21世纪高职高专系列规划教材

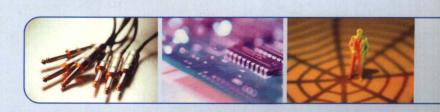
电子信息类教材

通信工程专业英语

TONGXIN GONGCHENG ZHUANYE YINGYU

主 编 况常兰

副主编 周春妮 常淑丽



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内容简介

本书共分三个部分,第一部分介绍专业英语学习的基础知识和方法。第二部分是本书的正文,包括七个单元,每个单元包括三篇文章。其中,Passage A 和 Passage B 为精读部分,Passage C 为泛读部分,供读者自学。第三部分是附录,包括了本书词汇表、术语、世界著名电子和信息公司简介以及电子、信息资料查询常用网站以及参考书目。学生学习本书后,能熟悉和掌握大量通信工程专业和相关专业的常用词汇和术语,大大提高阅读和理解原版专业英语文献的能力,为以后阅读专业英语书刊奠定一个良好的基础。同时还能加深对通信工程和相关专业领域中的一些基本概念的理解,并从中学习、了解到一些新的通信技术和相关专业技术。

21 世纪高职高专系列规划教材 电子信息类教材

通信工程专业英语

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前 言

为满足通信工程专业和其他相关专业学生进一步提高专业英语阅读能力的需要,我们选编了这本教材。本书精选部分通信技术、电子信息、计算机技术、网络技术等方面的科学说明性文章,以扩大学生的视野,培养他们阅读相关专业和综合类科技书刊的兴趣和能力。

本书在内容上以概念、术语介绍文章为主,涵盖了通信工程的主要技术领域和新的发展方向。课文材料多选自原版的专业资料或专业英语教科书,表达简练、顺畅、纯正,易于阅读和理解。

本书共分三个部分,第一部分介绍专业英语学习的基础知识和方法。第二部分是本书的正文,包括七个单元,每个单元包括三篇文章。其中,Passage A 和 Passage B 为精读部分,Passage C 为泛读部分,供读者自学。第三部分是附录,包括了本书词汇表、术语、世界著名电子和信息公司简介和电子、信息资料查询常用网站以及参考书目。

学生学习本书后,能熟悉和掌握大量通信工程专业和相关专业的常用词汇和术语,大 大提高阅读和理解原版专业英语文献的能力,为以后阅读专业英语书刊奠定一个良好的基础。同时还能加深对通信工程和相关专业领域中的一些基本概念的理解,并从中学习、了 解到一些新的通信技术和相关专业技术。

参加本教材编写的教师有成都电子机械高等专科学校况常兰、周春妮、常淑丽、杨丹、 余波、余丽佳、胡丹、蒋颖、雷婷、薛菲,本书编写分工如下:

胡丹编写第一部分,第二部分,即正文由以下教师编写:余波编写第一章,雷婷编写第二章,周春妮编写第三章,余丽佳编写第四章,蒋颖编写第五章,杨丹编写第六章,薛菲编写第七章,全书由况常兰和周春妮统稿,序言、目录、附录和词汇表由况常兰编写,常淑丽负责本书的策划,全书由柳吉良审稿。

在编写和出版的过程中,我们还得到了学校领导和相关部门的关心和支持,在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。同时,我们也对引用国内外高等院校的教科书和一些专业技术文章的作者表示感谢。由于经验不足,本书在专业内容的涵盖范围和语言的难易程度上肯定有不合适的地方,恳请读者使用后提出宝贵意见,以便以后能进一步改进和充实本书的内容。

编 者 2006年5月

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Part One

科技英语基础知识

§ 1 科技英语词汇问题(Words in ST English)

词汇是语言的建筑材料。科技英语词汇一般可分为四类: 普通词汇、专业词汇、专业 缩写词汇和转意词汇。

1.1 普通词汇 (Common Words)

科技英语作为英语的一个变体,在使用具有专业特色的词汇的同时也大量使用具有专业意义的普通词汇,尤其要使用冠词、动词、形容词、副词、介词、数词、连接词这些功能性强的词汇,也要使用具有普通意义的名词或代词,只是感叹词较少使用。功能性强的和具有普通意义的词汇在科技英语中的意义和用法与普通英语中的意义和用法基本一致,理解起来不是很难。

