“北京市人才强教深化计划——创新人才”项目

英语听力速记实训系列

计算机英语听力速记实训教程

ENGLISH NOTE-TAKING COURSE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

老青
江洁 主编
谢金艳

内附光盘

世界知识出版社

“北京市人才强教深化计划——创新人才”项目

计算机英语听力速记实训教程

ENGLISH NOTE-TAKING COURSE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

老　青　江　洁　谢金艳　主编

世界知识出版社

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

计算机英语听力速记实训教程／老青，江洁，谢金艳主编. —北京：世界知识出版社，2011.5

（英语听力速记实训系列）

ISBN 978-7-5012-4058-6

Ⅰ.①计… Ⅱ.①老…②江…③谢… Ⅲ.①计算机—英语—听说教学—高等职业教育—教材 ②计算机—英语—词汇—高等职业教育—教材 Ⅳ.①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字（2011）第 050493 号

书　　名：计算机英语听力速记实训教程

Jisuanji Yingyu Tingli Suji Shixun Jiaocheng

责任编辑　柏　英

特约编辑　王振兴

责任出版　刘　喆

出版发行　世界知识出版社

社　　址　北京市东城区干面胡同 51 号（100010）

投稿信箱　guojiwenti@yahoo.com.cn

印　　刷　北京景山教育印刷厂

开本印张　787×1092 毫米　1/16　11 1/4 印张

字　　数　302 千

版次印次　2011 年 5 月第一版　2011 年 5 月第一次印刷

书　　号　ISBN 978-7-5012-4058-6

光 盘 号　ISBN 978 7-900159-55-7/G·30

定　　价　29.00 元

编委会

——计算机英语听力速记实训教程——

前　言

《计算机英语听力速记实训教程》（含软件光盘，以下简称《教程》）是2009年“北京市人才强教深化计划——创新人才”项目（编号PXM2009_014208_071211，主持人：老青）的成果之一，也是2007年北京市级精品课程“英语速记”项目［京教函〔2007〕427号，“北京市教育委员会关于公布2007年度北京高等学校市级精品课程名单的通知”］的延伸，即分专业系列实训课程教材之一。本《教程》由十个单元组成，具体内容和特点为：

1. 注重听→写（录/记）技能的训练。《教程》听力实训从词句的直接快速听写开始，如第1～10单元PART ONE的WORD DICTATION（计算机基础术语机械性听写）、PART TWO的SPOT DICTATION中的WORD STRESS（计算机术语在句中的听写）和WORD RECOGNITION（句子中计算机相关知识、语言知识如词义、词性、词形、搭配等辨析性听写）。在此基础上，《教程》拓展实训者从听英语到记英语的比较初级速记能力，即从词句的意义快速记录入门，如第1～10单元PART THREE的COMPOUND DICTATION（计算机专业知识和英语知识结合），完成段中的释义性听写与关键词、摘要归纳的速记。

2. 注重单一技能到综合与拓展性技能的实训。第1～10单元PART FOUR的COMPREHENSIVE DICTATION（英汉双语理解与释义性听写）中的LISTEN + PARAPHRASE（意义记录）、LISTEN + INTERPRETATION（翻译记录）等训练内容。此外，《教程》也为实训者设计了从手写英语到机打英语的立体式全真模拟交互训练体系（参见软件光盘及使用说明）。

3. 《教程》共10个单元。基本涵盖的内容有：计算机发展历程、构造、操作系统、计算机语言与编程、办公自动化、数据库、多媒体与多媒体技术、网络、互联网及网络安全等。教程内容设计循序渐进、点面结合、深浅有致。在强化英语听力训练的同时，帮助训练者了解并掌握计算机专业的相关知识，有助于计算机专业英语的普及与应用。

4. 每个单元后的DID YOU KNOW（中文版小知识介绍）和LANGUAGE NOTES（语言点注释）、单元分类词汇表（包括词句段以外的拓展性词语）和相关附录内容，是为方便实训者及广大英语爱好者学习，增加了教程知识性与趣味性。

