# Unit 1

Text

Basic Computer Hardware Components

1. Keyboard

The keyboard is easy. We all know what a keyboard is, right? It's the thing that looks like part of a typewriter. Oh, maybe you've never seen a typewriter? OK, it looks like a cellular phone, except it's bigger and has more buttons. Seriously, the keyboard is the part with the letters and numbers, where you put your hands and type. On most traditional computers, it is a separate device, connected by a cord, but it may be attached to or built into one of the other parts, particularly in a laptop computer.
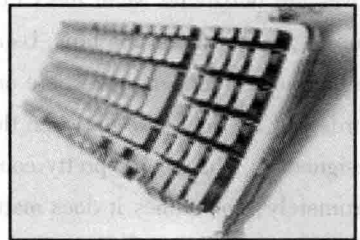
2. Monitor

The monitor is the part that looks a lot like a TV set. You look at it and see pictures and words.

When you type things on the keyboard, the letters and numbers show up on the monitor, or at least you hope they will. The monitor is also called the Display Monitor, or just the Display, or sometimes the Video Display, or maybe just the Screen. The important thing to know about the monitor is that it is not really the computer, it's just the part that makes pictures for you to see. It is pretty common for technical support people to find out, after about half an hour on the phone, that the ordinary human being is turning the monitor on and off instead of the computer, and that's why none of their instructions have had any effect. [1]Don't let that happen to you.

3. Computer or CPU Box

The CPU Box is the part that, well, looks like a box. CPU Box is not really a good name for it, but it will have to do until somebody comes up with a name everybody can agree on. CPU stands for Central Processing Unit, and technical people refer to the box part as the CPU Box because that's

where the CPU is, and that's where the real work gets done. Because that's where the computing is really done, the CPU component alone can be called the computer. You might hear people say, "not the screen, but the actual computer" when referring to the CPU Box. Some people refer to it as the hard drive, since the hard drive is in there too, but that is confusing. [2]The hard drive is inside the CPU Box all right, but you' will drive technical people bonkers if you call the box a hard drive, because they just don't think that way. [3]Of course it's not logical to say that CPU is an OK name but hard drive isn't, but remember that technical people aren't normal and humor them. A box is a box, but not if it's a CPU Box.
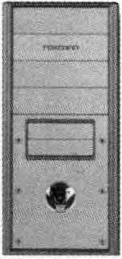
CPU Boxes come in two special types, called Desktop and Tower. The Desktop kind is designed to lie down flat, even though you can stand it on its side if you want to. In a desktop CPU Box, you will normally find that the openings for the CD and Floppy disk drives are horizontal when the CPU Box is lying down flat. A lot of people don't keep their CPU Box lying flat on top of their desk any more, but the name has persisted. A Tower CPU Box is designed to stand up tall, so it will be easier to knock it over. Well, no, it's really supposed to stand under your desk and not take up too much floor space. In a Tower CPU Box, you will usually find that the openings for the CD and Floppy disk drives are horizontal when the CPU Box is standing up on what you might think was its side. Another clue is the writing on the box. Usually, the computer manufacturers will put the brand name and maybe the model number somewhere on the outside, usually on the part they think of as the front, and the words will be right side up when the CPU Box is standing or lying the way they had in mind when they designed it. [4]This seems pretty complicated, and you're probably wondering why anybody cares. Unfortunately, sometimes it does matter. The parts inside the CPU Box are often different, depending on whether it was designed as a Desktop or a Tower. If you can identify which kind it is when you need help, a technical person may be able to resolve your problem more easily.

4. Mouse

The mouse is an accessory. It's almost impossible to use a modern computer without one. Besidesthat, a good mouse can cost almost as much as a good keyboard. In some ways, the mouse is almost as complicated as the keyboard, too. Calling the mouse an accessory is just one of those goofy things technical people do, and it's best not to disturb their delicate sensibilities.

5. External Drives
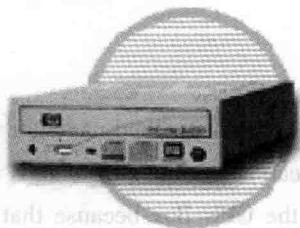
Another kind of accessory is an external drive. This is becoming more rare, as the computer manufacturers are building specialized drives, such as CD drives, into the computer's CPU Box and you don't have to attach them with lots of wires and extra plugs.

