



21世纪高职高专规划教材  
计算机基础教育系列

# 计算机专业英语

## (第2版)

盛时竹 楚永娟 丁秀芹 隋菱歌 编著



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## 内 容 简 介

本书是为高等职业教育计算机专业英语课程编写的教材。选材内容覆盖了硬件、软件、数据库、网络等计算机专业的主要分支领域,以及云计算、物联网、移动互联、量子通信、网上社区等前沿技术与应用。全书包括精读和泛读两部分。精读部分有12个单元,每个单元由导读(Guided Reading)、语言学习(Language Work)和动手做(Hands-on Practice)三大部分组成,通过语法结构、翻译技巧等板块系统讲解实用英语知识;各单元均配有大量练习题。泛读部分精选10篇文章,每篇文章后面有8道判断题,用于检验阅读效果。书后附有各部分练习的答案和参考译文,便于读者自学。

本书具有新颖、简明、实用和可操作性强的特点,可作为相关课程的教材,也可供从事计算机专业工作或以计算机为办公工具的人员学习参考。

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《计算机专业英语》第一版是“普通高等教育‘十五’国家级规划教材”，供高等学校计算机专业英语教学使用，也适合从事计算机专业工作或以计算机为办公工具的人员学习参考。

本教材从培养高级应用型人才的目标出发，着力培养读者实际应用英语的能力。通过读懂本书，使通晓计算机技术的读者熟练掌握计算机英语词汇、语言结构，能阅读、翻译计算机英文资料，顺利进行网上业务交流；使具有相应英语知识、从事其他专业工作的读者明了计算机科学原理，学会上机操作。因此，本书不仅是一本语言表达规范的英语教科书，还是一部介绍先进计算机科学知识及新技术应用的指导手册。

全书包括精读和泛读两部分。精读部分有 12 个单元，每个单元由导读(Guided Reading)、语言学习(Language Work)和动手操练(Hands-on Practice)三大部分组成。每个单元有两篇文章：一篇为专业知识性读物，另一篇为专项技术操作说明。词语包括专有名称、计算机和相关学科专业术语以及文章中出现的生词、短语。难点注释分析课文中的疑难句式，讲清语言结构。通过各种句式翻译，向读者介绍英汉翻译技巧。口语操练部分侧重于信息转换和表达训练。泛读部分精选 10 篇文章，每篇文章后面有 8 道判断题，用于检验阅读效果。书中设计了大量具有针对性的练习题，包括阅读理解、构词法、词语用法、语言结构、英汉互译、表达、实际操作等十余种题型，帮助读者有效巩固学习内容，提升应用能力。书后附有参考译文和练习答案，便于读者自行检验学习效果。

本教材具有简明、实用和可操作性强的特点。选材全面，将知识性、前沿性和可读性有机结合，内容覆盖硬件、软件、数据库、网络等计算机专业的主要分支领域，以及云计算、物联网、移动互联、量子通信、网上社区等前沿技术与应用；强调读者读懂专项作业内容、了解专项作业程序、实践专项作业操作过程；遵循“learning by doing”的语言学习规律，使读者学一项，用一项，会一项，实践一个完整的认知过程。

本书由盛时竹、楚永娟、丁秀芹、隋菱歌编著。长春金融高等专科学校教授隋菱歌博士承担了本书的选材工作(包括精、泛读，动手做说明等)，对专业术语进行了认真的斟酌和推敲，为每个单元配设了图表，并带领长春金融高等专科学校计算机专业讲师戚爽硕士和英语专业杨丁懿老师翻译了全部选文；长春工程学院楚永娟副教授编写了“精读”第 1、7、8、9、10、11、12 单元，“泛读”第 6、7、8、9、10 选篇；东北大学秦皇岛分校丁秀芹教授编写了“精读”第

2、3、4、5、6 单元,“泛读”第 1、2、3、4、5 选篇。长春金融高等专科学校盛时竹教授设计了单元编写模式,改编了部分篇章,并负责全书的统稿,同时对每个单元的译文、注释、语法结构讲解、翻译技巧说明和练习进行了修改和审校。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不足之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2014 年 4 月