1.2 专业词汇 (Professional Words)

在科学技术的各个领域都有大量的各自特有的专业词汇。专业词汇数量庞大,常令初涉专业英语的读者望而生畏。但是稍加观察就会发现,专业词汇绝大部分是名词或名词词组,其词意单一,少有歧义,用法简单,只要注意积累,掌握一定数量的专业词汇后阅读专业文章就不太困难了。下面列举一些在电子信息技术中的常用专业词汇:

electron [i'lektron]	n.	电子		diode['daiəud]	n.	二极管	
transistor[træn'zistə]	n.	半导体		radar['reidə]	n.	雷达	
radio['reidiəu]	adj.	无线电		current ['kʌrənt]	adj. n.	电流	
electrostatic [i'lektrəu'	stætik]						
voltage ['vəultid3]	n.	电压		circuit ['sə:kit]	n.	电路	
density ['densiti]	n.	密度		unipolar ['ju:ni'p	əulə] <i>adj</i> .	单级的	
mother boar		主板		remote terminal		终端	
field-effect transistor(FET) 场效应晶体管							
glitch [glit]] 短印	寸脉冲波用	ド 十批		bar-code reader	条码阅读	定器	

1.3 专业缩写词汇(Professional Abbreviations or Acronyms)

在专业英语文献中,还常出现一些专业缩写词汇。电子信息科学技术中的缩写词汇数量不少,而且新的缩写词还在快速地不断涌现。有一些缩写词来自于不同的语源,故有多义。掌握一定数量的专业缩写词汇是顺利阅读专业文献所必需的。以下列举一些在电子信

息科学技术中常见的专业缩写词汇:

FET 场效应晶体管

IC 集成电路,指令计数器

FM 调频

PCM 脉冲编码调制

NTSC NTSC 制式

IEC 国际电工委员会

ASCII 美国信息交换标准码

WWW 万维网

FDDI 光纤分布式数据接口

CAD 计算机辅助设计

Ltd 激光目标指示器

DC 直流电

A/D 模拟/数字

MOS 金属氧化物半导体

AM 调幅

DM 驱动电磁铁

radar 雷达, 电波探测器

IEEE 电气和电子工程师协会

CATV 有线电视

LAN 网络,局域网,本地网

ISDN 综合服务数字网

HTML 超文本链接标示语言

Vol 显示磁盘卷标

AC 交流电

CRT 阴极射线管

SECAM SECAM 制式(顺序与存储彩色电视系统)

1.4 特意词汇 (Transferred Words)

科技英语中还有不少词语是从普通词汇中借用、移植过来的,并赋予它们不同于在普通英语中使用时的专门含义,这就是我们所说的转意词汇。它们的数量虽不及前两类词汇多,但因其多义性和转意性,故较难掌握,尤其是对专业不很熟悉的读者更是如此。下面列举一些在电子信息科技英语中常用的转意词:

	普通含义	专业含义
resistance [ri'zistəns] n.	阻力,抵抗,敌对	电阻
active resistance ['æktiv] adj. n.	积极抵抗	有功电阻
current ['kʌrənt] adj. n.	水流,趋势,目前的	电流
charge $[t]a:d3$ $n. v.$	装载,起诉,载荷	电荷,充电
circuit ['sə:kit] n.	周围,巡回,绕行	电路
relay ['ri:lei] n. vt.vi.	接转,接力继	电器,中继器,中转站
field [fi:ld] n. vt. vi. adj.	田野,场地,范围	场
admittance [əd'mitəns] n.	准人	导纳
antenna [æn'tenə] n .	触须	天线
coherence [kəʊˈhiərəns] n.	一致性,连贯性	相干性,相关性
filter ['filtə] n. vt. vi.	过滤器,漏斗	滤波器
tuner [ˈtjuːnə] n.	调节器,调音器	滤波器
detection [di'tek∫ən] n.	发觉,査知	检波,检测
burst [bə:st] v.n.	爆炸,胀裂	脉冲
envelope ['envilaup] n.	信封,封套	包络、包迹
network ['netwə:k] n.	网,网状组织	网络
spectrum ['spektrəm] n.	范围,光谱	频谱

regulator ['regiuleitə] n.