6. External Modem

Unless you have a really old computer, the modem is almost certain to be built in, inside the CPU Box, although technical people persist in thinking of it as an accessory. [5] However, in the old days, modems really were exotic accessories that had to be attached through lots of wires and plugs.

7. Printer

Printers are still accessories, for now at least. They perform a process, transferring information onto paper, which is truly external to the other functions of the computer. On a home computer, the printer is usually wired directly to the computer, but it is common to find printers in businesses where the printer is off away from the computer and performing printing operations for several computers, rather than just one.

New Words

hardware	['hɑːdwɛə]	n.	硬件
keyboard	['kiːbɔːd]	n.	键盘
typewriter	['taipraitə]	n.	打字机
button	['bʌtn]	n.	按钮
type	[taip]	v.	打字
		n.	类型,典型
traditional	[trə'diʃənl]	adj.	传统的,惯例的
separate	['sepərət]	adj.	分开的, 分离的,个别的,单独的
	['sepəreit]	v.	分开,隔离,分散,分别
device	[di'vais]	n.	装置,设备
cord	[kɔːd]	n.	软线
laptop	['læptɔp]	n.	便携式计算机,膝上型计算机
monitor	['mɔnitə]	n.	监视器,监控器
		v.	监控
picture	['piktʃə]	n.	画,图画,照片
display	[di'splei]	vt.	显示
		n.	显示,显示器
video	['vidiəu]	n.	视频
		adj.	视频的
screen	[skriːn]	n.	屏幕
instruction	[in'strʌkʃən]	n.	指令
component	[kəm'pəunənt]	n.	成分,部件
		adj.	组成的,构成的

drive	[draiv]	n. 驱动器
bonkers	['bɔŋkəz]	adj. 疯狂的,精神不正常的
logical	['lɔdʒikəl]	adj. 逻辑的,合理的
desktop	['desktɔp]	n. 桌面;桌上型计算机
		adj. 台式的,桌面上的
horizontal	[ˌhɔri'zɔntl]	adj. 水平的
manufacturer	[ˌmænju'fæktʃərə]	n. 制造业者,厂商
identify	[ai'dentifai]	vt. 识别,鉴别
resolve	[ri'zɔlv]	v. 解决
accessory	[æk'sesəri]	n. 附件
		adj. 附属的,补充的,副的
impossible	[im'pɔsəbl]	adj. 不可能的,不会发生的
cost	[kɔst]	n. 成本,价钱,代价
disturb	[dis'tə:b]	v. 扰乱
delicate	['delikit]	adj. 精巧的,精致的,灵敏的,精密的
sensibility	[ˌsensi'biliti]	n. 敏感性,敏感
external	[eks'tə:nl]	adj. 外部的
		n. 外部,外面
wire	['waiə]	n. 电线,金属丝
extra	['ekstrə]	adj. 额外的
plug	[plʌg]	vt. 插上
		n. 插头,插销
exotic	[ig'zɔtik]	adj. 外来的
printer	['printə]	n. 打印机
perform	[pə'fɔ:m]	vt. 执行
process	['prəuses]	n. 过程,作用,方法,程序,步骤
		vt. 加工,处理
transfer	[træns'fə:]	vt. 转写,转印,传输,转移,传递
	['trænsfə:]	n. 转移,调动,换乘,转会
information	[ˌinfə'meiʃən]	n. 信息,消息,资料
function	['fʌŋkʃən]	n. 功能,作用,函数
directly	[di'rektli]	adv. 直接地,立即
operation	[ˌɔpə'reiʃən]	n. 运行,操作,实施,作用

Phrases

build into		使……成为组成部分
show up		露出,露面
find out		找出,发现,认识到,想出

4

instead of	代替，而不是……
come up with	赶上，提出，拿出
agree on...	对……达成协议，对……取得一致意见
stand for	代表，代替，象征，支持
refer to	提到，谈到，打听
refer to... as	称……为
hard drive	硬盘，硬盘驱动器
lie down	躺下
floppy disk	软盘
stand up	竖立，站起来
depend on	依靠，依赖
as much as	差不多
home computer	家用计算机
away from	远离

Abbreviations

CPU（Central Processing Unit）	中央处理器
CD（Compact Disc）	光盘
modem（modulator-demodulator）	调制解调器

Notes

[1] It is pretty common for technical support people to find out, after about half an hour on the phone, that the ordinary human being is turning the monitor on and off instead of the computer, and that's why none of their instructions have had any effect.

