



高等专科学校
试用教材

新英语教程·教师 用书

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH
TEACHER'S BOOK

(第四册)

上海市高等专科学校《新英语教程》编写组

上海科学技术出版社

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新英语教程·教师用书(第四册)

主 审：卢思源

总 主 编：蒋秉章

本册主编：姜荷梅

序

教材是任何一所学校中教师与学生接触时间最长的教授、学习和交流的媒体,它不但在校内教学过程中起到至关重要的作用,往往还伴随着学习者毕生的学习、工作和生活。

上海市高等专科学校是随着经济建设的发展而成长起来,并成为上海市高等教育体系中的重要组成部分,形成了一个具有专科教育特色的层次。近几年来,上海市高等专科学校积极参加了国家教委组织的专业教学改革试点,在办出专科特色、提高教育质量上进行了认真的探索和实践。如今,以他们的专业改革试点的成果,积极推进高等专科的教材建设,是一件很有意义的工作。特别是建设系列教材的考虑,是一项很有远见的决策。

教材的主要使用者是学生,因此编写教材应注意下列三个方面:第一,一本好教材应该根据学习对象和该类学科的发展,尽可能地把最新的内容合理地安排其中。第二,作为教材,其内容编排的顺序深浅等方面,应该符合人的认知规律,以利于学习。特别对高等专科教材来说还更应该突出联系发展的实际,注重技能技巧和应用能力的培养。第三,教材作为教学的媒体,它应该能起到教书育人的作用,促进学生素质的培养和训练。

这次第一批六门课程:数学、物理、化学、英语、计算机和金工系列教材的编写作了初步的尝试,它凝聚了编写人员的辛劳和心血。

目前,全国高校正在实施面向 21 世纪教学内容和课程体系改革的建设计划。高等专科系列教材的出版也是上海高等专科学校的一件大事,它不仅仅局限于目前的六门教材,还有待于更深入的改革和发展。我们期望上海高等专科的教学内容和课程体系改革取得更大的成绩,将以更新、更好的教材奉献于即将来临的 21 世纪,为我国的社会主义建设增添光辉。

张伟江

1995 年 12 月

前 言

《新英语教程》是一套供高等专科学校使用的英语教材。本教材的编写以国家教委颁发的《普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求》为依据。在上海市教委的组织和领导下,由上海市各高等专科学校联合组成上海高等专科学校《新英语教程》编写组,进行编写工作。根据大纲规定:普通高等专科学校英语课程的教学目的是“培养学生掌握必需的实用英语语言知识和语言技能,具有阅读和翻译与专业有关的英文资料的初步能力,并为进一步提高英语的应用能力打下一定的基础”。根据基本要求,高等专科英语课程分为基础阶段和专业阅读阶段。本教材供基础阶段英语教学使用。

英语教学近年来已进入一个崭新的阶段,为了适应时代发展的要求,抓住时代的信息,在编写《新英语教程》过程中,我们较多地采用了国外英语教学中的新型构思,努力培养学生实际应用语言知识和语言的技能,注重发展学生的英语交际能力,对我国英语教学中长期来采纳的传统方式作了必要的取舍。

本书是与《新英语教程》第四册配套的教师用书,为了便于教师在课堂上组织教学,全书提供了以课文为中心而展开的课堂活动建议,课文背景知识以及较为详尽的语言点分析和相关的语法知识,教师可以根据学生具体情况有选择地使用。本书采用了课文与讲解交叉排版的方式,为教师提供了极大的便利。此外,本书还收进了《新英语教程·听说教程》(第四册)的教材部分,即录音内容的底稿及答案(Tapescript and keys)。