调整者

稳压器

flip-flop

摇摆

触发器

potential [pə'ten] (a) adj. n. carrier ['kæria] n.

潜在的,潜力运载,工具

电位 载流子,载波

line [lain]

n. vt. vi. 线,管

电线, 电网

1.5 虚义词 (Form Words or Function Words)

根据是否具有独立的词汇意义,英语词汇分为实词或实义词和功能词或虚义词。虽然虚义词本身没有独立的词汇意义,但在句中起着连接、引导、转承、变换、伴随、比较、让步等多种语法作用,对整个句子意义的表达起着非常重要的作用。这就要求读者仔细观察整个句子及上下文,弄清它们所起的功能作用,然后才可能对句子作出正确的理解和判断。虚词虽然数量不多,但使用频率很高且对理解的作用很大,尤其对不很熟悉专业的读者来说,要对其功能作出正确判断不是很容易的事情。下面举一些例子:

- 1) The most fundamental noise performance used is known as signal-to-noise ratio. 众所周知,信噪比是最基本的噪声性能。(as 引导主语补语)
- 2) The electrons, as shown in Fig.5, are very light. 如图 5 所示, 电子非常轻。(as 引导主语定语)
- 3) See the answers as given at the end of this book. 请参阅本书末尾给出的答案。(as 引导宾语定语)
- 4) As electricity can do work, it is a form of energy. 电是一种能量, 因为它能做功。(as 引导原因从句)
- 5) The new device is designed as an alternative for the old one. 这个新器件是为取代那个旧的而设计的。(as 表示目的)
- 6) Small as atoms are, electrons are still smaller. 原子虽然很小, 但电子更小。(as 引导让步从句)
- 7) As the FM stereo system was being devised there was, and indeed still is, a requirement that the stereo signal should be compatible with any existing monophonic receivers. 当初开发调频立体声系统时,就要求立体声信号兼容各种已有的单声收音机,到现在仍有这一要求。(as 引导时间从句)
- 8) The current increases as the voltage does. 电流随电压的增加而增加。(as 引导伴随或比较从句,具体应选择哪一种,需参考上下文来判断)
- 9) A voltmeter is an instrument for measuring voltage. 电压表是测量电压的仪器。(for 表示用途)
- 10)This coupling network keeps the RF amplifier from self-oscillation without the need for a neutralizing capacitor. 这个耦合电路使得该射频放大器免于自激而又无需中和电容。(for 表示需求)

§ 2 科技英语中长句的理解(Understanding of Long Sentences in ST English)

科技英语中常出现长句,易使读者理解困难。在理解长句时可用两种方法使之简化,以便正确理解。一是依据谓语动词把复合句分解为简单句(To part the Long Sentences into several simple clauses); 二是依据关键词简化各词组(To find the key words for each phrase)。请看下面例子:

1) For direct current and low-frequency alternating current (up to a few thousand cycles per second) the resistance is reversely proportional to the cross-sectional area of the path the current must travel; that is, given two conductors of the same material and having same length, but differing in cross-sectional area, the one with the large area will have the lower resistance.

对于这个长句,首先以动词为主将其分解为四个部分:

- a. the resistance is reversely proportional to the cross-sectional area of the path
- b. the current must travel
- c. that is, given two conductors of the same material and having same length
- d, the one with the large area will have the lower resistance

分解成四个部分以后,句子的意义就易于理解了,且知 that is 把前后两句并列连接;然后再把其他的辅助修饰成分逐项补充回去,则可得全句完整而正确的含义为:直流与低频交流(几千赫兹以内)电阻反比于通路的截面积;这就是说,两个材料相同、长度相等的导体,截面积大的那一个具有较小的电阻。

2) The ratio of the capacitance with some material other than air between the plates, to the capacitance of the same capacitor with air insulation, is called the dielectric constant of that particular material.