本句中，It 是形式主语，真正的主语是动词不定式短语 to find out，after about half an hour on the phone 做时间状语，that the ordinary human being is turning the monitor on and off instead of the computer 是一个宾语从句，做不定式短语 to find out 的宾语。why none of their instructions have had any effect 是一个表语从句，与 is 一起构成系表结构，做 that 的谓语。

[2] Some people refer to it as the hard drive, since the hard drive is in there too, but that is confusing.

本句中，refer to... as 的意思是"把……称为"；since the hard drive is in there too 是一个原因状语从句；it 指前面提到的 CPU Box，that 指 Some people refer to it as the hard drive。

[3] The hard drive is inside the CPU Box all right, but you will drive technical people bonkers if you call the box a hard drive, because they just don't think that way.

本句中，if you call the box a hard drive 是一个条件状语从句，because they just don't think that way 是一个原因状语从句，它们都修饰谓语 will drive technical people bonkers。

all right 的意思是"确实"；drive sb. + *adj.* 的意思是"使某人……"，如：

The news that his favorite team lost the game drove him mad.

[4] Usually, the computer manufacturer will put the brand name and maybe the model number somewhere on the outside, usually on the part they think of as the front, and the words will be right side up when the CPU Box is standing or lying the way they had in mind when they designed it.

本句中，they think of as the front 是一个定语从句，修饰和限定 the part，在该从句中，think of... as 的意思是"认为……是"，如：

We all think of this company as the biggest one in this field in the world.

when the CPU Box is standing or lying the way they had in mind when they designed it 是一个条件状语从句，the way they had in mind 是一个方式状语，they had in mind 是一个定语从句，修饰和限定 the way，when they designed it 是一个时间状语从句。

[5] Unless you have a really old computer, the modem is almost certain to be built in, inside the CPU Box, although technical people persist in thinking of it as an accessory.

本句中，Unless you have a really old computer 是一个条件状语从句，unless 的意思是"除非"，等于"if... not"，如：

I shall go there tomorrow unless I'm too busy. 如果我不太忙，明天将到那儿去。

本句中，although technical people persist in thinking of it as an accessory 是一个让步状语从句。

注意：在 although 引导的让步状语从句中，在主句中不能再用连接词 but，但可用副词 yet, nevertheless 等。另外，在多数情形下，可与 though 通用。如：

Although it was so cold, he went out without an overcoat. 天气虽然很冷，但他没有穿大衣就出去了。

Reading

The Computer of the Future

Experts predict a completely wireless world in which computers are worn by the user, electricity gives way to solar and wind power, and improvements in security enable seamless links between all personal devices.

Hobbyists of the 1980s who became the early adopters of the bulky and underpowered boxes called personal computers had almost no clue how rapidly computer technology would develop. Given the rate of growth in computer power and miniaturization in the last quarter century, it is almost mind-boggling to think about what lies around the corner.

Remember the Jetsons, the popular futuristic cartoon family? Well, most computer visionaries see the fanciful Jetson home created by TV writers in the 1960s becoming a reality. "Imagine all

sorts of appliances that know when to turn themselves on and off, toasters that respond to a spoken command or phones that automatically search electronic Yellow Pages for a pizza parlor and then place your order," said Gerald Flournoy, vice president of I.T. solutions for the Millennium Group.

It might be hard to imagine being tethered to computers any more closely than we are today with smartphones, wireless PDAs, and tablet PCs. But Flournoy, along with other experts, sees the next major shift in computers as ushering in an era of even more portability and power.

1. Wireless Computing

James Lansford, CTO of semiconductor maker Alereon, is gearing up for a new generation of computers that will use wireless Ultra Wideband (UWB) technology to replace all of the cables that connect computer peripherals to the main PC. Think of this development as wireless USB.

"All wires will go away," Lansford said. "UWB will work like a personal area network with high data delivery at a low power."

He said the development will allow consumers to use computer peripherals the same way that Bluetooth technology operates with cell phones and laptop computers. Lansford likened the consumer benefit of UWB to that of Bluetooth on steroids, with the connection rate 500 times faster.

People will walk into a room with a UWB-enabled digital camera, for instance, and have it instantly connect to a computer and display photos. No longer will computer users have to plug devices in to USB ports to connect them. Everything, from printers and scanners to mice and keyboards, will be activated instantly.