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# Unit 1

## The Development of Computer Technology

### I. Guided Reading

#### Pre-reading Activities

**1. Try to fill the missing words. The first letter of each is given to help you.**

The first electronic c \_\_\_\_\_ were built in the 1940s. By the early 1970s, they were in common use in large b \_\_\_\_\_, g \_\_\_\_\_ and the m \_\_\_\_\_. The largest computers were called m \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Name each of the following figures.**



Figure 1: \_\_\_\_\_

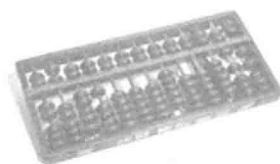


Figure 2: \_\_\_\_\_



Figure 3: \_\_\_\_\_

#### New Words

apprentice *n.* 学徒, 徒弟

arithmetical *a.* 算术的

manual *a.* 手工的, 用手操作的; 靠人工的

abacus *n.* 算盘

consume *v.* 消耗; 消费

calculation *n.* 计算; 推断; 预测; 估计

colossus *n.* 巨大的人(物), 伟人; 极重要的事物

multiplication *n.* 乘法, 乘法运算; 增加, 增多

figure *n.* 数字, 数字符号(即 0~9), 位数; 画像, 模型; 图形, 图表

numerical *a.* 数字的, 数值的; 用数字表示的

integrator *n.* 积分器

calculator *n.* 计算器

vacuum *n.* 真空

relay *n.* 继电器; 中继站; 转播

register *n.* 寄存器; 记录册

crystal *n.* 水晶, 水晶玻璃

- diode *n.* 二极管  
 capacitor *n.* 电容器  
 house *v.* 给……提供住房;收藏,存放  
 drawback *n.* 缺点,毛病;不利因素  
 stride *n.* 进步,大步,阔步;*v.* 迈大步走  
 component *n.* 构件,元件  
 semiconductor *n.* 半导体  
 chip *n.* 芯片  
 transistor *n.* 晶体管,晶体管收音机  
 miniaturize *v.* 使微型化,使小型化  
 circuit *n.* 电路,线路  
 mainframe *n.* 主机  
 microprocessor *n.* 微处理器,微处理机  
 hurdle *n.* 困难,障碍  
 simplify *v.* 简化  
 version *n.* 版本,改编本;描述;复制件  
 drop-out *n.* 辍学者  
 graphics *n.* (尤指计算机程序中的)图, 图表  
 interface *n.* 接口,界面  
 application *n.* 申请(书);用途;实际应用  
 spreadsheet *n.* 电子表格
- novice *n.* 初学者,新手  
 fledgling *a.* 刚刚起步的;新形成的;*n.* 学飞的小鸟  
 unprecedented *a.* 前所未有的  
 unbroken *a.* 未破损的;未中断的,持续的  
 string *n.* 线;一连串,一系列  
 underscore *v.* 强调;*n.* 下划线(字符)  
 expansion *n.* 扩大,增加;(公司或企业)扩张,扩充  
 automate *v.* 自动化  
 share *n.* 份额;一份;*v.* 共有,共用;均摊  
 dub *v.* (一般用被动态)把……诙谐地称为;给……起绰号  
 prestige *n.* 声望  
 fad *n.* 时尚,风尚;流行一时的狂热  
 retrieve *v.* 检索  
 legitimate *a.* 合法的  
 emerge *v.* 出现,显露;兴起  
 intriguing *a.* 令人感兴趣的;出人意料的  
 fascinating *a.* 有极大吸引力的;迷人的;引人入胜的

## Useful Phrases

- |                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| make great/rapid strides | 取得很大进展/进步 |
| in the form of           | 以……形式     |
| at the rate of           | 以……速度/比率  |
| in no time               | 很快        |
| be accustomed to         | 习惯于       |
| a matter of              | 大约        |
| all levels of            | 各行各业的     |
| CD-based software        | 光盘软件      |
| cope with                | 处理,应付     |

## Reading Passage

### The Development of Computer Technology

Whatever you are, a scientist or an apprentice, a farmer or a successful scholar; and whether you are diligent or lazy, old or young, in the modern work, study and life, you



always need your honest friends — computers.

