

计算机英语 简明教程

丁海燕 编著

Computer English

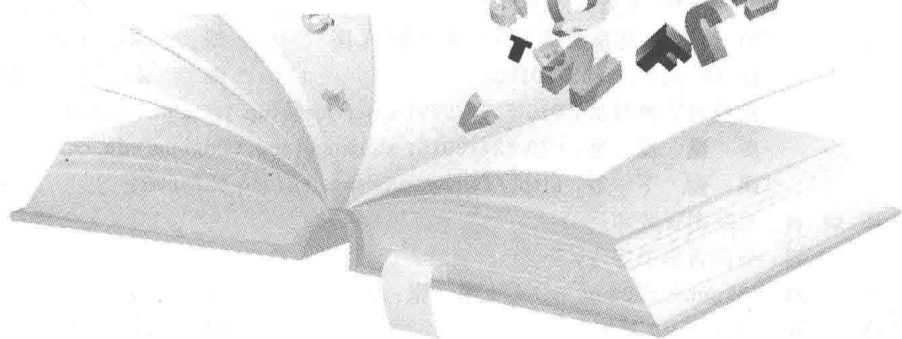


清华大学出版社



实用 计算机英语 简明教程

丁海燕 编著



清华大学出版社
北京

内 容 简 介

本书按照计算机体系结构组织内容,涉及计算机系统、技术和应用等方面,目的是提高读者计算机英语的实际应用能力。

本书选材与时俱进,内容新颖独特,简明扼要,难度适中,取材广泛。新技术与新产品的介绍与工
作、生活息息相关,实用性强。图文混排,易用性强,内容与习题多样化,便于教师与学生开展互动式
教学,培养专业英语应用能力。

本书适合作为全国各高校信息类(包括计算机科学与技术、软件工程、计算机网络、信息管理等)
的专业英语本科教材,也可作为计算机工程人员的参考用书。

本书封面贴有清华大学出版社防伪标签,无标签者不得销售。

版权所有,侵权必究。侵权举报电话:010-62782989 13701121933

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用计算机英语简明教程/丁海燕编著. —北京:清华大学出版社, 2017

ISBN 978-7-302-47484-5

I. ①实… II. ①丁… III. ①电子计算机—英语—高等学校—教材 IV. ①TP3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2017)第 139573 号

责任编辑:刘向威 李 晔

封面设计:文 静

责任校对:时翠兰

责任印制:宋 林

出版发行:清华大学出版社

网 址: <http://www.tup.com.cn>, <http://www.wqbook.com>

地 址:北京清华大学学研大厦 A 座 邮 编:100084

社 总 机:010-62770175 邮 购:010-62786544

投稿与读者服务:010-62776969, c-service@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn

质 量 反 馈:010-62772015, zhiliang@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn

课 件 下 载: <http://www.tup.com.cn>, 010-62795954

印 装 者:北京密云胶印厂

经 销:全国新华书店

开 本:185mm×260mm

印 张:15

字 数:353 千字

版 次:2017 年 10 月第 1 版

印 次:2017 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

印 数:1~2000

定 价:35.00 元

产品编号:074991-01

前 言

计算机专业与英语密切相关, 计算机业界人员必须掌握最新技术, 英语水平成为决定工作能力的因素之一。

计算机英语其内容具有很强的专业性, 与公共英语相比更注重阅读理解能力, 只有看懂计算机软硬件安装使用说明手册、计算机屏幕英语提示信息、编程与程序调试过程中的反馈信息才能解决实际问题。只有看懂计算机新技术、新产品的帮助、培训教程, 国外原版计算机教材, 以及英文文档和技术资料等, 才能及时掌握并研究计算机新技术, 提高专业水平。