This technology, according to Lansford, will be available next year in the form of wireless docking stations for UWB-enabled devices. "The bleeding edge of this technology will be on the shelves in time for next Christmas," he said, adding that the significant deployment will occur in 2007. The cost will follow the same pricing curve as consumers are experiencing now with Bluetooth and 802.11 wireless equipment, Lansford said.

2. Your Computer Suits You

The computer of the not-too-distant future, in addition to offering better wireless options, also will enable users to become wrapped up in their informational needs — literally. Unlike today's mobile PCs that are portable, tomorrow's computer will consist of a string of wireless devices that we will actually step into, said Brian Young, vice president of information technology at Creighton University in Omaha, Nebraska.

"Wearable devices will transform the way we live and work with computers," he said. "We'll command them through dictation and voice modules."

With miniaturized PCs that piggyback as part of our clothing, traditional peripherals like keyboards and monitors will become input devices of the past. Instead, finger movements might serve as the interface for manipulating the CPU and eyeglass-like visors might provide the video display.

"We will have computer mobility over today's portability," said Young. "We will see less relia-

bility on traditional battery power and more power sources based on solar and wind, coupled with physical movement. "

Perhaps one of the biggest leaps in technology will be a phasing out of electricity to power the computers of the future. Young said it will take no more than the next five years to become free from electricity. Already there are students who roam the Creighton campus with backpacks lined with solar cells that constantly recharge the power supplies for their laptop computers, Young said.

3. Laptops Will Rule

Howard Locker, chief architect for desktop and mobile development at Lenovo, agreed with Young about the demise of the desktop computer in the near future. But he does not see the laptop becoming a dinosaur anytime soon. "Desktops will disappear. High-end servers will remain to accommodate enterprise needs. Everything else will be based on the laptop," Locker said.

The basic clamshell design of the laptop will remain a constant, he said, because of the limitations imposed by screen and keyboard size. "When it comes to form factor, the size of the laptop today is pretty much where it will be for quite a while. Cost and battery life will guarantee that. "

Even the threat of smarter smartphones will not stamp out the laptop, Locker said. "People will still need their laptops. Even with all that a smartphone can do, the keyboard function will remain very limited. We will need both but won't always have to carry a laptop. The synergy between the two merging technologies is where the growth will be seen. "

A major trend to make portable computing universal already is apparent. Wireless computing might soon be available everywhere with constant connectivity through ubiquitous hotspots. "Laptop users will always be connected," said Locker.

Newer wireless specifications will continue to reduce the need for wires and enhance mobility. For example, WiMAX, a new wireless specification that promises a range of dozens of miles and speeds rivaling cable and DSL broadband, will be a key development in portable computing, according to Locker.

4. Trusted Computing

Whatever direction the future of computing takes, consumers likely will continue to rely on networks and the Internet, which means the need for security and safety, will remain critical.

According to Steven Sprague, president and CEO of Wave Systems, the benefits of trusted computing — a series of specifications intended to improve computer security — on the future PC will be tremendous, not only on standalone devices but also on networks.

"Security will be in all of our devices and that will enable the PC of the future to share and replicate data to all of our devices on the network all of the time," he said. "The PC of the future will provide a root of trust and will no longer rely on a user ID and password for security purposes because all authentication will be done machine to machine. "

Sprague said this technology will create a future in which all computing devices are on the Internet and every application will verify that access is limited to the user's personal authorized devices.

