

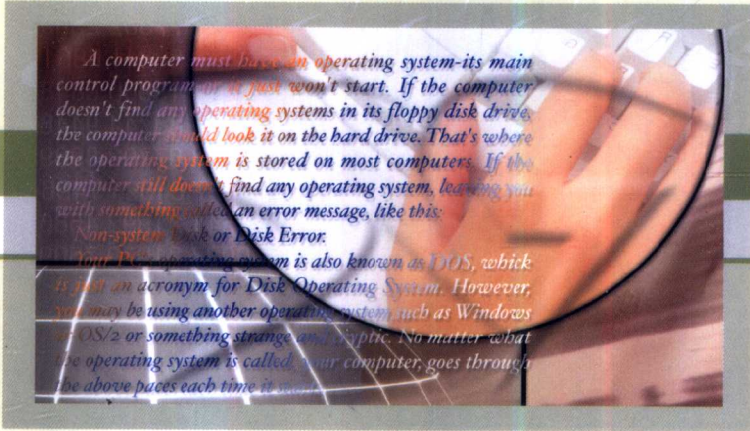
高职高专规划教材



双高规划教材

计算机专业英语


吴群 吴坚 编著



A computer must have an operating system—its main control program—or it just won't start. If the computer doesn't find any operating systems in its floppy disk drive, the computer should look it on the hard drive. That's where the operating system is stored on most computers. If the computer still doesn't find any operating system, leaving you with something called an error message, like this:

Non-system disk or Disk Error.

Your PC's operating system is also known as DOS, which is just an acronym for Disk Operating System. However, you may be using another operating system such as Windows or OS/2 or something strange and cryptic. No matter what the operating system is called, your computer goes through the above paces each time it starts.

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北京

内 容 简 介

本书以计算机和网络技术为背景,精选了15篇对计算机进行概括描述的英语文章。内容涉及计算机的历史与未来、计算机操作、软件、病毒、信息技术、开发、安全等各个领域。本书所精选的课文语言具有较强的时代气息,内容具有较强的可读性。每课内容包括:课文、单词、难句分析、语法、技能训练和两种阅读材料。阅读材料之一是对课文的补充,阅读材料二是对计算机术语的介绍。为方便读者阅读,在每课课文前都写有摘要和关键词;书后附有参考译文和练习答案。

本书可作为高职高专计算机专业或相关专业的英语教材,也可供自学者和计算机爱好者使用。

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序

21 世纪高职高专教育的发展是以应用型与专业理论型教育并存、共同发展为特征的教育模式。本科的教学往往是偏重理论教育，学生实践能力普遍偏弱，与生产实践脱离较远，而专科又是本科的浓缩。因此，解决现阶段出现的教育现状与社会需求严重脱节问题的最好的办法是大力发展高等职业教育。高职高专教育是高等教育的重要组成部分，具有高等教育和职业教育的双重属性，其教学目的是使学生既掌握所学专业的基础知识和基本理论，又掌握该专业应具备的职业技能，并具有运用所学知识分析和解决实际问题的综合能力，从而成为各行业的中高级专门人才。国家已经认识到发展高等职业教育对我国建设的重要性，并加大力度重点发展高等职业教育，这主要体现在：

- (1) 重点发展高职，新扩招的学生主要是高职；
- (2) 原来的大专逐步向高职发展；
- (3) 成人教育也要办成高职类型。

高职教育将和全日制普通高等教育并列成为我国重要的高等教育形式。目前我国已有高职高专学校 5000 多所，现正在逐步向本科和研究生层次发展。高职教育的蓬勃发展正面临如下问题：1) 知识更新快；2) 每节课需传递的信息量增大；3) 实践性强，实验教学占主要地位；4) 现有的高校教学经验不适合高职的教学要求；5) 师资的知识结构还要改变和更新；6) 现阶段没有既定的、完善的教学大纲和教材。

教材建设工作是高职高专教学工作中重要的组成部分，根据 1999 年教育部高教司主持召开的全国高职高专教材工作会议精神，我们组织编写了本套高职高专规划教材。本套教材具有高职高专的特色，注重对学生实际操作能力的培养，适合当前高职高专的教学需要，希望在教学能起到抛砖引玉的作用。

本套教材有以下特点：

(1) 以实用为主兼顾最基本的理论知识。本套教材拟涵盖网络专业、多媒体专业、信息管理专业、电脑艺术设计专业、会计电算化专业和电子商务专业等多个专业的教学用书。

(2) 本套教材的基础部分以公共课为主要讲述内容，专业部分以实用技术为主，并以实例贯穿全书进行讲述。对个别实用性极强的内容，采用以实例教学的方式阐述，用实例讲解该技术的具体操作方法。

(3) 每本书的编写，均遵循“深入浅出”和“言简意明”的原则论述基本原理与使用方法，以实例分析的方式阐述具体的操作过程，使读者对从一般理论知识到实际应用有一个全面的认识过程。

(4) 为了便于多媒体教学,每本教材配有电子教案和源程序代码。有教学需求的教师可到科学出版社网站上下载(网址: www.sciencep.com)。

(5) 为了方便学生使用,每本教材都有习题解答和上机指导。

(6) 书中每章都有: 1) 要点与难点提要; 2) 本章的要求: 熟练掌握的内容和了解的内容; 3) 小结。

(7) 每章中使用大量的例题说明应用的关键和难点所在。每章都配有较多数量的思考题或练习题。

(8) 每本书包括: 1) 课程的主要内容; 2) 实验(或上机)指导; 3) 习题解答; 4) 电子教案。

本套教材是根据高职高专发展的需要而编写的。在此,我们对关心、支持以及参与本套教材的研究、写作和发行的领导、专家和朋友们表示衷心的感谢!