全套书总主编为蒋秉章。本册主编为姜荷梅,参加编写人员有兰桂倩、谷伟珍、姜荷梅。课文参考译文由蔡伟廉翻译。

全套书由上海理工大学卢思源教授担任主审。

《新英语教程》试用的目的是为了听取各位专家、同仁,各位教师和学生的意见,以求使该教材不断完善和充实。我们恳切希望广大读者提出宝贵的意见。

编 者

1996 年于上海

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Unit 1

The Computer

I . Information Related to the Text

1. Network

Network is a system of computers interconnected for the purpose of exchanging messages and sharing data and system resources. A local area network (LAN 局部区域网络) connects personal computers and workstations (each called a node 网点) over dedicated, private communications links. A wide area network (WAN 广域网络) connects large numbers of nodes over long-distance communications links, such as common carrier telephone lines. An internet is a connection between networks. The Internet is a WAN that connects thousands of disparate networks in the U. S., Canada, Europe, and Asia, providing global communication between nodes on government, educational, and industrial networks.

2. The Internet

The Internet is a worldwide network of thousands of smaller computer networks and millions of commercial, educational, government, and personal computers. Estimates are that some 20-30 million computer users populated this electronic global village by mid-1995.

The Internet, the world's largest computer network, is not owned or funded by any one institution, organization, or government. It doesn't have a CEO (*abbr.* chief executive officer 总经理), and it is not a commercial service. The Internet is, however, directed by the Internet Society (ISOC), which is composed of volunteers. The ISOC appoints a subcouncil, the Internet Architecture Board (IAB), and members of this board work out issues of standards, network resources, network addresses, and so on.

Practically speaking, the Internet, also referred to as the Information Superhighway, is composed of people, hardware, and software. With the proper equipment, you can sit at your computer and communicate with someone any place in the world as long as that person also has the proper equipment. You can also use the Internet to access vast amounts of information, including text, graphics, sound, and video.

3. Diagram of the Components of the Hardware of a Computer (See Page 15)

II . The Text and Its Detailed Study

The computer is an electronic device that can receive a set of instructions, or ¹ program, and then carry out this program ² by performing calculations on ³ numerical data or by ⁴ compiling and ⁵ correlating other forms of information. The modern world of high technology ⁶ could not have come about except for the development of the computer. ⁷ Different types and sizes of computers find uses throughout society in the storage and handling of data, from se-

cret governmental files to banking⁸ transactions to private household accounts.

1. *program* (n.): a set of instructions the computer follows in order to carry out certain tasks
程序: 一组指令由计算机依次加以执行, 以完成特定的任务, 通常又称之为软件。
(software)。

2. *by performing calculations* : by doing calculations

perform (v.): to do; to carry out 做, 执行

e.g. They are *performing* a scientific experiment.

他们在做一项科学实验。

The doctor *performed* a heart operation on him.

医生对他施行了心脏手术。

3. *numerical data* : 数字数据, 数值数据

data (n.): (pl. of *datum*) facts; information

e.g. *data* bank 数据库 *data* processing 数据处理

4. *compile* (v.): to connect high-level language, i.e. our language, into a computer language
编译: 把由高级语言所编写的程序转换成计算机语言。

e.g. *compiling* computer 编译计算机 *compiling* program 编译程序

5. *correlate* (v.): to have a close mutual relation or connection (使)相互关联

e.g. *correlate* activities in the lab and the field

使实验室和现场实习活动相辅相成

Illness tends to be *correlated* with a rise in temperature.

疾病常常与体温升高有关。

correlation (n.): 相互关系, 关联(作用)

e.g. have no *correlation* with... 与……没有关联

There is little *correlation* between them.

两者之间几乎没有关联。

6. *could not have come about except for the development of the computer* : could not have been brought about if it had not been for the development of the computer

- 1) *come about* : to bring about, to happen 产生, 发生

e.g. Can you tell me how the accident *came about*?

你能否告诉我事故是如何发生的?

I'll never understand how it *came about* that you were an hour late on such a short journey. 我始终不明白你走这么短的一段路程怎么会迟到 1 小时。

- 2) *except for* : but for; if it were not for; without 要不是由于……

e.g. *Except for* you, I should be dead by now.