expert	[ˈekspə:t]	n. 专家，行家
predict	[priˈdikt]	v. 预知，预言，预报
security	[siˈkjuəriti]	n. 安全
underpower	[ˈʌndəpauə]	n. 低功率，功率不足
miniaturization	[ˌminiətʃəraiˈzeiʃən]	n. 小型化
search	[sə:tʃ]	n. &v. 搜索，搜寻
tablet	[ˈtæblit]	n. 平板，写字板，书写板
portability	[ˌpɔ:təˈbiliti]	n. 可携带，轻便
semiconductor	[ˌsemikənˈdʌktə]	n. 半导体
cable	[ˈkeibl]	n. 电缆
wideband	[ˈwaidbænd]	adj. 多频的，可用多种频率播放的
peripheral	[pəˈrifərəl]	n. 外围设备
		adj. 外围的
delivery	[diˈlivəri]	n. 发送，传输
Bluetooth	[ˈblu:tu:θ]	n. 蓝牙(一种无线局域网的通信标准)
instantly	[ˈinstəntli]	adv. 立即地，即刻地
curve	[kə:v]	n. 曲线，曲线图表
equipment	[iˈkwipmənt]	n. 装备，设备，器材，装置
option	[ˈɔpʃən]	n. 选项，选择权
mobile	[ˈməubail]	adj. 可移动的
piggyback	[ˈpigibæk]	adv. 背负，在背上，在肩上
interface	[ˈintəfeis]	n. 界面，接口
manipulate	[məˈnipjuleit]	v. 操作，处理
dinosaur	[ˈdainəsɔ:]	n. 恐龙
disappear	[ˌdisəˈpiə]	vi. 消失，不见
synergy	[ˈsinədʒi]	n. 协同，配合
connectivity	[ˌkənekˈtiviti]	n. 连通性
specification	[ˌspesifiˈkeiʃən]	n. 规范，详述，规格，说明书
range	[reindʒ]	n. 范围，行列
benefit	[ˈbenifit]	n. 利益，好处
trust	[trʌst]	n. 信赖，信任
share	[ʃɛə]	n. 共享，一份，部分，份额
		v. 分享
replicate	[ˈreplikeit]	v. 复制
authentication	[ɔ:ˌθentiˈkeiʃən]	n. 证明，鉴定
password	[ˈpɑ:swə:d]	n. 密码，口令
access	[ˈækses]	n. 访问
		vt. 存取

seamless link	无缝连接
personal computer（PC）	个人计算机
Yellow Page	企业黄页
gear up	促进,增加
digital camera	数码相机
for instance	例如
in addition	另外
wrapped up in	酷爱
consist of…	由……组成
step into	进入
based on	基于
stamp out	扑灭,踩灭
PDA（Personal Digital Assistant）	个人数字助理
CTO（Chief Technology Officer）	首席技术官
DSL（Digital Subscriber Line）	数字用户线路
ID（identification，identity）	身份

Word Building

　　学习英语的关键与难点之一就是记忆单词。机械地逐一记忆单词会花费大量的时间。而且,在计算机行业中还不断涌现出一些新构造出来的词,如:unformat,undelete,resetup,uninstall等。这些单词往往在字典中查不到。因此,必须学会科学地记忆单词和识别新词。

　　其实,英语单词有其内在的结构规律,这就是构词法。掌握了构词法,则可达到举一反三、见词识义的学习效果。因此,掌握构词法是快速记忆英语单词的捷径。

　　常用的构词法有以下3种:合成、转化及派生。

　　由两个和两个以上的词合成一个新词的构词方法就叫"合成法"。用合成法构成的词叫作"复合词"。复合词可以有以下3种书写形式:连起来写(如:网络 network);分开写(如:汽车站 bus stop);用连字符连在一起(如:内置的 built-in)。由3个以上单词构成一个复合词时常采用第3种方法。例如:现代的 up-to-date;一对一的 one-to-one;容易使用的 easy-to-use。合成词的前一个词常用来说明后一个词,例如:主板 motherboard;子板 daughterboard。绝大部分合成词的词性由最后一个单词决定。但也有例外,如 up-to-date 就是形容词。

　　合成名词(compound noun)的构成方法如下:

　　1) 名词 + 名词

wave + length —— wave-length 波长

band + width —— bandwidth 带宽,频带宽度

bench + mark —— benchmark 基准测试

bold + face —— boldface 粗体

clip ＋ board —— clipboard 剪贴板

chip ＋ set —— chipset 芯片组

copy ＋ right —— copyright 版权

data ＋ base —— database 数据库

finger ＋ tip —— fingertip 手指尖

firm ＋ ware —— firmware 固件,硬件

lap ＋ top —— laptop 膝上型计算机(便携式计算机)

screw ＋ driver —— screwdriver 螺钉旋具

snail ＋ mail —— snailmail 慢邮件(传统方式的邮件)