高职高专应用型人才教育的研究是一项具有深远意义的改革探索课题。我们愿意与从事这方面教育的广大教师合作,为培养高质量的应用型人才共同努力。

《高职高专规划教材》编委会

2003年1月10日

前 言

本书作为高职高专计算机专业或相关专业的英语教材，在编写设计上出于以下考虑：首先，它是英语教材而不是计算机专业教材，英语应是学生学习计算机知识的工具，因此，课文选择以当前最新、最具有时代感、与计算机科学和计算机产业紧密相关的科普文章为主，而没有按计算机系统知识为主线编写课文。课文内容可读性强，能反映出计算机领域的最新动向和最新英语词汇。其次，每课中所设计的“阅读材料(B)”都是计算机专业英文词汇解释，旨在扩大学生的专业英语词汇量和提高学生阅读计算机专业英文原文书籍的能力。第三，考虑到本书是以高职高专计算机专业或相关专业的学生为主要对象，这些学生来自不同类型的中等学校，英语基础参差不齐，所以，本书中的语法部分是在归纳、整理中学学习阶段的英语语法基础之上进行的加深和拓宽。第四，在每课中都设有“技能训练”一项，旨在帮助学生提高未来谋职或深造所必须具有的最基本的英语应用能力，包括口头和书面两方面的能力。第五，为了方便学生阅读，也为了提高学生快速阅读与归纳总结的能力，以及英文书面的表达能力，在每课课文前面都写有摘要和关键词。最后，为了方便自学者，本书在最后附有每课课文和阅读材料的译文、在能力训练栏目下的某些会话的译文以及每课的练习答案。

本书中的某些范文选自《英语世界》、《大学英语》等杂志中的相关文章，并参考了一些计算机英语的书籍和词典，在此一并向原作者表示感谢。

由于作者水平有限，书中难免存在错误及不当之处，敬请读者批评指正。

作 者

2002年10月

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Lesson One

 **Key point** word-formation in the computer fields

 **Difficult points** derivation

 **Requirement**

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to have a good command of

- four methods of word-formation in the computer fields
- computer terms given in the lesson

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to

- describe the process of booting and turning off your computer
- hold conversation with others in an office

How to Boot and Turn off Your Computer

Abstract This article tells of the process of booting and turning off a computer. It emphasizes the importance of saving the work before quitting the program.

Key words booting a computer; DOS prompt; exiting a program; turning off a computer

A computer is a fast and accurate symbol manipulating system that is organized to accept, store, and process data and produce output results under the direction of a stored program of instructions.

To boot a computer means to turn it on. To reboot a computer is the same as pressing the Reset button. When you start the computer, you should make sure that there is no disk in drive A.

Sooner or later, your computer will freeze up cold. You'll see your work still on screen but the computer won't respond to any of your commands. The freeze-up can be found when you've done something wrong. They can also be found when you've done nothing wrong. In any event, by pressing the Reset button, you are telling the computer to give up and start over.

A computer must have an operating system—its main control program—or it just won't start. If the computer doesn't find any operating systems in its floppy disk drive, the computer should look it on the hard drive. That's where the operating system is stored on most computers. If the computer still doesn't find any operating system, leaving you with something called an error message, like this:

Non-system Disk or Disk Error.

Your PC's operating system is also known as DOS, which is just an acronym for Disk Operating System. However, you may be using another operating system, such as Windows or OS/2 or something strange and cryptic. No matter what the operating system is called, your computer goes through the above paces each time it starts.

If you see the words Non-System Disk or Disk Error when you first turn on the computer, remove the disk you inadvertently left in the floppy drive. Whack the Enter key, and the computer should start over.

Friendly computers go straight to the program you normally use, so you can get right to work. For example, the PC starts you're suddenly in the friendly Windows environment, ready to play Solitaire for 45 minutes before starting any serious work. Unfriendly computers leave you with what's known as the DOS prompt.

The DOS prompt usually looks something like this:

```
C: \>
```

In some cases, it may look like this:

```
C>
```

And it may not always be C. It can be A, D, or another letter of the alphabet. It's all the same; it's all a DOS prompt.

Hovering after the DOS prompt is a blinking underline. That's the cursor, and it marks the position on the screen where text will appear as you type.

If you see the DOS prompt, it means that the computer is waiting for you to tell it what to do.