要不是你, 我现在已不在人世了。

I would go with you *except for* my headache.

要不是因为我头痛, 我会和你一起去。

NB. When "*except for*" has the meaning of "if it were not for" or "without", the verb of the sentence is in the subjunctive mood.

Cf. *except for* : apart from; with the exception of 除……外

e.g. *Except for* Tom they all failed in the examination. = They all failed in the examination except Tom.

除汤姆外,他们都不及格。

We had a very pleasant time *except for* the weather.

虽然天气不太好,但是我们还是玩得很高兴。

7. *Different types and sizes of computers find uses throughout society in the storage and handling of data*...: Computers of different types and sizes are used in all society to store and handle data...

8. *transaction* (n.): [C] piece of business 交易;事务

e.g. cash *transactions* 现金交易 the business *transaction* of a firm 公司的业务

black-market *transactions* 黑市交易

a foreign trade *transaction* 一笔外贸交易 an illegal *transaction* 非法交易

All the banking *transactions* go through the computer.

银行的全部业务都由计算机完成。

transact (v.): to conduct, carry through (business, etc.) 办(处)理;进行(交易等)

e.g. He *transacted* most of his business by phone.

他是通过电话来处理大部分的事务。

He *transacts* business with stores all over the country.

他与全国各地的商店做交易。

...⁹Computers have opened up a new era in manufacturing through the techniques of automation, and they have ¹⁰enhanced modern communication systems. They are essential tools in almost every field of research and ¹¹applied technology, from constructing models of the universe to producing tomorrow's weather reports, and their use has in itself opened up new areas of conjecture. ¹²Database services and computer networks make available a great variety of information sources.

9. *Computers have opened up a new era*...: Computers have started a new era...

1) *open up* : to start; to make possible the development of (sth.) 开始;开拓(新领域)

e.g. Einstein's theories *opened up* a whole new area for study.

爱因斯坦的相对论开拓了研究新领域。

2) *era* (n.): a period of time in history named after an important event or development
纪元;时代

e.g. The *era* of space travel has begun.

太空旅行的时代开始了。

Cf. *age* (n.): (usu. sing. often cap.) a particular period in history 时代;时期

e.g. The period in which man learned to make tools of iron is called the Iron Age.

人类学会制作工具的时代称为铁器时代。

epoch (n.): (beginning of a) period of time (in history, life, etc.) marked by special events or characteristics (新)纪元;(历史,生活等中有特殊事件或特点的)时代

e.g. Hong Kong's return to China marks an *epoch* in its history.

香港回归中国标志着中国历史的新纪元。

The invention of Clone begins a new *epoch* in science.

无性繁殖(克隆)的发明开辟了科学上的新纪元。

10. *enhance* (v.): to make strong; to raise to higher degree 加强; 增大

e.g. The moonlight *enhanced* the beauty of the scene.

月光使得景色更美。

11. *applied* (adj.): (esp. of a science) put to practical use 应用的

e.g. *applied* technology 应用技术 *applied* mathematics 应用数学

apply (v.) application (n.)

12. *Database services and computer networks make available a great variety of information sources* : Database services and computer networks make a great number of different information sources obtainable

1) In this sentence, "a great variety of information sources" is the object; "available" is the object complement. In English, the object complement is usually after the object, but the object complement can be placed before the object if the object is long or the object complement is short.

e.g. He made clear his objectives.

他讲清了他的目的。

Bill was a very cautious man. He never made known his views on anything important.

比尔是个谨慎的人,他不对任何重要事情发表自己的意见。

2) *database / bank* (n.): a collection of data arranged in files used for more than one purpose

数据库:系由排列在若干个多用途文件中的数据所组成。

3) *computer network* : one or more computers sharing a common bus(总线) system and usually having a common purpose

计算机网络:一台或几台计算机共享一个公用总线系统,通常他们具有相同的用途。

bus : a circuit that connects the CPU with other devices in a computer

The four major physical ¹³components, or ¹⁴hardware, of a computer are the ¹⁵central processing unit (CPU), ¹⁶main storage, ¹⁷auxiliary storage, and ¹⁸input/output devices.