5. 《教程》（含软件光盘）将技能模块拆解重构，各单元均包含了“听写→听记→听释→听译→听打”实训环节，可以作为高等职业院校英语听力课实训教材或计算机专业技能强化训练匹配教材。

6. 实训教学课时分配的建议

总 学 时：36（每教学周3学时）　课程导学：3学时　课程测试：3学时

单元教学：30学时（平均每单元3学时，其中教师示范引导1学时，学生实际操练2学时）

《教程》（含软件光盘）的编写先后得到了中国社会科学院研究生院、中华女子学院、北京市东城区信息办、北京科技大学、北京科技职业学院、北京青年政治学院电子政务研究所等单位的大力支持与帮助，在此向上述单位表示感谢！

由于编者水平有限，教程中难免有各种错误，敬请专家、读者批评指正。

编　者

2011年2月于北京

CATALOGUE

TRAINING PROGRAMS

Unit One Development of Computer

Part One Word Dictation

Activity 1

Group 1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 2

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 3

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 4

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 5

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Activity 2

Group 1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 2

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part Two Word Stress and Spot Dictation

Activity 1

Word Stress: Listen and fill in each blank with the exact word or phrase you hear.

1. A computer is a tool for manipulating and _____ information.
2. Today, computers leave virtually no aspect of life or work _____.
3. The numbers, letters and _____ input to a computer are called data.
4. The output, intended for use and interpretation by people, is called _____.
5. The reason why a computer can work at rather high speed is very simple: it is an _____ machine.
6. Computers' _____ are limited by minds of human beings.
7. It was during this period that _____ languages were developed.
8. In the second generation of computers, _____ replaced vacuum tube.
9. The computers became even smaller, while their _____ capacities became larger.
10. Today, there are more _____ on Earth than there are people.

Activity 2

Word Recognition: Listen and choose the appropriate word to fill in each blank.

1. There are many different kinds of computers, ranging in size from _____ calculators to large and complex computing systems filling several rooms or entire buildings. (hand-held / hand-hold / hand-holding)
2. Inside the computer, there is a _____ network of electronic circuits that control switches or levels. (complicate / complicated / complication)
3. The first commercial computer became _____ in the early 1950s. (avoidable / audible / available)
4. Significant innovations, spurred by intense _____, have resulted in enormous increases in computer performance. (corporation / completion / competition)
5. The principal software development during the third computer generation was the increased sophistication of _____ system. (operation / operating / operated)
6. Most software is purchased, today, instead of developed from _____. (catch / stretch / scratch)
7. Special-purpose computers are _____ to only one function: controlling the machines in which they are embedded. (dedicated / dedicating / dictated)
8. Other computers that you might be _____ of have such brand names as IBM, Macintosh, or Compaq. (ware / wear / aware)
9. Much larger and far more expensive computers, called _____, are designed to process large amounts of data. (major frame / main fame / main-frame)
10. Displays _____ in terms of capacity as well. (wary / vary / very)

Part Three Compound Dictation

Activity 1

Retelling Dictation*: *Listen and complete the passage with the words or phrases according to what you've heard from the speaker.

Microminiaturization is an ongoing trend in computer development which refers to the effort to _____ more circuit element into smaller _____. In order to speed up circuitry functions, researchers employ _____, the phenomenon of decreased electrical resistance observed in certain materials at very low temperatures. The feature of the "fifth-generation" computer is that it can solve complex problems in _____ ways, which is also the ideal goal of computer development called _____.

Activity 2

Summary*: *Listen and sum up the passage with the words or phrases according to what you've heard from the speaker.

The general characteristics of modern computer include that the machine is electronic, that it has a _____, and that it is _____. We can not call Z3 a modern computer because it had a _____. The modern computer era began with the appearance of the ENIAC. From then on, computers became useful _____ tools. Moreover, the _____ in computers' speed, size and cost have been made continuously.