In the life of humanity, arithmetical operations have been more important. So, man gradually invented such manual computing devices as sand tables, abacus and napier bones for performing different calculations. But those devices consumed a large amount of times and were unable to handle large numbers in calculations.

With the invention of the computer, mankind made a big step forward.

In 1943, a British mathematician, Alan Mathison Turing developed the first pure electronic digital programmable computer that was known as Colossus. It could perform only some specific functions. In 1944, Howard Aiken, a professor of Harvard University, designed MARK I, and built by IBM, which could perform the multiplication of two numbers of twenty figures in 6 seconds. In the year 1946, at the Moore School of Engineering of the University of Pennsylvania, Doc. John Mauchly created and their team developed ENIAC (the Electronic Numerical Integrator And Calculator). ENIAC is considered to have been the first truly electronic computer in the world. It remained in operation until 1955. This machine included 17468 vacuum tubes, 1500 relays, 70000 registers, 7200 crystal diodes and 10000 capacitors. They were housed in a large room, and required special electrical cabling and air conditioning. Although it could operate at 1000 times more speed than that of MARK I, it was too noisy and large in size.

Because of the drawbacks of the early machines, engineers and technicians never stopped going to develop new products.

In the late 1960s, engineers made great strides in reducing the size of electronic components. They developed the semiconductor chip, which was about the size of a fingernail and could contain hundreds of transistors. The semiconductor chips enabled engineers to miniaturize the circuits contained in all electronic devices. Most importantly, it produced a new generation of mainframes and minicomputers with increased capabilities, greater speed, and smaller size.

In the early 1970s, semiconductor technology progressed to the point where the circuits for the “brain” of a computer (the Central Processing Unit or CPU) could be manufactured on a single semiconductor chip. These miniaturized computers were called microprocessors, and were manufactured by corporations such as Intel and Motorola.

In order for microcomputers to become problem-solving tools, a number of hurdles needed to be overcome. The first was to simplify the program for the machines. One step in this direction was taken by a young Harvard drop-out named Bill Gates, who wrote a version of the programming language BASIC for one of the earliest microcomputers. Basic had been introduced at Dartmouth College in the mid-1960s by John Kemeny and Kenneth Kurtz. Thus it was a popular programming language on mainframe computers. In 1975, Gates founded a computer company called Microsoft, which has become one of the major producers of software for microcomputers. Once, in his Speech to Tsinghua University, Gates said “We spent a lot of our time writing software. I believe software is the key

element that really unlocks the power of all this technology and the idea of making it easy to find information, easy to create information, easy to communicate with other people. " Over the next few years, Microsoft did a lot of research and developed Windows NT, the graphics interface, the application, CD-based software, and building the Internet into the software.... So many application packages began to appear around 1980. The first generation programs for word processing, data management, spreadsheets, and communication allowed novice users to experience the power of microcomputing.

In 1977, Stephen Jobs and Stephen Wozniak, two microcomputer enthusiasts, working in a garage, designed their own microcomputer. This was named the Apple. And their fledgling business was to become the Apple Computer Corporation. Business grew at an unprecedented rate. In no time, Apple was selling hundreds and then thousands of machines per month. A nearly unbroken string of successful products like iPod, iPhone, and iPad, produced by Apple, changed the PC, electronics and digital-media industries. In January 2007, Apple dropped "COMPUTER" in its name to underscore its expansion beyond PCs; and Jobs officially changed the name of the company to APPLE Inc. on Jan. 9, the same year.

One reason behind Apple's success was the availability of a number of useful application programs. The most important of these was spreadsheet VISICALS, which allowed accountants and financial planners to automate many of the calculations that they were accustomed to doing on adding machines, or with pencil and paper. Hours of calculations were thus completed in a matter of seconds. Such raw power did much to convince people that microcomputers were real problem-solving tools, not toys.