这个句子虽然较长,但却是一个简单句。依据各词组的关键词可得一个很简短的句子: "... ratio is called constant..."。其含义是很明显的,再把其他修饰成分补充上去,可把此句译为: 电容器极板间充以非空气的某种绝缘材料时的电容与该电容器充以空气时的电容之比称为该绝缘材料的介电常数。

§ 3 科技英语中的翻译(Some Problems on Translation in ST English)

3.1 翻译的准则 (The Criteria of Translating)

翻译是一种语言活动,它用一种语言把另一种语言所表达的思想内容、感情、风格等 忠实地重新表现出来。将一种语言翻译成另一种语言一般遵循信、达、雅的准则,科技英

语的翻译应特别注意遵循前两项准则。所谓信(True)即译文须忠实于原文的内容含义(Meaning),并尽可能保留原文的风格(Style); 所谓达(Smooth)即译文须通顺流畅,符合汉语表达习惯; 所谓雅(Refined)即在保证前两项准则的基础上,译文应优美、雅致、简明(feeling nice, graceful and elegant)。在科技英语的翻译中,译文必须严格忠实于原文的内容,用词正确得体,不得添加译者的意思;行文应流畅;避免逐字逐句地死译。当二者不能兼顾时,应首先满足于忠实原文的要求。翻译时还应特别注意上下文的联系。

3.2 翻译的基本方法 (The Basic Approaches of Translating)

3.2.1 直译

直译即照原文的字面意思和结构直接翻译。从结构方面说,基本上保持原文的语法结构,即在语序和词序上不作大的变动;从意思方面看,保留原文词句的字面意义。由于英语和汉语的句子成分有相同之处,因此在很多情况下英汉互译时,可保持原来的结构不变。对于专业英语来说,在能保持译文"信"、"达"的情况下,应尽量采取直译。例如:

In computer we use bit to represent the minimum data.在计算机中我们用位来表示最小的数据。

modulated signal 已调信号
modulating signal 调制信号
synchronizing signal 同步信号
synchronized signal 已同步信号

3.2.2 转换

由于英汉两种语言形成句子结构的基本原则不同,英语基本上用的是形合法,汉语用的是意合法,使英语和汉语在表达相同思想时可能使用结构不同的句子。两种语言中许多表面看来概念相同的词汇在词义的内涵和使用范围上也有很大差别。因此在翻译时需要对句子中的词义、语序、句子成分等进行转换,进行词义引申等处理。

(1) 词义的转换

如果词典中没有合适的词义,可对其意义加以引申,但不能改变原意。

例: 1) If the computer control system fails, the backup system automatically takes up the failed system, and there is no working pause.

如果计算机控制系统发生故障,其备份系统自动接替故障系统,从而不致产生工作停顿。

2) high power 大功率

3) high throughout 大的吞吐量

(2) 词性的转换

词性的转换是指将英语中属于某一词性的词转换成汉语中属于另一词性的词。这在科 技英语的翻译中是常见的。

例: 1) Stability <u>features</u> this system.
稳定性是该系统的特色。(动词转换成名词)

2) Digital computers are essentially machines for recording numbers, operating with

numbers and giving the result in numerical form.

数字计算机本质上是记录数字、运算数字和给出数字形式结果的机器。(动名词转换成动词)

- 3) To time the scanning correctly, synchronizing pulses are included in the video signal. 为了使扫描正确定时,视频信号中包含了同步脉冲。
- 4) My admiration for him grows more. 我对他越来越钦佩。(名词转换成动词)
- (3) 词序的变换

汉语主要用词序来表示词与词之间的逻辑关系,而英语除用词序外,还常用介词、连词、分词、短语、状语等表示词与词之间的逻辑关系。英语中大量使用被动语态,而汉语 更喜欢用主动语态。故在翻译时常须作适当的词序变换,否则译文不流畅,甚至出现错误。请看下面的例子:

1) The main device failure mode is secondary breakdown.

译文1:主要器件的失效模式是二次击穿。(按原句的被动语态翻译)

译文 2: 器件的主要失效模式是二次击穿。(按主动语态翻译)

2) The word transistor is coined by using parts of "transfer" and "resistor". 晶体管这个词是由"变换"和"电阻器"的部分组成的。

(transistor 是 word 的同位词。同位词的翻译常须换序。)

3) Integrated circuits were successfully developed in America in 1958.

集成电路于1958年在美国被成功研制。

(谓语与状语的词序在英语和汉语中是不一样的)

4) An electric field can be produced by any charges present in space.