Part Four Comprehensive Dictation

Activity 1

Listen, write down 5 expressions in English, and then match them with the Chinese numbered 1 – 10.

A.	1. (　) 内存
	2. (　) 光学计算机
B.	3. (　) 真空管
	4. (　) 辅助存储器
C.	5. (　) 虚拟内存
	6. (　) 处理器
D.	7. (　) 晶体管
	8. (　) 机器语言
E.	9. (　) 操作系统
	10. (　) 批处理系统

Activity 2

Listen and write down each sentence in English, and then choose the Chinese from A – C that matches in meaning to what you've heard.

1. _____.

A) 现在，人们越来越多地依靠计算机来解决各种问题。

B) 现在，人们更多地依靠计算机来计算出各种各样的问题。

C) 将来，越来越多的人们计算时使用计算机。

2. _____.

A) 数据库服务和计算机网络带来各种各样的信息源。

B) 数据库服务和计算机网络使各种各样的信息源可供使用。

C) 信息源使得数据库和计算机网络服务可以提供给人们。

3. _____.

A) 从那时开始，计算机发展了四代或四个阶段，前一个比后一个都更加小，更加便宜。

B) 从那时起，计算机经历了四次发展或四个阶段，每一个阶段都比前一个阶段要更小一些，而且更便宜。

C) 从那时起，计算机经历了四个发展时代或阶段，每一代与上一代相比，都具备体积更小、费用更低的特点。

4. _____.

A) 一般说来，大的处理系统需要更快的处理速度，更强的储存能力和更高的费用。

B) 一般说来，系统越大，其处理速度越快、存储能力越强、费用越高。

C) 一般的系统都很大，其处理速度更快，存储能力更强也更加昂贵。

5. _____.

A) 你可能会发现用过计算机后能说不同的语言。

B) 你可能注意到，熟练的计算机使用者会用一些不同语言的计算机。

C) 你可能已经注意到，有经验的计算机使用者经常会说出一些你不懂的话。

NOTES

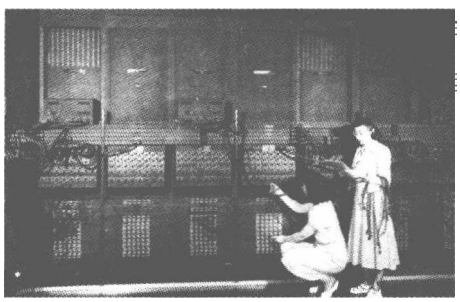
Did You Know?

计算机之父

1954 年电子计算机的诞生，是人类智力解放道路上的重要里程碑，西方的经济学家称之为现代新产业革命的一个标志。美籍匈牙利数学家冯·诺依曼被称为“计算机之父”。现在使用的计算机，其基本工作原理是存储程序和程序控制，它是由世界著名数学家冯·诺依曼在 1945 年著名的“101 页报告”（EDNAC）中提出的。

第一台计算机

一般认为 ENIAC 机是世界第一台电子计算机，它由美国科学家研制，于 1946 年 2 月 14 日在费城开始运行。ENIAC 机证明电子真空技术可以大大地提高计算技术，不过，ENIAC 机本身存在两大缺点：（1）采用机械存储器；（2）用布线接板进行控制。



Language Notes

1. manipulate：操作
   A computer is an electronic device that can receive a set of instructions, or program, and then carry out this program by performing calculations on numerical data or by manipulating other forms of information.
2. transaction：处理，办理
3. Database services and computer networks make available a great variety of information sources. 这句话由于宾语较长，所以将宾语的补语（available）放在了宾语的前面。
4. ENIAC：电子数字积分计算机
5. merit the description “creative”：用“创造性”这个词来形容名副其实
6. artificial intelligence（the branch of computer science that imitates the functions of human brain）：人工智能
7. microminiaturization：超小型化，词前缀 micro 是指 extremely small。