spread ＋ sheet —— spreadsheet 电子表格;数据表

Web ＋ site —— Website 网站

2) 名词＋动名词

machine ＋ building —— machine building 机器制造

book ＋ learning —— book learning 书本知识

hand ＋ writing —— handwriting 手写

3) 动名词＋名词

waiting ＋ room —— waiting room 候车室

building ＋ material —— building material 建筑材料

swimming ＋ pool —— swimming pool 游泳池

4) 形容词＋名词

short ＋ hand —— shorthand 速记

hard ＋ ware —— hardware 硬件

soft ＋ ware —— software 软件

lower ＋ case —— lowercase 下档;小写字母

upper ＋ case —— uppercase 上档;大写字母

broad ＋ band —— broadband 宽波段

fresh ＋ man —— freshman 大(中)学校一年级学生

hard ＋ copy —— hardcopy 硬拷贝

5) 动词＋名词

pick ＋ pocket —— pickpocket 小偷

break ＋ water —— breakwater 防水堤

6) 副词＋动词

in ＋ put —— input 输入

out ＋ put —— output 输出,产量

out ＋ come —— outcome 结果

7) 动词＋副词

feed ＋ back —— feedback 反馈

get ＋ together —— get-together 联欢会

stand ＋ still —— standstill 停顿

Career Training

招 聘 启 事

发布招聘启事是企业招聘人才的常用方法之一。它具有受众广泛、快捷方便及成本低廉的特点。尤其是通过 Internet 发布招聘启事，其优点更为明显。这也是 IT 企业最热衷的方法。

招聘启事通常具有简洁明了和准确严谨的文风。因此，表格及规格化的表达方式比较常用，以达到有条理、有层次的目的。其开始往往是职位描述，然后是对应聘者的具体要求。一个规范的招聘启事会明确表示出其工作的行业、性质、是否需要经常出差，以及工作地点等信息。

在 IT 企业的招聘启事中，往往会使用许多专业词汇，特别是缩略语（如下例中的 PIX，VPNs，TCP/IP，IDS 及 CCIE）。另外，在 IT 企业的招聘启事中，往往还会使用一些特殊的表达方式，如下例中 4 + years experience，表示"4 年以上经验"。

另外，在阅读招聘启事时，应特别重视副词和形容词，如下例中的 Strong 和 In-depth。

Network Engineer

- Oversee all aspects of Network and Information Security
- Manage the design, implementation, and audit of various security controls, as well as facilitate the policy creation and revision process
- Ensure conformance with best practices across the enterprise
- Recommend, configure, and deploy commercial or open source tools
- Recommend and configure commercial firewalls, routers, switches
- Work with leads to design, implement, manage n-tier and multi-segmented networks
- Act in rotation as part of an on-call network operations team

When submitting resume, please include salary history.

Required Skills：

Qualifications include：

- 4 + years experience in network, internetwork, security, and system administrations
- Strong knowledge of Cisco PIX, switches, routers and load balancers, packet sniffers, remote access methodologies, and VPNs
- Strong network performance tuning, and issue resolution skills
- Configuration management methodologies
- Understanding of TCP/IP, Solaris and Linux, network/system intrusion techniques
- In-depth understanding of software security systems, including cryptography, certificate authorities, etc

- Database security experience (roles, etc) a plus
- Network security knowledge (network based IDS, Firewalls, VPN, etc)
- Host based security knowledge (patching, hardening)
- BS in Computer Science or equivalent work experience
- Applicable industry certification desired (CCIE preferred)

Industry：
Financial

Emp. Type：	Full Time
Travel：	No Travel
Location：	Irvine, CA
Overtime Pay：	None
Date Posted：	11/23/2013

软件水平考试试题解析

【真题再现】

从供选择的答案中选出应填入下列英语文句中____内的正确答案,把编号写在答卷的对应栏内。

Here is a useful procedure for choosing a program：

1. Study the features of all the programs you might choose __A__. Decide which features you need, which you would __B__, and which you do not need.

2. Eliminate the programs that clearly do not __C__ your needs.

3. Consider how the remaining programs perform the functions you will use most often. This can affect a program's usability more than all the "nice" features that you will __D__ need.

4. Study the remaining programs carefully with __E__ experience if you can get it and decide which one is best for you.

供选择的答案：

A：	①for	②on	③in	④from	⑤choose	⑥like
B、C：	①meet	②require	③help	④give	⑤choose	⑥like
D、E：	①often	②seldom	③always	④rich	⑤hands-on	⑥little

【答案】A：④   B：⑥   C：①   D：②   E：⑤

【试题解析】

A：choose from…的意思是"从……中选出"。本句的意思是"研究备选程序的特性"。故

选④。

B:meet 的意思是"满足",require 的意思是"需要",help 的意思是"帮助",give 的意思是"给予",choose 的意思是"选择",⑥like 的意思是"喜欢"。would like 的意思是"想要,喜欢"。which you would like 意思是"你想要的那些性能"。故选⑥。

C:meet one's needs 是一个固定词组,意思是"满足某人的需要"。故选①。

D:根据句子结构,应该填一个副词。often,seldom 和 always 都是副词,表示频率。always 的频率最高,意思是"总是"。请看如下例句:

You can always find him working on his computer.