本教材内容分三个部分。第一部分基础篇, 以单元 (Unit) 为单位, 共 10 个单元, 包括计算机硬件、软件、操作系统、数据、程序设计、计算机科学、多媒体、网络、因特网及在线服务、万维网。每个单元分为术语、单词、短语、缩略词、练习、泛读课文、术语参考译文。习题形式多样, 有选择题、匹配题、填空题、翻译题和口语题等。第二部分应用提高篇, 内容取材广泛, 均选自 Apple、Adobe、Microsoft 等著名计算机公司及国外计算机技术官方网站。按单元介绍国外计算机学习教程, 以及计算机新技术、新软件、新产品、新设备等, 如 Dreamweaver CC、C 语言教程、iPhone 手机、Apple 计算机、Windows 10 新特性、Office 2016 新功能等。第三部分附录, 提供习题参考答案、专业英语样卷、软件水平考试程序员级专业英语部分试题、构词法和基本句型、学术英语写作常用句子、教材词汇表等。

本书选材与时俱进, 内容新颖独特, 实用性强, 叙述简明扼要, 难度适中; 内容与习题多样化, 教学操作性强, 易用性强, 适合于高校计算机专业英语本科教学使用。本书可以满足不同院校计算机专业英语本科教学需求, 也可作为计算机工程人员的参考用书。

由于作者水平有限, 敬请读者批评指正。

编 者
2017 年 3 月

目 录

Section I Text

Unit 1 Hardware	3
Part I Computer terms	3
New Words	5
Phrases	8
Abbreviation	8
Exercises	8
Part II Reading materials	12
Set up your iPhone, iPad, and iPod touch	12
术语参考译文	14
Unit 2 Software	17
Part I Computer terms	17
New Words	19
Phrases	20
Abbreviation	20
Exercises	20
Part II Reading materials	23
Apple Computer	23
术语参考译文	24
Unit 3 Operating Systems	26
Part I Computer terms	26
New Words	28
Phrases	28
Abbreviation	29
Exercises	29
Part II Reading materials	31
Smartphone	31
术语参考译文	32

Unit 4 Data	34
Part I Computer terms	34
New Words	36
Phrases	36
Abbreviation	37
Exercises	37
Part II Reading materials	40
Data structure	40
术语参考译文	41
Unit 5 Programming	43
Part I Computer terms	43
New Words	45
Phrases	46
Abbreviation	46
Exercises	47
Part II Reading materials	49
The Basics: Object Oriented Programming Concepts	49
术语参考译文	50
Unit 6 Computer Science	52
Part I Computer terms	52
New Words	54
Phrases	56
Abbreviation	56
Exercises	57
Part II Reading materials	59
Artificial Intelligence	59
术语参考译文	61
Unit 7 Multimedia	64
Part I Computer terms	64
New Words	66
Phrases	67
Abbreviation	68
Exercises	68
Part II Reading materials	71
Big data	71

术语参考译文·····	72
Unit 8 Networks ·····	74
Part I Computer terms·····	74
New Words·····	76
Phrases·····	77
Abbreviation·····	77
Exercises·····	78
Part II Reading materials·····	80
Network security·····	80
术语参考译文·····	81
Unit 9 Internet and Online Services ·····	84
Part I Computer terms·····	84
New Words·····	86
Phrases·····	86
Abbreviation·····	87
Exercises·····	87
Part II Reading materials·····	90
Internet·····	90
eCommerce Resources·····	91
术语参考译文·····	92
Unit 10 World Wide Web ·····	94
Part I Computer terms·····	94
New Words·····	96
Phrases·····	97
Abbreviation·····	97
Exercises·····	97
Part II Reading materials·····	100
Understand Web applications·····	100
术语参考译文·····	107

Section II Computer Courses

Unit 1 Adobe Dreamweaver CC ·····	111
Unit 2 C Programming ·····	119
Unit 3 Features Available only on Windows 10 ·····	139

Unit 4	Excel Training	144
Unit 5	Word Training	153
Unit 6	PowerPoint Training	157
Unit 7	Access Training	161