At about the same time, as the introduction of the Apple II, a number of the microcomputer appeared on the market. One of the most popular was Tandy Corporation's TRS-80. Apple and Tandy were the two largest manufacturers, each with about a 25 percent share of the market. Since then, companies worldwide have come to recognize the computer technology's commercial potential and have entered the market.

In 1981, International Business Machines (IBM), the largest computer company in the world, introduced its own microcomputer, dubbed the "IBM PC". The fact that IBM, a company of such corporate prestige, would enter this market convinced businesses that the microcomputer was more than a passing fad. Within a short time, the microprocessor was recognized as a productivity tool to be used by workers at all levels to process, store, retrieve, and analyze information. Almost every business could find a legitimate place for the microcomputer. People even use computers to run their homes: controlling the heating, air conditioning and cooking systems and cope with the housework.

Today, the new computer products are emerging in an endless stream, such as notebook computer, iMac, iBook, iTune, mobile phone.... The development of computer technology is bringing about new changes with each passing day, such as Computing Clouds, Facebook, Internet of things, Mobile Internet....

Now, we can search for everything on-line, we can order pizza on-line, we can make friends on-line. Is there anything that we cannot do through the Internet?

What will the future of information technology be?

“Beyond Calculation”. The future is always intriguing and fascinating, I think.

### Notes to the Passage

1. Napier bones, 纳皮尔算筹。1617 年英国数学家约翰·纳皮尔 (John Napier) 发明的 Napier 乘除器。
2. I believe software is the key element that really unlocks the power of all this technology and the idea of making it easy to find information, easy to create information, easy to communicate with other people.  
I believe 分别是主句的主语和谓语。software is... 又分别是宾语从句中的主、谓语; 从句中的表语 the key element 后, 由 that 引导定语从句修饰 element。关系代词 that 是定语从句的主语, 谓语 unlocks 有两个宾语 the power、the idea。介词短语 of making it easy to... 是 idea 的后置定语; it 充当动名词 making 的形式宾语, 分别代替后面的不定式短语 to find information、to create information、to communicate with other people。
3. A nearly unbroken string of successful products like iPod, iPhone, and iPad, produced by Apple, changed the PC, electronics and digital-media industries.  
这是一个简单句。主语是 products, 谓语是 changed。
4. The most important of these was spreadsheet VISICALS, which allowed accountants and financial planners to automate many of the calculations that they were accustomed to doing on adding machines, or with pencil and paper.  
which 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰 VISICALS。在这个非限制性定语从句中, 还有一个由 that 引导的限制性定语从句, 修饰 many of the calculations。
5. The fact that IBM, a company of such corporate prestige, would enter this market convinced businesses that the microcomputer was more than a passing fad.  
主句的主语是 the fact, 主句的谓语是 convinced, 其后带有复合宾语 businesses that the microcomputer was... 同位语从句中的主语是 IBM, 谓语是 would enter...; a company of such corporate prestige 充当 IBM 的同位语。
6. “Beyond Calculation”, 书名。1997 年, ACM (the Association for Computing Machinery), (美国计算机协会) 成立 50 周年庆典, 邀请几位计算机学科方面的专家撰写文章, 预测 50 年后计算机技术发展前景。这些文章结集成册, 名为 “Beyond Calculation”。

### Check Your Comprehension

#### 1. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What were the largest computers like ENIAC called?
- 2) What did engineers develop in the late 1960s and early 1970s?
- 3) What was the significance of the appearance of the semiconductor chip?

- 4) What strides did the engineers make in semiconductor technology in the early 1970s?
- 5) Who wrote a version of the programming language BASIC?
- 6) Who designed and developed the Apple?
- 7) Why was Apple so successful?
- 8) When did many applications packages begin to appear?
- 9) What were the first generation programs?
- 10) When did IBM introduce its own microcomputer IBM PC?

