

计算机英语

于艳红 主编

JISUANJIYINGYU



湖北科学技术出版社

计算机英语

主 编 于艳红 侯建新

副主编 刘萍萍 张秀凤

王 琳 尹扬帆

贾 隽 陈 炬

编 委 何 江 刘艳莉

徐晓艳 祁金善

计算机英语

© 于艳红 主编

责任编辑：高诚毅

封面设计：王 梅

出版发行：湖北科学技术出版社

电话：86782508

地 址：武汉市武昌黄鹤路 75 号

邮编：430077

印 刷：湖北武汉峰迪印务有限责任公司

邮编：430034

督 印：李 平

787mm×1092 mm

16 开

14 印张

380 千字

2000 年 7 月第 1 版

2000 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

印数：1—5 000

定价：18.00 元

ISBN 7-5352-1850-4/G·494

本书如有印装质量问题 可找承印厂更换

前 言

计算机发展日新月异，这就要求计算机英语教材也应该随着时代的发展而更新。我们以中等英语水平为基础，精选最新的外国英语原版资料，编写了《计算机英语》一书，以满足越来越多的计算机专业学生及英语爱好者的需求。全书共二十二课，其内容包括计算机基础知识，软、硬件，文件系统，DOS，Plug And Play，Mouse、外设扫描仪的使用，内存的类型以及怎样选购计算机等等。每课附有计算机屏幕显示语言，并结合课程配编有构词法，以期帮助学生快速扩大词汇量。

本书所选资料新颖，图文并茂，附有练习答案、课文译文以及计算机常用词汇，实用性很强。既可作为计算机专业学生的英语教材，又适合计算机及英语爱好者自学，还可作为工具书查阅。

本书由于艳红（unit1、unit2 及练习答案，约 7 万字）负责全书的编排、校对及审订工作，侯建新（unit3 及 Appendix2，约 4 万字）参与了本书的编排及校对。参加本书编写的老师还有刘萍萍（unit4 及 Appendix1，约 3.9 万字）；张秀凤（unit20、unit21、unit22，约 3.5 万字）；王琳（unit17、unit18、unit19 等，约 3.5 万字）；陈炬（unit14、unit15、unit16 等，约 3.5 万字）；尹杨帆（unit11、unit12、unit13 等，约 3.4 万字）；贾隽（unit8、unit9、unit10 等，约 3.4 万字）；何江（unit7 及部分练习，约 1.2 万字）；刘艳莉（unit6 及部分练习，约 1.2 万字）；徐晓艳（unit5 及部分练习，约 1.2 万字）。

鉴于作者水平有限，书中难免会有不妥之处，诚恳希望读者批评指正。

编 者

2000 年 7 月

Contents

Unit 1	What Is A Computer?	1
Unit 2	What Is A File?	7
Unit 3	Device Driver	13
Unit 4	Scsi	19
Unit 5	Microprocessor	24
Unit 6	Computers System Components	30
Unit 7	Computers System Components (Continued)	37
Unit 8	What Is A Processor?	42
Unit 9	What Is A Processor? (Continued)	48
Unit 10	File Systems	55
Unit 11	Plug And Play	61
Unit 12	The Disk Operating System (DOS)	68
Unit 13	The Disk Operating System (DOS) (Continued)	74
Unit 14	Internet Terminals	81
Unit 15	Downward Compatible and Upward Compatible	87
Unit 16	How to Use A Mouse	94
Unit 17	Types of Memory	102
Unit 18	How to Buy A Home Computer (1)	110
Unit 19	How to Buy A Home Computer (2)	117
Unit 20	How to Buy A Home Computer (3)	125
Unit 21	Software—What You Need	133
Unit 22	Scanner Overview	140
	课文参考译文及练习参考答案	147
	Appendix1 微型计算机基本英文用语	191
	Appendix2 词汇表	204

Unit 1 What Is A Computer?

学习内容:

1. What Is A Computer?

2. Word Building: 构词法

di-; du-: 前缀, 表示“二、双、两”

tri-; tre-: 前缀, 表示“三、三次”

electr-; electro-: 前缀, 表示“电、电气”

3. 计算机屏幕显示语言

TEXT

What Is A Computer?

An entire computer system includes both hardware and software. Hardware usually refers to the machine system. It is all the things that you can see before a computer and it consists of the physical components. They are a computer itself (usually called main unit), a screen, a keyboard, and a mouse. Software is a kind of program that is written for the computers. And it has two parts—systems software and applications software.

Systems software is used to control the computers and applications software can run in the computers to solve some problems.