附 录

附录一	习题参考答案	171
Unit 1	Hardware	171
Unit 2	Software	171
Unit 3	Operating Systems	173
Unit 4	Data	173
Unit 5	Programming	174
Unit 6	Computer Science	175
Unit 7	Multimedia	175
Unit 8	Networks	176
Unit 9	Internet and Online Services	176
Unit 10	World Wide Web	177
附录二	专业英语样卷	178
试卷一		178
试卷一参考答案		180
试卷二		180
试卷二参考答案		182
试卷三		183
试卷三参考答案		187
试卷四		187
试卷四参考答案		191
附录三	软件水平考试程序员级专业英语试题节选	192
附录四	英语构词法和基本句型	198
附录五	学术英语写作常用句子	210

附录六 词汇表.....212

 单词表.....212

 短语表.....221

 缩写表.....225

Section I Text

Unit 1

Hardware

Part I Computer terms

● Hardware

Computer hardware refers to the physical parts that make up the entirety of a computer. Hardware includes the electrical, mechanical, data storage and magnetic components among other parts.

● CPU—central processing unit

CPU is the abbreviation for central processing unit (the processor). The CPU is the brains of the computer where most calculations take place.

● Microprocessors

A microprocessor is a silicon chip that contains the central processing unit. Different types of microprocessors include Motorola microprocessors and Pentium microprocessors.

● Register

A special, high-speed storage area within the CPU. All data must be represented in a register before it can be processed.

● Buses

Refers to a set of wires through which data is transmitted from one part of the computer to another. There are multiple different types of buses including memory buses, control buses, and internal buses.

● Motherboards

The motherboard is the main circuit board of a microcomputer and contains the connectors for attaching additional boards.

● Connectors, plugs and sockets

Connector refers to the parts that plug into and out of devices. They are used to connect monitors to laptops, mice to keyboards, as well as external storage devices to computers.

● Port

(1) An interface on a computer to which you can connect a device. Personal computers have various types of ports. Internally, there are several ports for connecting disk drives, display screens, and keyboards. Externally, personal computers have ports for connecting modems, printers, mice, and other peripheral devices.

(2) In TCP/IP and UDP networks, an endpoint to a logical connection. The port number

identifies what type of port it is. For example, port 80 is used for HTTP traffic.

- **NIC—network interface card**

Often abbreviated as *NIC*, an *expansion board* you insert into a computer so the computer can be connected to a network. Most NICs are designed for a particular type of network, protocol, and media, although some can serve multiple networks.

- **Data storage**

Refers to information being held in specific areas. Elements of data storage include intelligent information management and advanced technology attachment.

- **Monitor**

Another term for display screen. The term monitor, however, usually refers to the entire box, whereas display screen can mean just the screen. In addition, the term monitor often implies graphics capabilities.

There are many ways to classify monitors. The most basic is in terms of color capabilities, which separates monitors into three classes:

monochrome: Monochrome monitors actually display two colors, one for the background and one for the foreground. The colors can be black and white, green and black, or amber and black.

gray-scale: A gray-scale monitor is a special type of monochrome monitor capable of displaying different shades of gray.

color: Color monitors can display anywhere from 16 to over 1 million different colors. Color monitors are sometimes called RGB monitors because they accept three separate signals—red, green, and blue.

- **Hardware companies**

Hardware companies are businesses that design, produce and sell computer hardware. This includes disk drives, screens, keyboards, mice and even storage arrays and other enterprise systems.

- **Integrated Circuits (ICs)**

Integrated Circuits are chips made from semiconductor material. Integrated circuits are associated with multi-port memories, nanotechnology, as well as silicon.

- **Peripheral device**

Peripherals are computer devices, such as a CD-ROM drive or printer, that is not part of the essential computer.

- **Input device**

Refers to any type of machine that feeds data into a computer. Examples of input devices include keyboards, monitors, and mice.

- **Output device**

Any machine capable of representing information from a computer. This includes display screens, printers, plotters, and synthesizers.

● **Interface**

A boundary across which two independent systems meet and act on or communicate with each other. In computer technology, there are several types of interfaces.