**2. Complete the following note-taking with the information mentioned in the passage.**

- 1) The semiconductor chip developed in the late 1960s and early 1970s was about the size of a \_\_\_\_\_ and could contain hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_. The semiconductor chips enabled engineers to miniaturize the \_\_\_\_\_ contained in all electronic devices. Most importantly, it produced a new generation of \_\_\_\_\_ and minicomputers with \_\_\_\_\_ capability, \_\_\_\_\_ speed, and \_\_\_\_\_ size.
- 2) In the early 1970s, semiconductor technology progressed so that the Central Processing Unit could be manufactured on a single \_\_\_\_\_. These miniaturized computers were called \_\_\_\_\_, and were manufactured by corporations as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Many applications packages began to appear around 1980. Among these are programs for \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, spreadsheets and \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Fill in each blank with a suitable term according to its official definition. Then, translate them into Chinese.**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_, to convert a process or equipment to automatic operations.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_, a large computer, in particular one to which other computers can be connected so that they can share facilities the main frame provides.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_, in data communications, a means of two-way communication between two data terminal installations.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_, a software package widely used by managers and accounts. It is a visually oriented program that aids in executing and understanding financial calculations. A spreadsheet consists of cells which are organized by row and column.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_, a common program written for a major application so that a user's specific problems of data or organization will not make the package less useful.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_, the process of transferring information in the various media from one point, person, or device to another.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_, to locate data in storage and read it so that it can be processed, printed, or displayed.
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_, a high-level programming language with a small repertoire of commands and a simple syntax widely used in microcomputers.

9) \_\_\_\_\_, in computer programming, a popular spreadsheet package.

**4. Recognize the following abbreviations by matching them with their corresponding full names.**

- |          |                                                       |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) BASIC | a. the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator |
| 2) ENIAC | b. Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code   |
| 3) CPU   | c. Personal Computer                                  |
| 4) PC    | d. the Central Processing Unit                        |
| 5) IBM   | e. International Business Machines                    |

**5. Match each of the following terms to its equivalent(s).**

- |                            |                                    |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) an apprentice           | a. calculator with programmability |
| 2) arithmetical operations | b. host processor                  |
| 3) register                | c. memory unit                     |
| 4) mainframe               | d. mathematical calculations       |
| 5) programmable computer   | e. a novice                        |

**6. Oral Activity.**

A: Professor Li, we know you're an expert on computer technology. Could you please tell our TV audience some information about the history of computers?

B: Okay. In 1930, the first analogue computer(模拟机) was built by an American named Vannevar Bush.

A: What about the second generation?

B: In 1960 the second generation of computers was developed. Compared to the first generation, they could perform work 10 times faster.

A: What was the reason?

B: Because transistors were used instead of vacuum tubes. And they were smaller, faster and more dependable.

A: Thanks for your information. Would you please further explain the third and fourth generations?

B: Yeah. The third generation appeared on the market in 1965. Their calculation speed was 1000 times as the first generation.

A: What's the difference between the second and the third generations?

B: The third generation was controlled by tiny integrated circuits, so they were smaller and more dependable.

A: Now, let's come to the fourth.

B: Because of the development of microminiaturization technology, the fourth generation of computers is 50 times faster than the third generation and can complete approximately 1,000,000 instructions per second.

A: As we know, the fifth generation of computers, that is, portable computers, has entered into our life such as business area.

B: Yes. The fifth-generation computer has replaced every computer we known.

A: Let's end our programs today. Thank you, Professor Li.