13. *component* (n.): any of the parts that make up or are needed for a whole (esp. for a machine or system) 组成部分, 部件

e.g. Salt is a *component* of sea water.

盐是海水中的一个成分。

The machine has more than 100 *components*, made of a number of different materials.

这台机器有一百多个由不同材料制成的零件。

14. *hardware* (n.): a technical term for the physical part of a computer system, i. e. the visible part of the computer
硬件: 技术术语。指计算机系统中实际的设备, 亦即是肉眼可以看见的部分。
15. *central processing unit* (CPU): The main part of a computer system where arithmetic and logical operations are performed. It also carries out system control functions.
中央处理器: 计算机系统的主要部分, 它进行算术运算和逻辑运算, 它还具有系统控制功能, 简称为 CPU。
16. *main storage* (*memory*): the portion of a computer's memory that can be directly accessed by its address register
主存储器(又称内存储器): 通过地址寄存器能直接存取的那部分计算机寄存器, 是计算机主要的工作存储器。
17. *auxiliary storage* (or *external storage*): A storage device that is under the control of the computer but not directly a part of it, e. g., disk and tape. It is opposed to main storage.
辅助存储器(又称外存储器): 受计算机控制, 但不是计算机直接组成部分的存储器, 如磁盘、磁带等。与 main storage 相对。
18. *input / output devices*: external hardware equipment used to enter data into the computer (input) or accept data from the computer (output) for display, storage, further processing, or transmission to other devices, including computers
输入/输出设备: 用来向计算机输入数据(即输入)或从计算机提取数据(即输出), 以便显示、存储, 作进一步处理或传送给其他设备(包括计算机)的外部硬件设备。
...Computer operations are performed in the CPU, which contains the ¹⁹logic circuits for ²⁰arithmetic and ²¹logical operations and for control of the other ²²units that make up a computing system. The CPU also contains the ²³registers, a relatively small number of ²⁴storage locations that can be ²⁵accessed faster than main storage and are used to hold the ²⁶intermediate results of calculations...
19. *logic circuit*: a computer switching circuit that performs problem-solving functions
逻辑电路: 由触发器和门组成的电路。是数字电路基本的电路, 广泛应用于计算机、自动控制系统等。
20. *arithmetic operation*: 算术运算: 遵循算术规则的一种运算。
21. *logic operation*: 逻辑运算: 一种遵循符号逻辑规则的运算。
22. *units that make up a computing system*: units that form/compose/constitute a computing system
make up: to form as a whole 构成(全体)
e. g. Nine players *make up* a team.
九个运动员组成一个球队。
This engine is *made up* of 430 parts.
这台发动机是由 430 个部件组装成的。
23. *register*: A part of the central processing unit where groups of binary digits are stored as the computer is processing them.

寄存器:计算机中央处理器内的一种特殊存储装置;每一个寄存器都有一个唯一的识别名称,而且通常是一个字节长。寄存器是用来存储计算机正在处理的一组二进制数字。

24. *storage location* :

存储位置/单元:主存储器内一系列位置中的任何一个皆可称为存储位置,每个存储位置都编有一个唯一的地址,而且可以存放一个字节或字的数据。

25. *access* (v. & n.): to retrieve information from or store information in a computer memory
存取(访问):从计算机存储器中取出信息或把信息存入存储器中的过程,称为存取。

e. g. *access time* 存取时间 *access method* 存取方法

26. *intermediate result* : 中间结果:从一程序或子程序执行过程中获取的量或值。

...The main storage is contained in the ²⁷storage unit, or memory, of the computer.