● **Memory**

The term memory identifies data storage that comes in the form of chips, and the word storage is used for memory that exists on tapes or disks. Moreover, the term memory is usually used as a shorthand for physical memory, which refers to the actual chips capable of holding data. Some computers also use virtual memory, which expands physical memory onto a hard disk.

Every computer comes with a certain amount of physical memory, usually referred to as *main memory* or *RAM*. You can think of main memory as an array of boxes, each of which can hold a single byte of information. There are several different types of memory: RAM, ROM, and flash.

● **RAM—random access memory**

RAM is an acronym for random access memory. It is the most common type of memory found in computers and other devices, such as printers.

● **ROM—read-only memory**

Acronym for read-only memory. ROM is computer memory on which data has been prerecorded. It retains its contents even when the computer is turned off.

● **Memory address**

A number that is assigned to each byte in a computer’s memory that the CPU uses to trace where data and instructions are stored in RAM. Each byte is assigned a memory address whether or not it is being used to store data.

● **Keyboard**

A keyboard enables you to enter data into a computer and other devices. Typical keys are classified as alphanumeric, punctuation and special keys.

● **Mouse**

A device that controls the movement of the cursor or pointer on a display screen. A mouse is a small object you can roll along a hard, flat surface.

● **Printer**

A printer is any device that prints text or illustrations on paper. There are many different types of printers: laser printer, impact printer, ink-jet printer and thermal printer and so on.

New Words

abbreviation	[ə.bri:vi'eɪʃn]	<i>n.</i> 省略, 缩写, 简化, 缩写词
abbreviate	[ə'bri:vieɪt]	<i>vt.</i> 缩略; 使简短; 缩简
electrical	[i'lektrɪkl]	<i>adj.</i> 用电的, 与电有关的, 电学的

mechanical	[mi'kænikəl]	adj. 机械的, 机械学的
component	[kəm'pəunənt]	n. 成分; 零件; [数]要素 adj. 组成的; 构成的
calculation	[kælkjə'leʃən]	n. 计算; 盘算; 估计
silicon	['silikən]	n. [化]硅; 硅元素
chip	[tʃip]	n. 芯片
represent	[.repri'zent]	vt. 表现, 象征; 代表, 代理
motherboard	['mʌðəbɔ:d]	n. 主板, 母板
register	[.rɛdʒɪstə]	n. 记录; 登记簿; 登记 vt. & vi. 登记; 注册
bus	[bʌs]	n. [计]总线; 公共汽车
microprocessor	[.maɪkrou'prəʊsesə]	n. 微处理器
connector	[kə'nektə(r)]	n. 连接器, 连接体
plug	[plʌg]	n. 插头; 塞子 vt. & vi. 插入; 塞住
socket	[.sɒkɪt]	n. 插座; 灯座; 窝, 穴
input	['ɪnput]	n. & vt. 输入
output	['aʊtput]	n. & vt. 输出
port	[pɔ:t]	n. 港口; (计算机与其他设备的) 接口
disk drive	[disk draɪv]	n. 磁盘驱动器
peripheral	[pə'rɪfərəl]	adj. 外围的
screen	[skri:n]	n. 屏幕; 银幕
modem	['məʊdem]	n. 调制解调器
identify	[aɪ'dentɪfaɪ]	vt. 确定; 识别; 认出 vi. 确定; 认同
expansion	[ɪk'spænzən]	n. 扩张; 扩大; 扩展
board	[bɔ:d]	n. 板; 董事会 vt. 上(船、车或飞机)
protocol	['prəʊtəko:l]	n. 礼仪; (数据传递的) 协议
monitor	['mɒnɪtə(r)]	n. 显示屏 vt. 监督; 监控 vi. 监视
separate	['sepəreɪt]	vt. & vi. 分开; (使) 分离; 隔开
monochrome	['mɒnəkrəʊm]	n. 单色画, 黑白照片 adj. 单色的, 黑白的
gray-scale	[greɪ skeɪl]	n. 灰度
color	['kʌlə]	n. 颜色, 色彩
background	['bækgraʊnd]	n. 背景; 底色; 背景资料; 配乐

