倾斜, 倒出

Notes

1. A robot is a machine which can think for itself.

机器人是一种能思维的机器。

which can think... 是定语从句, 修饰 machine。关系代词

which 在从句中作主语。例如:

Did you see the letter which came today?

(你看见今天来的那封信了吗?)

She will work in a factory which makes toys for children.

(她将在一家玩具厂工作。)

2. Instructions are built in before the robot can do its work.

要先设置命令, 而后机器人才能工作。

- (1) are built in 是被动语态的一般现在时。被动语态由“be + 过去分词”构成。被动语态的时态变化只改变 be 的形式, 过去分词部分不变。例如:

Now English is taught in all the middle schools in our country.

(现在我们国家所有中学里都教英语。)

Electrical energy is changed into mechanical energy by an electric motor.

(电能通过电动机变成机械能。)

- (2) build in 设置, 嵌入。如:

to build in command

(设置指令)

These cupboards are built in.

(这些壁橱砌在墙里。)

3. And some robots have parts like those of the human body.

有些机器人有着和人体一样的部位。

those 指 parts, 即 ... have parts like the parts of the human body.

those 常用来代替前面已提到过的复数名词, 以避免重复。例如:

These bikes are better than those made in your factory.

(这些自行车比你们厂生产的好。)

There are two types of lenses, those thicker in the middle and those thinner in the middle.

(透镜有两类: 一类中部较厚, 另一类中部较薄。)

4. But they can only do the jobs they are built for.

然而它们只能做一些制造它们时所设计的专项工作。

they are built for 是定语从句, 修饰 jobs。从句中省去关系代词 which。关系代词 which 作介词宾语时, 介词可以放在关系代词之前, 也可放在定语从句中的动词之后。如介词放在 which 前, 则 which 不可省, 如介词放在定语从句的动词之后, 则 which 可以省去。例如:

This is the city in which we lived last year.

(这是我们去年居住的那座城市。)

This is the town (which) we lived in last year.

(这是我们去年居住的那个小镇。)

5. More than 200 years ago a Swiss clockmaker made a life-size doll.

两百多年前,一位瑞士钟表制造商做了一个与真人一样大小的玩具娃娃。

life-size (或 life-sized)是由两个名词合成的形容词,这类合成词中的后一个名词有时也可以 + -ed。例如:

iron-willed (意志坚决的) copper-cornered (镶铜角的)

6. Inside the doll was a mass of rods, wires and wheels.

玩具娃娃的里面是一堆铁棒、金属丝和齿轮。

此句为倒装句。正常语序为 A mass of rods, wires and wheels was inside the doll. 为了强调表语或状语,英语中常常将它们置于句首,主谓倒装。例如:

Behind the farmhouse was a rice field.

(农舍后面是一片稻田。)

In Table 1 are listed the data obtained.

(表 1 中列出了已得到的数据。)

Outside the classroom stood a boy.

(教室的外面站着一个男孩。)

7. If an obstacle is in the car's way, the car bumps into it.

如果有障碍物挡道,汽车就会撞上它。

(1) in the way (of) 或 in one's way 碍事,妨碍。例如:

That chair is in the way, move it please.

(那把椅子挡了路,请把它搬开。)

You mustn't play near the house today. You will get in the way of the workmen.

(你今天不能在房子附近玩耍,你会妨碍工人们工作。)

(2) bump into 碰撞, 撞击, 偶然碰到。例如:

The car bumped into the tree.

(汽车撞到树上了。)

Ed was surprised to bump into John at the football game.

(爱德在足球赛上惊喜地碰到了约翰。)

8. If the doll's inkpot is empty, the doll still dips the pen in and goes on writing without ink.

如果娃娃的墨水瓶已干, 它仍然把钢笔往里面蘸, 没有墨水也还照样写下去。

go on doing sth. 继续(干某事), 连续不断地(干某事)。例如:

He went on talking even though no one was listening.

(虽然没人听, 他还是继续讲。)

Water goes on running along the channels to the fields.

(水顺着沟渠流到田里。)

9. The tea maker knows when its kettle is ready and doesn't go on working when something goes wrong.

沏茶器知道什么时候水已烧开, 同时也知道如果出现问题, 茶壶就会停止工作。

go wrong 坏了, 不灵了, 出问题了。例如:

Our television kept going wrong so we bought a new one.

(我们的电视机老出毛病, 所以我们买了台新的。)

Something must have gone wrong with the experiment.

(试验肯定出了问题。)

WORD STUDY

think *vt & vi.*

1. 想, 思维, 思考

Can animals think?

Think hard before you answer the question.

I have thought over the question quite carefully.

2. 认为

I think he's wrong, don't you?

I don't think your answer is correct.

program *n.*

1. 程序

The program of an airline computer reserves seats for the different flights.

2. 节目, 日程

What's your favorite television program?

This was his program for a week.

program *v.* 计划, 安排, 为……编程序

The central heating system is programmed to start working at six o'clock each morning.

Please program the computer to give me more information.

build *v.* 建筑, 建造

That house is built of bricks.

They're building houses in that area now.

Hard work builds character.

build up 增进, 加强

He tries to build up his strength.

The clouds are building up.

She gradually built up a good business.

brain *n.* 脑, 头脑, 智力

I have got that song on the brain.

He's nice, but he doesn't have much of a brain.

make v.

1. 做, 制做

I'm making a cake.

The children are making a lot of noise.

She is going to make a skirt out of this material.

2. 使得, 使成为

Overeating made him ill.

They want to make her their leader.

He made himself heard across the room.

3. 迫使, 致使

How do you make this machine work?

She was made to wait for over an hour.

be made of 由……制成

This is a bag made of leather.

The table is made of wood.

SCREEN ENGLISH

Current date is...

当前日期是……

Enter new date

请键入新日期。

Non-system disk or disk error

Replace and strike any key when ready

非系统盘或软盘出错, 换上系统盘后再按任意键。

COM port does not exist

COM 端口不存在。

Insert SOURCE diskette in Drive...

将源盘插入驱动器……。

Insert TARGET diskette in drive...

将目标盘插入驱动器……。

Not ready reading Drive...

Abort, Retry, Fail?

读……盘时发现它未准备好。

中止(A), 重试(R), 放弃(F)?

EXERCISES

I. 根据课文判断正误

1. A robot that has been programed can think for itself.
2. A robot can't do its work without built-in instructions.
3. All the robots have parts like those of the human body.
4. A robot with arms and legs can do whatever it is asked to.
5. The cleverly made doll isn't a real robot though it looks like a robot.
6. The car bumps into the obstacle in its way, because it doesn't know how to avoid it.
7. A toy car works by clockwork.
8. The doll goes on writing without ink because it can't find the inkpot.
9. The bell rings if the kettle tips up.