屠国元 辛红娟 编著

湖南人民出版社

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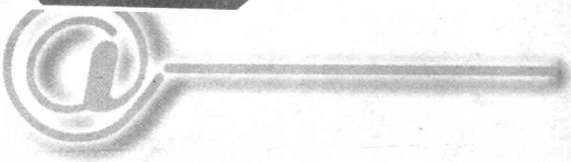

网络英语

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

网络英语/屠国元 辛红娟 编著.—长沙:湖南人民出版社,2003.1

ISBN 7-5438-3198-8

Ⅰ.网… Ⅱ.①屠…②辛… Ⅲ.计算机网络-英语 Ⅳ.H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 109412 号

责任编辑:吴韫丽

装帧设计:陈 新

网 络 英 语

屠国元 辛红娟 编著

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湖南人民出版社出版、发行

(长沙市展览馆路 66 号 邮编:410005)

湖南省新华书店经销 长沙富洲印刷厂印刷

2003 年 1 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:7.125

字数:168,000 印数:1-5,000

ISBN7-5438-3198-8

G·739 定价:12.00 元

前　言

跨入变幻莫测、信息万千、知识经济初见端倪的21世纪，社会的“巨变”和知识的“爆炸”是整个信息时代显著的特征。万维网为我们带来了令人目不暇接的最新词汇。要跟上飞速发展的时代，要培养出21世纪复合型、应用型、研究型并举的现代化国际人才，英语学习就必须体现时代发展的脉搏，就必须具有鲜明的时代性。

编著者精心撰写和挑选了具有鲜明时代特征的对话和文章，从说、读、写、译四个大方面解决广大计算机英语爱好者在高新科技英语学习方面的困难。从网上聊天、情景对话到美文赏析，从对电脑网络的看法到网络科技英语的翻译，篇篇紧扣令人兴奋不已的网络世界。本书的写作特点是文题新颖、词汇颇具时代性，并以此帮助广大读者提高英语口语、阅读、写作和翻译能力，跟上21世纪时代发展的步伐。

编著者

2002年6月

目　录

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

Part Three Fluent Reading of Network Knowledge（第三部分 轻松阅读网络知识文章）

Unit One Reading Appreciation（美文欣赏）

Unit Two Reading Analysis（阅读分析）

Part One A Brief Introduction to Computer Networks

第一部分 网络介绍

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

Unit One Knowledge of Networks

1. Computer Networks

① The computer networks are including LANs, MANs and WANs.

② A LAN consists of all the computers confined within a local area, say a few square miles, such as a corporation or a university. LANs are characterized by the following:

Fast data rate, up to 100 megabits per second (Mbps) or over;

Low error rate, 10^{-8} to 10^{-1} errors per bit (Epb);

Simple routing;

Moderate distance, within several miles;

Innovative technology.

③ A MAN is actually a LAN of large size, such as the Community Antenna Television (CATV) network. As far as hardware or software design is concerned, a MAN is not different from a LAN. Taking a token ring LAN for example, the distance between two adjacent nodes can be 2km. With 360 nodes maximum, the perimeter can be as long as 720km or 450 miles. In other words, it is possible to have a LAN that is as large as a city.

④ WAN technology means that computers can be situated at different location all over the world. In a WAN, when the data bits arrive at the destination node, the transmission stops right there. Two PCs may be interconnected in a room as a LAN. If one PC is moved to New York and the other one stays in San Francisco,

the network applications still run on the network and no modifications are needed in either hardware or software. Hence, the WANs and LANs really differ in technology but not in size.

网络知识

计算机网络

① 计算机网络包括局域网（LANs）、城域网（MANs）和广域网（WANs）。

② 一个局域网由本地几平方英里范围内，如一家公司或一所大学内的全部计算机组成。局域网的特点如下：
数据传输率高，可达 100 兆位/秒（Mbps）以上；
低错误率，10^{-8}到 10^{-1}错误/位（Epb）；
路径选择简单；
距离适中，在数英里之内；
技术创新。

③ 城域网(MAN)实质上是规模较大的局域网,如社区有线电视(CATV)网络。就硬件或软件设计而言,城域网与局域网的设计并无区别。以令牌环为例,两个相邻节点的距离可以达到 2 公里。最多达 360 个节点的令牌环,其周长可达 720 公里或 450 英里。换言之,一个局域网可能有一个城市那么大。

④ 广域网（WAN）技术可以使（联网）计算机分布于世界不同地点。在广域网中，当数据位传输到目的节点时，传输即终止。同一房间内的两台 PC 机可以联接成局域网。如果将其中一台 PC 机运到纽约，而另一台仍放在旧金山，那么我们无需对硬件或软件作任何修改，网络应用程序仍然可以在网络上运行。因此说广域网和局域网的真正差异是在技术上而不是在规模上。

2. Network Computer

① The network computer, also known as the Internet toaster, Internet appliance or Internet device, is the low cost, no maintenance desktop device. It allows users to effortlessly connect to Internet and network resources. From it, they can share any resource and perform all computing tasks that they currently do on their PCs.