译文1: 电场可由空间存在的任何电荷所产生。(按原句的被动语态翻译)

译文 2. 空间存在的任何电荷均会产生电场。(按主动语态翻译)

5) After the circuit was tested at room temperature, the package was opened and the die was inspected.

译文 1. 电路在室温下被测试后,其封装被打开,其芯片被检查。

(按原句的被动语态翻译)

译文 2: 在室温下测试电路, 然后打开封装并检查芯片。(按主动语态翻译)

3.2.3 省略

翻译时应根据汉语的语法和修辞习惯,省掉原文中的一些词语,如冠词、代词和连词等,这些词要么没有实意,要么没必要翻译。

例: 1) Any substance is made of atoms, whether it is a gas, a liquid or a solid. 任何物质,不论是气体、液体或固体,都由原子组成。(译文中省略了冠词 a)

2)The intensity of sound is inversely proportional to the square of the distance measured from the source of the sound.

声强与到声源的距离的平方成反比。(译文中省略了冠词 the)

3) Intel Pentium is a new type of microprocessor.

Intel 奔腾是一种新型微处理器。(译文中省略了介词 of, 但未省略冠词 a)

- 4) It is thirty cubic meters in volume. 体积是 30 立方米。(译文中省略了代词 it 和介词 in)
- 5) If you know the frequency, you can find the wavelength. 如果知道频率,就可求出波长。(译文中省略了代词 vou)
- 6) The flow chart shown in Fig. 1 is intended to illustrate the programming process. 图 1 为表明程序设计过程的流程图。
 (译文中省略了没必要翻译出来的词 shown)

3.2.4 补充

科技英语用语简练,且常用省略句式,译为汉语时需根据汉语的习惯作适当的补充。 但增补不能太多,不能加入译者本人的思想和观点,要忠实于原文。

- 例: 1) The attenuation of the filter is nearly constant to within 0.5dB over the entire frequency band.
 - 译文 1: 该滤波器的衰减在整个频带内接近恒定至 0.5dB 以内。
 - 译文 2: 该滤波器的衰减近于常数,整个频带的变化在 0.5dB 以内。
 - 2) The first term of Fourier series is called the fundamental, the others the harmonics. 译文: 傅里叶级数的第一项称为基波,其他各项称为谐波。 (原句中的第二分句是不完整的省略句,在译文中作了补充才符合汉语习惯。)
 - 3) Three symbols are used to represent the three types of bus, the symbol for data bus is D.B., for address bus A.D., for control bus C.B. 译文:我们用三种符号来表示三种总线,用符号 D.B.表示数据总线,用符号 A.D. 表示地址总线,用符号 C.B.表示控制总线。(同上句)

3.2.5 引申

在英汉互译时,当原句中的一些单词或词组按字典的释义不能直接译出符合汉语语言规范和译文要求时,可根据语气、逻辑关系、搭配习惯及全句的技术含义等方面的情况对原有词义作适当的引申。

- 例: 1) The <u>major contributors</u> in component technology have been in the semiconductor. 元件技术中起主要作用的是半导体元件。
 - 2) The transistor will do most of the <u>things</u> a triode tube will do. 晶体管能起三级管所起的大部分作用。
 - 3) VLSI is still in its <u>infancy</u>. 超大规模集成电路仍处于发展时期。

Part Two

TEXTS

Unit One World Wide Web

Passage A What is World Wide Web

Introduction

World Wide Web (also called the WWW) is a computer-based network of information resources that a user can move through by using links from one document to another. The information on the WWW is spread over computers all over the world. The World Wide Web is often referred to simply as "the Web".

The Web has become a very popular resource since it first became possible to view images and other multimedia on the Internet, a worldwide network of computers, in 1993. The Web offers a place where companies, institutions, and individuals can display information about their products, research, or their lives. Anyone with access to a computer connected to the Web can view most of that information. A small percentage of information on the Web is only accessible to subscribers or other authorized users. The Web has become a forum for many groups and a marketplace for many companies. Museums, libraries, government agencies, and schools make the Web a valuable learning and research tool by posting data and research. The Web also carries information in a wide spectrum of formats. Users can read text, view pictures, listen to sounds, and even explore interactive virtual environments on the Web.

What is the Internet and how does it work?