²⁸Main storage—once made up of vacuum tubes and later of magnetic cores, each tube or core representing one bit—is now made up of tiny integrated circuits, each of which contains thousands of semiconductors. Each semiconductor represents one bit.

27. *storage unit* : 存储器:系计算机所有存储器的总称。

28. Main storage—once made up of vacuum tubes and later of magnetic cores, each tube or core representing one bit—is now made up of tiny integrated circuits, each of which contains thousands of semiconductors : In the past, main storage was made up of vacuum tubes and later of magnetic cores. Each tube or core represented one bit. Now main storage is made up of very small integrated circuits and each of the circuits contains thousands of semiconductors.

1) “each tube or core representing one bit” is an absolute construction, used to explain the words before it.

2) “each of which contains thousands of semiconductors” is a non-restrictive attributive clause, modifying the antecedent “integrated circuits”.

3) *magnetic core* : A memory consisting of a series of tiny doughnut-shaped masses of magnetic material.

磁芯:用磁性材料做成的圆环,通常用作存储器。

4) *bit* (n.): (short for *binary digit*) Bits are represented in computers by two-state devices. A bit is the smallest unit of information which can be held on a computer.

(二进制)位;比特:“二进制数字”(binary digit)的缩写。计算机用双态器件来表示二进制,一个二进制位是计算机中可以保存的信息的最小单位。

5) *integrated circuit* (IC): an electronic device consisting of many miniature transistors and other circuit elements on a single silicon chip

集成电路:做在单一硅晶片上,由许多微小晶体管和其他电路元件组成的电子部件。

6) *semi* -: (pref.) half (前缀) ……之半

e. g. *semi* -automatic 半自动化的 *semi* -circle 半圆

semi -deaf 半聋的 *semi* final 半决赛(的)

²⁹Random access memory ³⁰(RAM), which both can be ³¹read from and ³²written to, is

³³erased each time the computer is turned off. ³⁴Read only memory (ROM), which cannot be

written to, maintains its ³⁵content at all times and is used to store the computer's control information. Programs and data that are not currently being used in main storage can be saved on auxiliary storage, or external storage.

29. *random* (adj.): made or done in a way that has no specific pattern 随机的, 无规则的

e.g. a *random* number 随机数 a *random* selection 随意所作的选择

The teacher asked some *random* students to join in the discussion.

老师任选几名学生一起参加讨论。

at random ; aimlessly; without any plan 随便地, 任意地

guess *at random* 瞎猜 read *at random* 无目的地浏览

e.g. He took a book *at random* .

他信手拿了一本书。

Choose a number *at random* .

请随便选一个号。

30. *random access memory* (RAM): A memory constructed into cells, each of which can be accessed directly, without going through their irrelevant cells. In the microcomputer world, RAM means read/write memory used as a scratch pad for storage of input data, intermediate results, or program.

随机存取存储器: 不必通过不相干单元就能直接存取每一个单元的存储器。在微型计算机领域, RAM 指用来快速暂存输入数据, 中间结果或程序的读/写存储器。

31. *read* (v.): to read data from a storage medium

读取: 从存储设备, 数据媒体或其他信息源获取数据。

32. *write* (v.): to transfer data from a computer to an output device or store data to a storage device

写: 将计算机中的数据记录到一个输出设备或存入到一个存储设备。

33. *erase* (v.): to remove data from a magnetic medium, accidentally or intentionally

擦除, 抹除: 有意或无意地从磁介质中消去数据。

34. *read only memory* (ROM): A memory which can only be read from but cannot be written to. ROM chips are used for program instructions and fixed data. ROMs are produced and programmed in large quantities only by a semi-conductor manufacturer during fabrication. 只读存储器: 一种只能读却不能写或更改数据的存储器, 其作用是记录计算机硬件设备的信息。ROM 用来存放程序指令和固定的数据。ROM 是由半导体制造厂商研制, 编程和大量生产的。

35. *content* (n.): the data stored in storage device or a storage location

内容: 保存在存储器装置或某一存储单元中的数据。

...Although ³⁶punched paper tape and ³⁷punched cards once served this purpose, the major materials used today are ³⁸magnetic tape and ³⁹magnetic disks, which can be read from and written to, and the ⁴⁰compact disc (or ⁴¹CD-ROM), which uses optical storage techniques and can only be read...