② The network computer offers simplicity. Stripped of the hardware and software that complicate the PC life and only capable of network access and display, the network computer relies on the network for virtually all software, services, processing, data, and resources. It eliminates the continuous cycle of desktop hardware and software upgrades, pushing that burden instead onto the network.

③ Need the latest word processor or spreadsheet? Run it off the server. Want to save your work? Just send it off to the network, where it will be stored, secured, and backed up.

网络计算机

① 网络计算机，也叫因特网烤炉、因特网装置或因特网设备。它是一种价格低廉、无需维护的桌面设备。它的用户不费力气就能与因特网和网络资源建立联接。由此通过因特网，这些用户能共享任何资源，在网络上完成所有目前在PC机上进行的计算任务。

② 网络计算机简化了应用。它放弃了使PC应用复杂化的软硬件，只保留网络访问与显示功能。实际上，网络计算机在下载软件、提供服务、工作处理及数据和资源方面全部都倚仗网络，从而避免了周而复始的桌面系统软硬件升级的麻烦，

而把这一升级重任推给了网络。

③ 需要最新的字处理软件或电子表格软件吗？可以从服务器下载。想把你的工作保存吗？只需把它传送到网络进行存储、保护并做好备份。

3. Origin of Internet

① The Internet is not the Information Superhighway that was praised in the early '90s. It started out as a way for UNIX computers to communicate with each other, locally at first and then over the phone lines.

② The roots of the Internet are in the old ARPAnet, a network of military and civilian computers in the '70s, where today's Internet software was evolved. From there it grew to a network of government and university computers, and eventually PCs as they became more powerful and able to run UNIX software. So keep in mind when you use the Internet that it's the result of evolution, not creation.

③ ARPAnet can transfer both small and large texts (the e-mail and FTP in the present Internet respectively) between computers of "ARPAnet". Through it a computer can make use of resources on another remote computer (the Telnet in the present Internet).

因特网的起源

① 因特网不是指 90 年代初提出的信息高速公路。它最初是 UNIX 机之间通信的一种方法。先是区域性地，后来采用电话线联接。

② 因特网的前身是早期的阿帕网（ARPAnet）。阿帕网是 70 年代由军用计算机和民用计算机构成的一个网络。今天的因特

网软件也由此演变而来。后来该网络发展成了政府和大学计算机网，当它们的功能增强并能运行 UNIX 软件时，该网络发展为 PC 网。所以，当你使用因特网时，要记住它是发展演变而来的，并非新的创举。

③ 阿帕网能够在网络计算机之间传送大大小小的文本文件（对应当前互联网中的 FTP 文件和电子邮件）。通过阿帕网，任何一台计算机都可以访问另一台远程计算机上的资源（即当前因特网所指的远程登陆）。

4. Internet Connection

① There are two different types of Internet connections. First, you might use a computer that is directly connected to the Internet. For example, you might be using a PC that is part of a network connected to the Internet. In such a case, your computer will be a full-fledged Internet host, with its own electronic address.

② The other way to connect to the Internet is by using a terminal that is connected to an Internet host. In this case, the terminal itself—not being a computer—is not on the Internet. You simply use the terminal to access a computer that is on the Internet.

因特网的连接形式

① 因特网有两种不同的联接方式。第一种，计算机直接与因特网相连。例如，你使用的计算机有可能是联接到因特网上的某个网络的一部分。在这种情况下，你的这台计算机就会是一台正式的因特网主机，有它自己的电子地址。

② 与因特网联接还有另一种方式，即使用一台与因特网主机相联接的终端。在这种情况下，终端本身（终端不是计算机）并不在因特网上，用户只是利用终端去访问因特网上的某台计算机。

Unit Two Application of Internet

1. Downloading & Uploading Software

① One of the most popular things to do on-line is to download or "grab" software. This is when you order, demand that the other computer send you something from one of its hard drives. The software then beamed into your computer, where you can then play with it.

② Downloading is a bit confusing, and the following steps give you the necessary guidance:

a. Search for a file to steal, download.

b. Tell the other computer which file to send.

c. Tell it how to send it (the protocol).

③ A protocol is a method for sending a file between two computers. It ensures that the file gets there exactly as it was sent. The most popular protocol today is called Z-Modem. Others exist, Y-Modem, X-Modem, Kermit and others. Choose one that your communications package understands.

a. Tell it to start sending.

b. Tell your communications software to receive a file.

c. Go for it.

④ Technically, the "other computer" is called the host. You download from the host. It helps to think of the heavenly host, since they're "up there" and you're "down here", and if they sent you anything, it would travel down. That's how I remember that

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