## II. Language Work

### Vocabulary

**Exercise 1** Form new words by adding one of the suffixes : -age, -(a)tion, -ist, -ity.  
Then give their Chinese meanings.

productive	_____	_____
capable	_____	_____
available	_____	_____
hobby	_____	_____
enthusiastic	_____	_____
simplify	_____	_____
automate	_____	_____
apply	_____	_____
calculate	_____	_____
introduce	_____	_____
pack	_____	_____
complex	_____	_____

**Exercise 2** Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

manufacture	a matter of	available	accustomed	make great strides
recognize	band	underscore	participate in	progress at the rate of

- 1) She has been working on the design of the drawing for \_\_\_\_\_ six hours.
- 2) Intel and Motorola \_\_\_\_\_ microprocessors.
- 3) I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ to associating with society people.
- 4) There were no tickets \_\_\_\_\_ for Friday's performance.
- 5) China has \_\_\_\_\_ in computer technology.
- 6) The word " \_\_\_\_\_ " is an underline character often used \_\_\_\_\_ a letter or a word; on nongraphics displays, generally used to indicate italic characters.
- 7) John is \_\_\_\_\_ as the best footballer in the school.
- 8) The output of computers manufactured in China increases \_\_\_\_\_ 20 percent yearly.
- 9) The construction of the new building is \_\_\_\_\_ according to schedule.
- 10) There is a rule that professionals cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the tournament.

## Structure

### 句子的成分

句子的成分包括主语(the Subject)、谓语(the Predicate)、宾语(the Object)、表语(the Predicative)、定语(the Attribute)、状语(the Adverbial)和同位语(the Appositive)等。

主语是句子中行为、动作、状态的主体,是施动者;被动句中的主语是受动者。名词、代词或起名词作用的词组、短语或句子可以充当句子的主语。谓语用于说明主语的动作,处于某种状态,或具有某种特征,由动词来充当谓语。主语和谓语是句子的主要成分。谓语在人称上必须和主语保持一致。宾语表示动作的承受者或动作产生的结果,分为直接宾语、间接宾语、复合宾语、同源宾语和保留宾语等。表语是说明主语的身份、特征或状态的,也称为主语补足语。定语修饰或限制名词、短语或句子,说明事物的属性、性质、特征或状态等。定语有前置定语和后置定语两种。状语是修饰动词、形容词或全句的句子成分。同位语是对句子某一成分(主语或宾语)作进一步解释说明,而与所说明的部分在语法上处于同等地位的词、短语或句子。

此外,还有与整个句子没有语法联系的独立成分。如对句子起补充说明作用的插入成分(Parenthesis),表示说话人情感的感叹词(Interjections),以及对他人的呼语(Direct Address)等。

**Exercise** Analyze the following sentences, and point out the function of the underlined parts in each sentence.

- 1) Laser is one of the most sensational developments in recent years.
- 2) The computers have already changed our lives since 1946.
- 3) Computers are wonderful machines.
- 4) The Backspace is near the top right side of keyboard.
- 5) Scientists have sent rockets into outer space.
- 6) Before quitting the program, you must save your work.
- 7) The computer must have an operating system—its main control program — or it just won't start.
- 8) In any event of freeze-ups, by pressing the Reset button, you are telling the computer to give up and start over.
- 9) Oh, what a fine computer!
- 10) Normally, when you see the term BIOS by itself, it refers to the PC's main BIOS.

## Translation

### 词义的选择

英语中的一个词可以分属几种词类;而同一个词在不同的语境中有不同的词义;同一个词和不同的词搭配会有不同的词义。所以,学习英语单词,必须注意它的概念意义和关联意义。翻译时,要根据词在特定句子中的作用,或根据不同的交际场合,或根据上下文行文,或根据与其他词的搭配等,选择适当的汉语(这里指汉语)对应词,才能准确地表达该词的意思。

义。如在“A computer system is made up of a number of different sub-component systems, which together allow the system to perform calculations and complicated tasks.”中,三次出现 system 一词,却表示三种不同的汉语意义:“a computer system”译作“计算机系统”;“a number of different sub-component systems”译作“元件”;“allow the system to perform”译作“计算机”。

system 在不同学科领域中的译法不同。例如,“system of equations”译作“(方程)组”;“system of notation”译作“(计数)法”;“the postal system”译作“(邮政)制度”;“Her system was harmed by living abroad.”中,system 译作“身体”;“You need some system in your life if you want to succeed.”中,system 译作“有条不紊”或“有条理”。