你总能看见他在计算机上工作。

其次是 often,意思是"经常,通常"。

seldom 的意思是"不经常;很少或难得"。请看如下例句:

—Do you often play computer games? —Seldom.

——你经常玩计算机游戏吗? ——不,很少玩。

根据句意,此处应该填与 most often 相反的词。故选②。

E:根据句子结构,应该填一个形容词。rich 的意思是"丰富的",hands-on 的意思是"亲身实践的",little 的意思是"很少的,几乎没有的"。再根据句意可知,选⑤。

【参考译文】

下面是选择程序的实用步骤:

1. 研究备选程序的特性。决定哪些特性是所需的,哪些特性是想要的,哪些特性是不需要的。

2. 去掉那些明显不符合需求的程序。

3. 对于剩下的程序,要考虑如何执行你经常使用的功能。与仅考虑很少用到的"好"特性相比,这会更好地改善程序的可用性。

4. 如果能够获得程序,动手实践,仔细研究剩下的程序,然后决定最适合你的程序。

Exercises

一、根据课文内容,判断正误

1) The keyboard looks like a typewriter, except it's bigger and has more buttons.

2) On most traditional computers, the keyboard is a separate device, connected by a cord.

3) The monitor is also called the Display.

4) The monitor can show you some pictures only.

5) When you don't turn on your computer, none of your instructions will have had any effect.

6) There are two special types of CPU box, one is called Desktop and the other Tower.

7) In a desktop CPU Box, the openings for the CD and Floppy disk drives are horizontal when the CPU Box is standing up on what you might think was its side.

8) In a Tower CPU Box, the openings for the CD and Floppy disk drives are horizontal when

the CPU Box is lying down flat.

9) It's almost impossible to use a modern computer without a mouse.

10) In businesses it is very common that the printer is off away from the computer and it can perform printing operations for more than one computer.

二、把下列句子翻译为中文

1) These newly-designed devices will appear on the exhibition next month.

2) Each of the components is useful in its degree.

3) The markings are so blurred that it is difficult to identify.

4) An external modem is a stand-alone modem that is connected via cable to a computer's serial port.

5) All information, from train schedules to discount-price goods, will be as close as the press of a key.

6) CPU is the brain of a computer.

7) A desktop computer is small enough to fit conveniently on the surface of a business desk.

8) A mouse is a relative pointing device because there are no defined limits to the mouse's movement and because its placement on a surface does not map directly to a specific screen location.

9) Without communications software, however, modems cannot perform any useful work.

10) A keyboard on a computer is almost identical to a keyboard on a typewriter, except it has extra keys.

三、软件水平考试真题自测

从供选择的答案中选出应填入下列英语文句中____内的正确答案,把编号写在答卷的对应栏内。

Perhaps you have been asking the questions: Is everyone moving to __A__ ? If I don't step up to the __B__ user interface, will I be left all along at the cold __C__ command line?

Don't throw away your DOS __D__ . No one is __E__ DOS's death knell yet. DOS and its applications people have been using for years are not going to stop working overnight.

供选择的答案

A ~ E:①DOS　　②UNIX　　③Windows　　④Windows NT　　⑤graphical
　　　⑥software　　⑦replacing　　⑧sounding　　⑨text　　⑩hardware

四、听短文填空

Picking a new CPU can be a daunting ____1____ . Whether you're a DIY aficionado or are deciding which CPU to ____2____ in a new desktop, knowing what tradeoffs to make ____3____ price and performance is always ____4____ . Do you live in the low-CPU-usage world of word ____5____ , spreadsheets, and Web browsers, or are you a power-hungry 3D gamer, ____6____ recorder, or video-editing expert who ____7____ all the horsepower you can get? 3D games and ____8____ encoding, in particular, really pound on the CPU. What if you use all of these applications and your budget isn't unlimited? That's where knowing how to get the ____9____ CPU at the right ____10____ really comes in handy.