If you've never been on the Internet before, you might not know what it is and how it really works. The word "Internet" describes the network that started in 1983. The Internet (or Net) connects computers from around the world so people can share information. You can play games, send email, find information and shop.

The World Wide Web is the part of the Internet that lets you see information using words, pictures, colors and sounds. Most people call it the "Web". Information on the Web is listed on websites. To get to the website you want, you need to use the correct Uniform Resource Locator (URL), or address.

What do you need to do if you want to surf the Internet?

If you know the address, just carefully type it into the box on screen. If you don't know the address, go to a popular search engine like Google (www.google.com) or Sina (www.sina.com.cn). Once there, you just need to type in some information about what you want to find. For example,

you might want to find out about the weather in your city. If you live in Beijing, you would type in "Beijing" and "weather". You then get a list of sites, and you simply choose the site that has the information you want. Don't believe everything online. But watch out when you use information from the Internet. Anyone can create a website, so you cannot always be sure the information is correct. An official website produced by a big company or organization may be more useful than a site created by someone who isn't an expert. It is often best to use more than one source to make sure the information is correct.

The Internet is becoming important in our life

Almost everyone with or without a computer is aware of the latest technological revolution destined to change forever the way in which humans communicate, namely, the Information Superhighway, best exemplified by the ubiquitous Internet. Already, millions of people around the world are linked by computer simply by having a modern and an address on the "Net", in much the same way that owning a telephone links us to almost everyone who pays a phone bill. In fact, since the computer connections are made via the phone line, the Internet can be envisaged as network of visual telephone links. It remains to be seen in which direction the Information Superhighway is headed, but many believe it is the educational hope of future.

The World Wide Web, an enormous collection of Internet address or sites, all of which can be accessed for information, has been mainly responsible for the increase in the Internet in the 1990s. Before the World Wide Web, the "Net" was comparable to an integrated collection of computerized typewriters, but the introduction of the "Web" in 1990 allowed not only text links to be made but also graphs and even video. A web site consists of a "home page", the first screen of a particular site on the computer to which you are connected, from where access can be had to other subject related "pages" (or screen) at the site and thousands of other computers all over the world. This is achieved by a process called "hypertext". By clicking with a mouse device on various parts of the screen, a person connected to the "Net" can go traveling, or surfing through a web of pages to locate whatever information is required.

Anyone can set up a site; promoting your club, your institution, your company's products or simply yourself, is what the Web and the Internet is all about. And what is more, information on the Internet is not owned or controlled by any organization. It is, perhaps, true to say that one and therefore everyone owns the "Net". Because of the relative freedom of access to information, the Internet has often been criticized by the media as a potentially hazardous tool in the hands of young computer users. This perception has proved to be largely false however, and the vast majority of users both young and old get connected with the Internet for dual purposes for which it was intended — discovery and delight.

Use of the Internet

The World Wide Web has been the most popular development of the Internet. The Web is like a big electronic book with millions of pages. These pages are called homepages. You can find information about almost anything in the world on these pages. For example, you can use the Internet instead of a library to find information for your homework. You can also find information

about your favorite sport or film star, talk to your friends or even do some shopping on the pages. Most pages have words, pictures and even sound or music.

What is e-mail

Electronic mail (e-mail) is a way of sending messages to other people. It's much quicker and cheaper than sending a letter.

E-mail is the ability to write a message to someone, using a mail program, and use the Internet as a means of delivering that message. Contrary to popular opinion of some "so-called" experts that have received nationwide TV airtime, e-mail is not instantaneous. When you send a message to someone it leaves your computer and travels first to your Service Provider, from there your e-mail may travel through other host computers until it reaches its final destination. The time it takes to transit from one host to another varies depending upon how busy the network is at the time you sent it.

If you want to use e-mail, you must have an e-mail address. This address must have letters, dots and an "@" (meaning "at"). This is what an address looks like: Emily @star. net. Write a message, type in the person's e-mail address, then send the message across the Internet. People don't need to use stamps, envelopes or go to the post office since the invention of the Internet. Ouick, easy and interesting — that's the Internet!