8. superconductivity：超导性
9. memory：内存
   This computer has a 256M memory.
10. optical computer：光学计算机
11. vacuum tube：真空管
12. auxiliary storage：辅助存储器
13. virtual memory：虚拟内存
14. processor：处理器
15. transistor：晶体管
16. machine language：机器语言
17. operating system：操作系统
18. batch system：批处理系统

Unit Two Computer Architecture

Part One Word Dictation

Activity 1

Group 1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 2

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 3

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 4

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 5

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Activity 2

Group 1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Group 2

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part Two Word Stress and Spot Dictation

Activity 1

Word Stress*: *Listen and fill in each blank with the exact word or phrase you hear.

1. The model of the typical modern _____ computer is often called the von Neumann computer.
2. In the early 1950s, the respectable German John von Neumann proposed the concept of a stored _____ computer.
3. Most computers nowadays are _____, which means they are controlled by a clock.
4. In every computer, the _____ is always of great importance.
5. The PC has totally changed our means of _____.
6. The PC was from the start standardized and had an open _____.
7. The PC consists of a central unit and various _____.
8. The microprocessor or CPU is the heart of any computer device and the single most important _____ in the computer.
9. Modern processors contain millions of transistors which are etched onto a tiny square silicon called a _____, which is about the width of a standard thumb.
10. When we talk about main memory, we mean _____ memory that is internal to the computer.

Activity 2

Word Recognition*: *Listen and choose the appropriate word to fill in each blank.

1. The computer is a box, which contains most the working _____. It is connected with cables to the peripherals. (electronical / electricity / electronics)
2. John von Neuman broke computer hardware down into five _____ parts. (prime / primary / preliminary)
3. The ROM chips contain instructions, which are _____ for that particular motherboard. (special / specify / specific)
4. The CPU performs the system's _____ and processing. (calculating / calculation / calculate)
5. As high level language started to become popular, so computer architects attempted to make the machine's capabilities match _____ used by programmers. (constructors / constructions / constructs)
6. The central processing unit is the part of a computer that _____ and carries out the instructions contained in the software. (interrupts / interpreted / interprets)
7. Only registers can be directly indexed for input or output of an instruction, as defined by the instruction set more properly, these are called the _____ registers". (architecture / architect / architected)
8. Each byte in memory is given a unique _____ integer address, which may be considered its "name". (inside / outside / unsigned)

9. DRAM technology has _____ over the last ten years, yielding different kinds of DRAM. (involved / involve / evolved)
10. The _____ to the current DDR memory is expected to improve system performance by offering faster throughputs, and lower power consumption. (success / successor / successive)

Part Three Compound Dictation

Activity 1

Retelling Dictation*: *Listen and complete the passage with the words or phrases according to what you've heard from the speaker.

The function of modem is to convert between _____ and _____ signals. Computers use digital signals, which are made up of _____, usually represented by a series of 1's and 0's. Sound wave, as one kind of analog signals, varies _____. Computers are enables to communicate with each other across telephone lines by modems. A modem converts the digital signals of the sending computer to analog signals that can be _____ through telephone lines. When the signal reaches its destination, another modem reconstructs the original digital signal, which is processed by the receiving computer.

Activity 2

Summary*: *Listen and sum up the passage with the words or phrases according to what you've heard from the speaker.

The development of technology and great _____ has led to DVD. Film industry prefers to replace analog video tapes by digital disks because they have a higher _____, are cheaper to manufacture, last longer, take up less shelf space in video stores and do not have to be _____. The consumer electronics companies love digital disks because they want to provide a new _____ product. Furthermore, the computer companies would like to add _____ features to their software.

Part Four Comprehensive Dictation

Activity 1

Listen, write down 5 expressions in English, and then match them with the Chinese numbered 1 –10.