36. *punched paper tape* :

穿孔纸带:存储信息的长条纸带,在纸带的不同位置上打孔可以代表不同的信息。

37. *punched card* : A card with holes made in it in particular positions, each of which carries a particular piece of information to the computer into which the card is put.

穿孔卡片:一种可用来存储数据的长方形卡片,数据的形式是以卡片中某些特定位置上是否穿孔来表示。

38. *magnetic tape* : A plastic tape with a magnetic surface on which data can be stored by selective polarization of portions of the surface.

磁带:表面带有磁性的塑料带子。其表面各个部分带有不同的磁性极性,以存储数据。

39. *magnetic disk* : A flat, circular plate with a magnetic surface on which data can be stored by selective magnetization of portions of the flat surface.

磁盘:一种表面涂有磁性材料的平圆盘,在其表面各个部分有选择地磁化以存储数据。

40. *compact disk (CD)*: A small optical disc on which music, data, or images are digitally recorded for playback.

(激)光(磁)盘:一种磁盘,通常用激光的方法对磁盘中的数据进行光读取。

VCD; (abbrev. for) video compact disk

41. *CD-ROM* : A compact disc on which a large amount of digitized read-only data can be stored.

高容量只读存储器:光读激光磁盘形式的高容量只读存储器。

...Data are entered into the computer and the processed data made available ⁴²via input/output devices. All auxiliary storage devices are used as input/output devices. For many years, the most popular ⁴³input/output medium was the punched card. Although this is still used, the most popular input device is now the computer ⁴⁴terminal and the most popular output device is the ⁴⁵high-speed printer. The CPU, main storage, auxiliary storage, and input/output devices collectively make up a system.

42. *via input/output devices*: by using input/output devices.

via (prep.): by means of; using 通过, 凭借

e. g. I've read this French play *via* an English translation.

43. *input/output medium* :

输入/输出媒体:保存计算机的输入/输出数据并能在输入/输出设备中进行传送的媒体。例如,穿孔卡片、磁带、打印机、缩微胶片等。

44. *terminal* : A device, often equipped with a keyboard and a video display, through which data or information can enter or leave a computer system.

终端:一种设备,通常装备有键盘和显示器。通过它数据或信息能够进入或离开计算机系统。

45. *high-speed printer* : An output device which converts electronic signals from a computer into a permanent form readable by humans called hard copy by printing the information on-to paper with great speed.

高速打印机:一种输出设备,它能把从计算机送来的电信号变成相对应的、人们能读懂的硬拷贝,即把这些信息以极快的速度打印在纸上。

⁴⁶Modern computers are all conceptually similar, regardless of size. Nevertheless, they can be divided into several categories ⁴⁷on the basis of cost and performance. ⁴⁸Supercomputers are sophisticated machines designed to perform complex calculations at the maximum speed, ⁴⁹they are used to model very large dynamic systems, such as weather patterns. ⁵⁰ Mainframes, the largest and most powerful general-purpose system, are designed to meet the computing needs of a large organization by serving hundreds of computer terminals at the same time.

46. *Modern computers are all conceptually similar, regardless of size.* : No matter how big modern computers are, they are all similar in concept.

regardless of : irrespective of 不顾; 不论(管)

e.g. *regardless of sex* 不分性别 *regardless of consequences* 不顾后果

regardless of wind or rain 不顾风雨; 风雨无阻

Regardless of danger, he climbed the mountain.

他不顾危险攀登那座山。

I'm buying the book, *regardless of* the cost.