Reference Translation

基本的计算机硬件

1. 键盘

键盘容易使用。大家都知道键盘,对吗? 它看上去像打字机的一个部件。哦,可能你从来没有见过打字机? 好的,它看上去像便携式电话,不过却更大而且有更多的按键。严肃地说,键盘是印有字母和数字的部件,你可以把手指放在这些字母和数字上并输入它们。在大多数传统的计算机上,键盘都是独立的设备,通过电缆来连接。但也可能附在或内置在其他部件上,特别是便携式计算机。

2. 监视器

监视器是看上去很像电视机的一个部件。你可以利用它看图片和文字。当你在键盘上输入时,这些字符和数字就出现在监视器上,或者至少你希望它们会出现。监视器也叫作显示监视器,或就叫显示器,有时也叫视频显示器,或就叫屏幕。要了解监视器,重要的是要知道它并不就是计算机,它只是一个能够使你可以看到图像的部件。在与客户电话交谈约半个小时后,技术支持人员经常会发现人们没有打开和关闭计算机,而是打开或关闭显示器,这就是他们输入的指令无效的原因。不要让这样的事情发生在你身上。

3. 机箱或 CPU 箱

CPU 箱是一个看上去像一个盒子的部件。CPU 箱实在不是一个恰当的名称,但只能这么叫,直到有人提出一个人人都可以接受的名称为止。CPU 代表中央处理器,因为 CPU 在 CPU

箱中,同时 CPU 箱也是完成实际任务的地方,所以技术人员就把它叫作"CPU 箱"。因为那里是实际完成计算的地方,所以 CPU 部件也可以单独地叫作"计算机"。你也可能听到人们谈到 CPU 箱时说:"不是屏幕,而是实际上的计算机。"因为硬盘也在其中,有些人把它当作硬盘,但这是糊涂的。硬盘固然在 CPU 箱中,但如果你把这个箱子叫作"硬盘",会让技术人员发疯的。因为他们绝不会那么想。当然,CPU 是好名称而硬盘不是,这种说法没有道理,但记住技术人员不是普通人,不要戏弄他们。普通的箱子就是箱子,但如果是 CPU 箱就不是普通的箱子了。

CPU 箱可以分为两种,一种叫作"桌面式",一种叫作"塔式"。桌面式设计为平放,你也可以按自己的意愿把它立起来。当 CPU 箱平放时,你通常可以在桌面式 CPU 箱中找到水平的 CD 和软盘驱动器。许多人不再把他们的 CPU 箱平放,但名称还是保持不变。塔式 CPU 箱设计为直立的,所以比较容易碰倒它。哦,不,它实际上应该安放在桌面下面的地板上,不会占用太多的地方。当 CPU 箱安放在你愿意安放的地方时,你通常可以在塔式 CPU 箱中找到水平的放 CD 和软盘驱动器的插口。箱子上还会写一些其他信息。通常厂家会把自己的商标,也许还有型号放在外面,即他们经常所认为的正面,按照他们的设计理念,无论 CPU 箱是竖立的还是平躺的,这些词都是面朝上的。这好像挺复杂的,你可能会奇怪为什么有人会在意这个。不幸的是,有时它的确很重要。CPU 箱的里面往往不同,这取决于它们被设计为"桌面式"还是"塔式"。当需要帮助时,如果你可以识别它们的种类,则技术人员可以更容易地解决你的问题。

4. 鼠标

鼠标是一个附件。要使用现代计算机而不使用鼠标几乎是不可能的。另外,一个好鼠标的价格与好键盘差不多。在某种程度上,鼠标也几乎与键盘一样复杂。把鼠标叫作附件是技术人员做的傻事,最好不要碰触他们敏感的神经。

5. 外置驱动器

另外一种附件是外置驱动器。这越来越少见了,因为计算机厂家把一些特殊驱动器(如 CD 驱动器)内置到计算机的 CPU 箱内了,你不需要用许多电线和插座外接它们了。

6. 外置调制解调器

除非你的计算机的确很老,否则几乎可以肯定调制解调器是内置的,安装在 CPU 箱中了,尽管技术人员还把它们当作一个附件。但是,以前调制解调器确实是一个需要外接的外部附件。

7. 打印机

打印机也是附件,至少现在仍然是。它们进行把信息转印到纸张上的操作,这个操作对于计算机的其他功能来说,确实是外部操作。对于家用计算机,打印机通常直接连接在计算机上。但是,在商务领域所用的打印机普遍与计算机脱离,可以执行几个计算机的打印任务,而不是一台计算机的打印任务。

17