New Words And Expressions

1. computer [kəm'pjʊ:tə] n. 计算机
2. entire [in'taɪə] adj. 完全的; 整个的
3. system ['sistəm] n. 系统
4. include [in'klud] vt. 包括; 算(计)入
5. hardware ['hɑ:dwɛə] n. 硬件
6. software ['sɒftwɛə] n. 软件
7. consist of [kən'sist] 由……所组成; 包含
8. physical ['fɪzɪkəl] adj. 物质的; 物理的
9. component [kəm'pəʊnənt] n. 组成部分; 元件; 部件
10. main [meɪn] adj. 主要的
11. screen [skri:n] n. 屏幕
12. keyboard [ki:'bɔ:d] n. 键盘
13. mouse [maʊs] n. 鼠标
14. refer [ri'fə:] v. 指(的是); 提到
15. refer to 指的是……; 称之为……
16. program ['prəʊgræm] n. 程序 v. 编写程序
17. application [æpli'keɪʃən] n. 应用; 运用
18. be used to 用来; (被)用于
19. control [kən'trɒl] n. & v. 控制; 操纵; 管理
20. solve [sɒlv] vt. 解(决; 答); 求解

Notes

1. usually called main unit:

常常称为主机。

2. Software is a kind of program that is written for the computers.

软件是一种为了使用计算机而编写的程序。

句中的 that 引导了一个限制性定语从句, 修饰限定 a kind of program, 说明是一个“什么样的程序”。

3. systems software and applications software:

系统软件和应用软件。

Systems software: The software is used to manage, control, maintain and run the computer. OS system is one kinds of system software, such as DOS; Windows 3. x or 9x; Windows NT; UNIX; UC DOS and so on.

Applications software: The software refers to various programs which can solve some problems and can be applied for some particular purposes, such as WPS; Microsoft Office; FoxBASE; FoxPro; PhotoShop and so on. Applications software can run in computer with the support of system software.

4. Systems software is used to control the computers and applications software can run in the computers to solve some problems.

系统软件用于控制计算机，而应用软件则可以在计算机中运行，以解决某些问题。

be used to do sth. 表示“用于做……”：

An ax is used to apply force to wood. 斧子可用来对木头施加力。

Cf. be used to + 宾语表示“习惯于……”：

Some people are used to manual labor. 有些人习惯于体力劳动。

She is not used to speaking to like that 象那样的态度对她说话，她是看不惯的。

Word Building 构词法

随着现代科学技术的发展，英语的词汇也随之而大量增加。在浩瀚的英语词海中，英语单词的记忆有无规律可循呢？我们的答案是：有！学习构词法就是一条科学、简捷且行之有效的途径。它能使我们在较少的时间内收到事半功倍之功效，以帮助我们迅速提高词汇量。

掌握构词法对于我们记忆单词，扩大词汇量以及辨认出我们不认识的生词都有很大的用处。我们在每一课中介绍一个或几个词缀、词根，其目的是帮助读者记住所学的单词和短语，以便迅速提高阅读科技英语文章和专业资料的能力。

什么是词根、词缀？

词根，是一个单词中较稳定的部分，它体现了该词的基本含义；词缀，又分为前缀和后缀。前缀是具有一定的含义，能赋予该词以新的词义，可以改变词、限制或加强这个词的意义；后缀是加在词根之后的部分，它也能赋予该词以新的词义，但通常是转变其词性，派生新词。

下面我们将在每课中分别介绍一些常用的词根和词缀：

di-; du-: 前缀，表示“二、双、两”

diode 二极管 dicode 双码 duplex 二倍的

tri-; tre-: 前缀，表示“三、三次”

triangle 三角形 tripod 三角架 tricycle 三轮车

triode 三极管 treble 三倍的；三重的；v. 使增加二倍

electr-; electro-: 前缀，表示“电、电器”

electric 电的 electrical 电气的；与电气有关的

electricity 电学；电 electron 电子

electronic 电子的 electronics 电子学

计算机屏幕显示语言

1. Bad file name

不正确的文件名

2. Bad file number

不正确的文件号

3. Bad file mode

不正确的文件方式

4. Bad command or file name

不正确的命令或文件名

5. No room for system on destination disk

在目标磁盘上没有存放系统文件空间

6. No room in directory for file

目录中无文件空间

Exercises

1. Translate the following phrases:

- 1) computer system
- 2) hardware and software
- 3) systems software and applications software
- 4) refer to

2. Translate the following words or expressions:

- 1) diatomic 2) dioxide 3) diacid 4) triatomic 5) tricolor
- 6) tricar 7) triunity 8) triangle 9) electrician 10) electroanalysis
- 11) electromagnet 12) electromotor

3. Choose one from the three that best matches the meaning of the italicized word.

- 1) Are you *running* in the 100 meters?
A. 逃跑 B. 赛跑 C. 赶去

- 2) He has decided to run for Congress.
A. 竞选 B. 赛跑 C. 逃跑
- 3) The engine runs perfectly well.
A. 奔跑 B. 运转 C. 赶紧
- 4) The river runs clear.
A. 融化 B. 流淌 C. 奔跑
- 5) The news ran like wildfire.
A. 融化 B. 流淌 C. 传播
- 6) The theme runs through the play like a red thread.
A. 流淌 B. 传播 C. 贯穿
- 7) Mr. Smith runs a big factory.
A. 开动 B. 经营 C. 驾驶
- 8) The film has run for a month.
A. 运转 B. 伸展 C. 连续

4. Study the model, paying attention to the use of "what". Then complete the following sentences.

Model: It all depends on the things that you mean.