我打算买下那本书, 不管什么价钱。

47. *on a ... basis / on the basis of* : 在……基础上

e.g. He often judges people *on the basis of* first impression.

他常以初次印象来判断人。

They settled their quarrel *on a friendly basis*.

他们在友好的基础上结束了争吵。

basis (sing.) bases (pl.) analysis (sing.) analyses (pl.)

48. *supercomputer* : A mainframe computer that is among the largest, fastest, or most powerful of those available at a given time.

超级计算机: 一种具有极高处理速度的计算机。

super -: (pref.) greater or more than usual 超, 超级的

e.g. *superhuman* 超人的 *supermarket* 超市

49. *they are used to model very large dynamic systems* ; they are used to make models of dynamic systems

dynamic (a.) : (tech.) of or relating to force or power that causes movement 动态的, 动力的

e.g. *dynamic balance* 动态平衡 *dynamic force* 动力

dynamic verb 动态动词 *dynamic loud-speaker* 电动喇叭

Ant. *static* 静态的, 静力的

50. *mainframe* : A mainframe computer is a large computer. Its capacity is much greater than that of a minicomputer or microcomputer

大型计算机(主机): 一种计算机, 它的容量比小型计算机或微型计算机大得多。它具有高速处理能力, 在同一时间内可供 100 到 500 个用户使用。

⁵¹*Minicomputers*, though somewhat smaller, also are multiuser computers, intended to meet the needs of a small company by serving up to a hundred terminals. ⁵² *Microcomputers*,

computers powered by a microprocessor, are ⁵³subdivided into ⁵⁴personal computers, a relatively low-cost machine usually of desk-top size (some, called ⁵⁵laptops, are small enough to fit in a briefcase) and ⁵⁶workstations, a microcomputer with enhanced ⁵⁷graphics and communications capabilities that make it especially useful for office work.

51. *Minicomputers, though somewhat smaller, also are multiuser computers, intended to meet the needs of a small company by serving up to a hundred terminals* : Though minicomputers are a little smaller, they are also multiuser computers which are intended to satisfy the needs of a small company by serving up to a hundred terminals.

1) *minicomputer* : A small digital computer which is larger than a microcomputer and smaller than a mainframe computer

小型(迷你)计算机:较小的数字电子计算机。它较微型计算机大且有更高的效能,但它比大型计算机小。

2) *somewhat* (adv.) : a little; rather 有点,稍微

e. g. It is *somewhat* difficult to answer this question.

要回答这个问题有点困难。

The situation has improved *somewhat* .

情况已有所改善。

3) *multiuser computer* : 多用户计算机

52. *microcomputer* : A computer whose processing unit is based on a microprocessor chip. Microcomputers have an increasing variety of applications in the home, office and many other areas. They are smaller than minicomputers and mainframe computers.

微(型计算)机:一种处理部件以处理器芯片为基础的计算机。其主要处理部分包括存储执行程序的随机存储器,微处理器,存放系统程序的只读存储器等。它比小型计算机及大型计算机小得多。

53. *subdivide* (v.) : to divide (sth. that is already divided) into smaller parts 再分;把……分成几部分

subdivision (n.) 再分成的部分 *subdividable* (a.) 可再分的

e. g. The country is divided into provinces and the provinces are *subdivided* into districts.

A district is the *subdivision* of a province.

54. *personal computer* (PC) : A microcomputer used, for example, in a home or office to perform a wide variety of tasks including game playing, word processing, control functions, and business calculations.

个人计算机:用于家庭或办公室的微型计算机,能完成包括游戏文字处理、控制功能和商业计算等各种任务。

55. *laptop* (computer) : A portable, usu. battery powered microcomputer small enough to rest on the lap.

膝上型计算机:一种便携式个人计算机,通常重量不超过15磅,可用电池作电源,在旅馆房间、飞机上都可运行。