New Words

```
资源,财力,办法,智谋
resource [ri'so:s]
                     n.
document ['dokjument]
                            公文, 文件, 文档, 档案, 文献
                     n.
                            多媒体,多媒体的采用
multimedia ['malti'mi:dje] n.
                            公共机构,协会,制度
institution [.insti'tju:[ən]
percentage [pə'sentid3]
                            百分数,百分率,百分比
                     n.
                            订户,签署者,捐献者
subscriber [snbs'kraibə]
                     n.
forum ['fo:rem]
                            罗马城镇的广场(或市场),论坛,法庭,讨论会
                     n.
spectrum ['spektrəm]
                            光,光谱,型谱,频谱
                     n.
                            开本,版式,形式,格式
format ['fo:mæt, -ma:t]
                     n.
                            安排……的格局(或规格),[计]格式化(磁盘)
                     ν.
virtual ['və:tjuəl, -t∫uəl]
                            虚拟的
                     a.
network ['netwə:k]
                            网络, 网状物, 广播网
                     n.
connect [kə'nekt]
                            连接,联合,关连
                     ν.
connection [kə'nek[ən]
                            连接,关系,接线,线路
                     n.
aware [ə'wɛə]
                            知道的,明白的,意识到的
                     a.
technological [iteknə'lədzikəl]
                            科技的
                        a.
revolution [.revə'lu:[ən]
                            革命,旋转
communicate [kə'mju:nikeit]
                            沟通,通信
namely ['neimli]
                            即,也就是
                     adv.
superhighway [,sju:pə'hai,wei]
                            高速公路
                            例证,例示,作为……例子
exemplify [ig'zemplifai]
                         ν.
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ubiquitous [ju: bikwites]
                            到处存在的,(同时)普遍存在的
                     a.
bill [bil]
                            账单,钞票,票据,清单,议案,法案,广告
                     n.
                           用海报宣传,把……列成表,给……开账单
                     ν.
envisage [in'vizid3, en-]
                            正视
                     ν.
educational [.edju(:)'kei[ənl] a.
                            教育的, 教育性的
access ['ækses]
                           通路,访问,入门
                     n.
                           存取,接近
                     ν.
responsible [ris'ponsabl]
                           有责任的, 可靠的, 可依赖的, 负责的
                    a..
increase [in'kri:s]
                           增加,增大,增长
                     n.
comparable ['komperebl]
                            可比较的, 比得上的
                     a.
computerize [kəm'pju:təraiz]
                           用计算机处理, 使计算机化
typewriter ['taipraita]
                            打字机
                     n.
                            图表, 曲线图
graph [gra:f]
                     n.
consist [ken'sist]
                            由……组成,在于,一致
                     ν.
                            细节,详细
particular [pəˈtikjulə]
                     n.
                            特殊的,特别的,独特的,详细的
                     a.
related [ri'leitid]
                            叙述的, 讲述的, 有关系的
                     a.
process [prə'ses]
                            过程,作用,方法,程序,步骤,进行,推移
                     n
hypertext
                            超文本
                     n.
locate [lau'keit]
                            查找……的地点, 使……坐落于, 位于
                     ν.
promote [prə'məut]
                            促进,发扬,提升,提拔,晋升为
                     ν.
organization [,o:gənai'zei[ən] n.
                            组织, 机构, 团体
criticize ['kritisaiz]
                           批评, 责备
                     v.
hazardous ['hæzədəs]
                            危险的, 冒险的, 碰运气的
                     a.
perception [pə'sep[ən]
                            理解,感知,感觉
                     n.
discovery [disˈkʌvəri]
                            发现, 发明的东西
                     n.
delight [di'lait]
                            快乐, 高兴, 喜悦
                     n.
                            (使)高兴,(使)欣喜
                     ν.
engine ['endʒin]
                            发动机, 机车, 火车头(搜索引擎)
                     n.
electronic [,ilek'tronik]
                            电子的
                     a.
homepage
                            主页 (通过万维网进行信息查询的起始信息页)
                     n.
envelope ['enviloup]
                            信封, 封套, 封袋
                     n.
Phrases and Expressions
spread over [spred]
                            遍布在……,覆盖在……
refer to
                     查阅, 提到, 谈到, 打听
access to
                     有权使用
                     设立,竖立,架起,升起,装配,创(纪录),提出,开业
set up
URL
                     Uniform Resource Locator 统一资源定位器
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