foreground	['fɔ:graund]	<i>n.</i> 前景
integrate	['intigreit]	<i>vt.</i> 使一体化; 使整合 <i>vi.</i> 成为一体
circuit	['sə:kit]	<i>n.</i> 电路
semiconductor	[.semikən'dʌktə(r)]	<i>n.</i> 半导体
material	[mə'tiəriəl]	<i>n.</i> 素材; 材料, 原料
associate	[ə'səʊ'ieit]	<i>vt.</i> 联想; (使) 发生联系; (使) 联合; 结交
nanotechnology	[.nænəutek'nɒlədʒi]	<i>n.</i> 纳米技术, 毫微技术
mice	[maɪs]	<i>n.</i> 老鼠 (的名词复数); 鼠标
plotter	['plɒtə(r)]	<i>n.</i> 绘图仪
synthesizer	['sɪnθi.saɪzə]	<i>n.</i> 合成物; 合成器
interface	['ɪntəfeɪs]	<i>n.</i> 界面; [计]接口
memory	['meməri]	<i>n.</i> 记忆; [计]存储器; 内存
address	[ə'dres]	<i>n.</i> 地址; 称呼; 演说; 通信处
expand	[ɪk'spænd]	<i>vt.</i> 扩张; 使……变大 <i>vi.</i> 扩展
shorthand	[ʃɔ:t hænd]	<i>n.</i> 速记
virtual	['vɜ:tʃuəl]	<i>adj.</i> 实质上的; 虚拟的
memory	['meməri]	<i>n.</i> 存储器
flash	[flæʃ]	<i>n.</i> 闪光 <i>vt. & vi.</i> 使闪光, 使闪烁
trace	[treɪs]	<i>vt.</i> 跟踪, 追踪; 追溯
assign	[ə'saɪn]	<i>vt.</i> 分派, 选派, 分配; 归于
instruction	[ɪn'strʌkʃən]	<i>n.</i> 授课; 指令
alphanumeric	[.ælfənju:'merɪk]	<i>adj.</i> 文字数字的
punctuation	[.pʌŋktʃu'eɪʃən]	<i>n.</i> 标点符号
cursor	['kɜ:sə(r)]	<i>n.</i> 光标
pointer	['pɔɪntə]	<i>n.</i> 线索; 指针
flat	[flæt]	<i>n.</i> 平面; 公寓 <i>adj.</i> 平的; 单调的
keyboard	['ki:bɔ:d]	<i>n.</i> 键盘; 琴键
mouse	[maʊs]	<i>n.</i> 鼠标; 老鼠
laser	['leɪzə]	<i>n.</i> 激光
impact	['ɪmpækt]	<i>n.</i> 影响; 冲击 <i>vt.</i> 撞击; 压紧

jet	[dʒet]	<i>n.</i> 喷嘴, 喷雾 <i>vt.</i> 喷射, 喷出
thermal	['θe:məl]	<i>adj.</i> 热的, 温热的

Phrases

memory buses	内存总线
control buses	控制总线
internal buses	内部总线
external storage device	外存设备
integrated circuit	集成电路
peripheral device	外围设备
input device	输入设备
output device	输出设备
virtual memory	虚拟内存
main memory	主存
memory address	内存地址
display screen	显示屏
flat surface	平面
laser printer	激光打印机
impact printer	击打式打印机
ink-jet printer	喷墨打印机
thermal printer	热敏打印机

Abbreviation

IC —Integrated Circuits	集成电路
CPU —Central Processing Unit	中央处理器
NIC —Network Interface Card	网络接口卡
RAM —Random Access Memory	随机存储器
ROM —Read-Only Memory	只读存储器
CD-ROM —Compact Disk- Read-Only Memory	只读碟

Exercises

Ex1. Multiple choice.

1. A () computer is a personal computer whose hardware is capable of using any or all