To start your favorite program, type its name at the DOS prompt and press the Enter key. To start WordPerfect, for example, type its name, WP, and then press Enter, like this:

```
C: \> WP
```

By typing WP at the DOS prompt (AND THEN PRESSING enter), you're telling the computer to find the program named WP and being running it.

If you want to run Windows, you type WIN and press Enter:

```
C: \> WIN
```

The word WIN is typed after the DOS PROMPT. After you press Enter, the computer starts running Windows.

If you make a mistake when typing, press the Backspace key and the incorrect character disappears. The Backspace key is near the top right side of the keyboard; the key cap has left-pointing arrow on it.

Before quitting the program, you must save your work. Don't just turn off the monitor and leave. Here's why: When you type words and they appear on-screen, that's the only place you'll find them—on the screen. You must tell the software to save those words to a file. Otherwise, you lose all your work when you turn off the computer. You should try to save your work every five minutes (or at least whenever you think about it). So save your files first! In some cases, your office computer person may order you to perform a backup as well. Either way, follow your instructions and save the stuff you've been working on.

Only when you see the DOS prompt, or the message in Windows 98 that says it's okay to turn off your computer should you turn off your computer. Never use the Reset button to quit a program.

When you're through computing for the day, you turn off the computer. Doing so is probably the most pleasing thing you'll ever do with it.

There's a catch to turning off the computer. You can't just flip the switch to the off position. You must follow these steps in the following order:

- (1) Save your work.
- (2) Exit the program.

After saving your work. Quit the program and return to the DOS prompt. If you're running Windows or a menu program, select the option that quits it as well.

- (3) Wait for all drives to stop spinning.
- (4) Remove the floppy disk.
- (5) Do the network stuff, if applicable.
- (6) Turn off the computer.

Computer users belong to one of two schools: those who leave their computers turned on all the time and those who turn them off at the end of the day. Users of both schools turn off their monitor at the end of the day—no doubt about that.

The always-on school teaches the following:

Each time you turn on the computer, the internal components heat up. When you turn off the PC, the internal components cool. This fluctuation in temperature makes the circuit boards expand and contract, which wears out the solder joints.

The off-at-the-end-of-the-day school teaches the following:

When your computer's turned on 24 hours a day, the motors in the hard drive and fan work constantly, leading to premature wear and tear in the bearings.

So which method works best?

Who knows? I leave my computers on 24 hours a day, unless I'm off on a three-day weekend. Of course, the computers are in another room, and if they kept me awake at night, I'd probably turn them off.

New Words

boot	v.	引导
turn on	v.	接通; 打开
turn off	v.	关闭
command	n.	命令
freeze up cold		冻结; 死机
respond to	v.	对……作出反应
give up	v.	放弃
start over	v.	启动
operating system	n.	操作系统
OS/2 (Operating System /2)	n.	IBM 和 Microsoft 联合开发的一种多任务操作系统
acronym	n.	缩写
pace	n.	步骤
Non-System Disk or Disk Error	n.	非系统磁盘或磁盘错误
menu	n.	菜单
net work	n.	网络
DOS prompt	n.	DOS 提示符
WordPerfect	n.	一种文字处理软件的名称
cap	n.	顶盖; 帽罩
catch	n.	锁; 卡子
flip	v.	转动
reset button	n.	复位按钮; 热启动按钮
enter key	n.	回车键
hover	v.	悬浮
backspace key	n.	退格键

character	n.	字符
keyboard	n.	键盘
exit	v.	退出
hard drive	n.	硬盘驱动器
solder joint	n.	焊接点

Sentence Explanations

(1) A computer must have an operating system——its main control program——or it just won't start.

计算机必须有操作系统,操作系统是计算机的主要控制系统,没有它,计算机就无法启动。or 在这里是“否则”的意思。两个“——”之间的 its main control program 是 an operating system 的同位语。

(2) Only when you see the DOS prompt, or the message in Windows 98 that says it's okay to turn off your computer should you turn off your computer.

只有当你看到 DOS 提示符,或在 Windows 98 系统显示出可以正常关机的信息时,方可关闭你的计算机。由于 only 放在句首,引起一个状语从句,所以主句使用了倒装语序。

(3) The always-on school teaches the following...

主张一直开机派的论点是……

school: 学校; 学派; teach: 教; 提出; 主张。

此句中的 always-on 和下句中的 off-at-the-end-of-the-day 都是作者自造的合成词。

(4) The off-at-the-end-of-the-day school teaches the following:...

主张用完后关机派的观点是……

Word-formation in the Computer Fields

在计算机领域,新的词汇层出不穷,究其构成规律,仍不外乎构词法。常见的构词法主要有以下几种:

1. 派生法

英语单词最基本的部分叫做词根。它是单词中不变化的部分。表达那个词的最基本的意义。它的前面和后面都可以接上词头和词尾,也叫做前缀和后缀。

(1) 前缀通常用来引申或转变那个词的意义。

【例如】词根 put, 加上不同的前缀就有不同的涵义: input 输入量; output 输出量。