**Exercise 1 Translate the following sentences into Chinese, and pay more attention to the underlined parts.**

- 1) This allows you to change or modify a file or a program.
- 2) How much time did they allows us for making the preparations?
- 3) Computer systems allows you to perform such tasks as solving statistical problems, keeping your company's account books or playing a computer game.
- 4) We must allows that computers can reach solutions to problems in a fraction of time it takes men to do the job.
- 5) Also like the disk, memory devices usually hold one or more sets of instructions.
- 6) A storage device with 16k can hold 16,384 bytes, and one that holds 5 megabytes holds 5 million bytes.
- 7) You might want to hold the board just above the case motherboard plate and see which holes on the case line up with holes on the motherboard.
- 8) It is difficult to locate a company that doesn't use a microcomputer for some of its processing.
- 9) The Central Processing Unit and main memory are located in the small cabinet under the screen.
- 10) Devices in a computer system perform the same functions as human brain.
- 11) One should always perform what one promises.

**Exercise 2 Translate the following sentences into English.**

- 1) 他们研制了半导体芯片。这些芯片约指甲般大小,能容纳数百个晶体管,使得工程技术人员能够将所有电子装置含有的电路微型化。
- 2) 20 世纪 70 年代早期,半导体技术发展很快,计算机的中枢(即 CPU)能够缩小安装到一块半导体芯片上。
- 3) 为了使微机成为解决问题的工具,需要克服许多困难,编写出一系列效用高的应用程序。
- 4) 1980 年前后,开始出现许多应用软件包,第一代文字处理程序、数据管理程序、电子表格以及通信程序使得使用者初次领略到微机的功效。
- 5) 软件是真正能开发出电脑技术潜力,使其帮助人们更简便地查询信息、创造信息,促进人与人交流的关键因素。



6) 苹果公司几乎不间断地研制了像 iPod、iPhone 及 iPad 等一系列成功的产品,使个人电脑行业、电子工业、数字媒体行业发生了改变。

**Exercise 3 Translate the following passage into Chinese.**

First-generation computers of historic significance, such as UNIVAC (short for Universal Automatic Calculator), introduced in the early 1950s, were based on vacuum tubes. Second-generation computers, appearing in the early 1960s, were those in which transistors replaced vacuum tubes. Third-generation computers dating from the 1960s, were those in which integrated circuits replaced transistors. Fourth-generation computers, appearing in the mid-1970s, are those, such as microcomputers, in which large-scale integration (LSI) enable thousands of circuits to be incorporated on one chip. Fifth-generation computers are expected to combine very-large-scale integration (VLSI) with sophisticated approaches to computing, including artificial intelligence and true distributed processing.

### III. Hands-on Practice

#### *Connect a Computer with its Peripherals*

Place the system base unit(主机) on the table or work area where it will be used. If fitted with a hard disk, be very careful not to bump or shake the base unit. Damage to the hard disk can result from excess vibration.

Place the monitor(监视器) on top of the base unit.

Locate the monitor connector on the base unit and connect the video cable of the monitor to it. Plug in the power lead from the monitor to the connector on the base unit (some systems have a separate power cord which are plugged into the main supply). Ensure the brightness and contrast knobs are set mid-position. Screw the two small screws of the video connector finger tight so the video lead will not fall off (damage may result to the screen display or video card if it becomes unplugged during operation).

Locate the keyboard connector on the base unit. Plug the keyboard into this connector, ensuring the connector is fitted correctly.

Locate the mouse serial(串行) connector on the base unit. Plug the mouse into this connector, ensuring the connector is fitted correctly.

Connect the printer to the base unit via a suitable printer cable. For a parallel printer, connect it to the parallel printer port LPT1 or LPT2. Connect a serial printer to the serial communications port COM1 or COM2.

Connect optional devices such as mice, tablets(图形输入板), and modems. Ensure the nearest power outlet to which the computer will be connected is turned off. Ensure the computer base unit power switch is in the off position. Connect the main system base units power input socket to a main power outlet. Power is always connected last.