=It all depends on what you mean.

He bought the car with the money that he had in the bank.

= He bought the car with what he had in the bank.

- 1) He saved the money that he earned.
- 2) The things he said irritated me.
- 3) The things that are done cannot be undone.
- 4) I gave my brother the things he wanted.
- 5) Don't put off until tomorrow the things you can do today.
- 6) The thing that we saw in the sky was just a balloon.

5. Read and translate the following passage:

16-bit computer

A computer that uses a central processing unit (CPU) with a 16-bit in internal data bus and processes two bytes (16 bits) of information at a time.

New Words And Expressions

1. central ['sentrəl] adj. 中央的; 中心的
2. central processing unit (CPU) 中央处理器
3. bit [bit] n. 比特; (二进制的) 数码; 位
4. internal data bus 内部数据总线
5. process ['prouses] n. 过程 v. 处理
6. byte [bait] n. 字节; 位组
7. at a time 一次

Unit 2 What Is A File?

学习内容:

1. What Is A File?

2. Word Building: 构词法

non-: 前缀, 表示“不、非、无”

-ion: 从动词转化为名词, 表示“行为过程或结果”

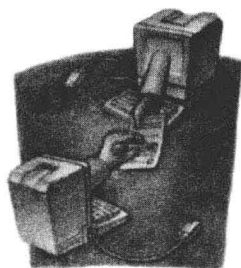
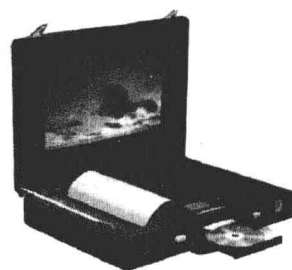
bi-; bin-: 前缀, 表示“两、两倍、二、双”

3. 计算机屏幕显示语言

TEXT

What Is A File?

A file is the primary unit of storage on your computer. A file enables DOS to distinguish one collection of information from another. For example, when you use a word-processing program to write a letter to your friend, you can store the letter in its own file. Every file has a name that generally makes clear what type of information the files contain.



The files on your computer come from many sources. Some files come with DOS, while others come with applications such as a word processor. These files contain code and other information that is necessary to make your computer and applications run.

Sometimes later, there will be hundreds or even thousands of files on your computer and this will make it difficult to locate a specific file.

New Words And Expressions

1. file [fail] n. 文件
2. primary ['praɪməri] adj. 主要的
3. storage ['stɔːrɪdʒ] n. 存储器
4. DOS (Disk Operating System 的缩写词): 磁盘操作系统
5. distinguish [dɪ'stɪŋɡwɪʃ] v. 区分; 区别; 使区别于……
6. collection [kə'leɪʃən] n. 收集; 集合; 批
7. information [ɪnfə'meɪʃən] n. 信息; 情报; 资料
8. word-processing [wə:d'prəʊsesɪŋ] n. 文字处理
9. store [stɔː] v. & n. 存储; 累加
10. generally ['dʒenərəli] adv. 通常; 广泛地; 普遍地
11. type [taɪp] n. 型号; 类型
12. contain [kən'teɪn] vt. 包含; 含有
13. source [sɔːs] n. 源; 原始资料 (文件)
14. processor ['prəʊsesə] n. 处理器
15. code [kəʊd] n. 代码; 标准 v. 编码; 译码
16. locate [ləu'keɪt] vt. 查出; 找出; 位于
17. specific [spi'sɪfɪk] adj. 特殊的; 特有的; 具体的; 明确的

Notes

1. Every file has a name that generally makes clear what type of information the files contain.

每一个文件都有一个名称, 一般用以表示此文件包含内容的类型。

句中 make clear 意思为“将……弄清楚”。

2. Some files come with DOS, while others come with applications such as a word processor.

一些文件从 DOS 系统得到, 而别的一些则来自象字处理之类的应用程序。

句中 while 意思为“而; 然而”, 表示转折。

在日常计算机操作中常使用的 word processor 有 WPS; Microsoft Word 等。

3. These files contain code and other information that is necessary to make your computer and applications run.

这些文件含有使计算机和应用程序运行时必须的数据编码和其它信息。

be necessary to do sth: 为... 所必需

关于文件

文件是若干逻辑记录构成的信息集合。其编码有多种，最常见的有 ASCII 码（American Standard Code for Information Interchange.）和其他多种码等。一般的英文中包含大小写字母、数字、标点符号。运算符号，其字符总数超过了 64 个，不足 128 个。为了在计算机内表示这种字符信息，人们把各个字符用二进制代码顺序编号，最普遍使用的编码方法是 ASCII 码，已成为事实上的国际标准。

关于其他信息

随着应用软件系统的增多，各种文件格式也日渐增多，不少文件格式随着系统的推广而广泛流行，常见文件格式有位图文件、矢量文件、元文件、文本文件、声音文件、动画文件等。

4. Sometimes later, there will be hundreds or even thousands of files on your computer and this will make it difficult to locate specific file.

要不了多久，您的计算机就会产生数百甚至数千个文件，这会使您很不容易找到一个确定的文件。

Word Building 构词法

non-: 前缀，表示“不、非、无”

integrated circuit 集成电路 → non-integrated circuit 非集成电路

logical 逻辑的 → nonlogical 不合逻辑的

-ion (-ation; -ition; -ution; ization; -sion):

后缀，可从动词转化为名词，表示“行为过程或结果”

apply v. 应用 → application n. 应用

compute v. 计算 → computation n. 计算

connect v. 联接 → connection n. 联接

bi-; bin-: 前缀，表示“两、两倍、二、双”

bicycle 自行车 bilateral 双边的 binary 二进制

计算机屏幕显示语言

1. Can't continue

不可能继续

2. Device fault

设备故障

3. Device I/O error

输入/输出设备错误

4. Device timeout

设备超时

5. Invalid path, not directory or directory not empty

无效路径，不是目录或目录非空

6. Invalid path or parameter

无效的路径或参数

Exercises

1. Translate the following words and phrases:

1) word-processing program

2) DOS

3) make your computer and applications run

4) processor

2. Form the new words as in the model:

Model 1: logical → nonlogical 非逻辑

stop human profit smoker payment

party metal conductor standard

Model 2: produce → production

attend introduce absorb recognize

define compete imagine observe

determine combine

3. Make the following into sentences like the models:

Model A: the machine / distinguished /the other one/ its construction

The machine can be distinguished from the other one by its construction.

1) synthetic (合成) rubber/distinguish/ natural rubber/its chemical composition (化学成分)

2) we /distinguish/him /his twin brother/his hair

Model B: the machine/differ /the other one/ its construction

The machine differs from the other one in its construction.

- 1) the hovercraft (气垫船) / differ/ the helicopter (直升飞机) / the principle of operation.
- 2) Pure mathematics/differ/applied mathematics /the former is more abstract

Model C: the machine/different/the other one/ its construction

The machine is different from the other in its construction.

- 1) these two words/different /each other/both meaning and usage
- 2) a electric train/different/a steam train/the fact that it is powered by electricity

4. Complete the following sentences by using v. +it+adj. /n. to v. Or v. +it+adj. /n. +that-clause.

Model: It is impossible to get everything ready in time.

They all considered it impossible to get everything ready in time.

- 1) It is a pity that the teacher can not teach us.

We all thought _____.

- 2) Possibly the meeting will be put off till next week.

We think _____.

- 3) Is it necessary to spend so much time reading such a boring book ?

Do you think _____.

- 4) To be kind to our enemy is difficult.

We found _____.

- 5) It is an excellent idea for them to put up a new building by the riverside.

They found _____.

- 6) It is clear that we should know how to write graduation paper.

The professor has made _____.

5. Read and translate the following passage:

Applet

Applet is a small, often free, application program that performs a simple task. Calculator and Phone Dialer, which come with Microsoft Windows 95, are applets. An applet can be designed to be accessible only from within a program, such as Microsoft Graph packaged with Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel. The work that you create with this kind of applet becomes an embedded object within the document you are creating.

New Words And Expressions

1. applet ['æplit] n. 小应用软件
2. simple ['simpl] adj. 简单的
3. task [tɑ:sk] n. 任务
4. calculator ['kælkjuleitə] n. 计算器
5. phone dialer ['daɪələ] 电话自动拨号器
6. Windows 95 视窗 95 操作系统软件
7. design [di'zain] v. 设计
8. accessible [æk'sesəbl] adj. 可以使用的
9. package ['pækɪdʒ] n. & vt. (打) 包
10. Microsoft Word 微软的字处理软件
11. Microsoft Excel 微软的电子表格软件
12. embed [im'bed] v. 嵌入; 放入
13. object ['ɒbdʒɪkt] n. 对象; 实物
14. document ['dɒkjumənt] n. 文件; 公文