

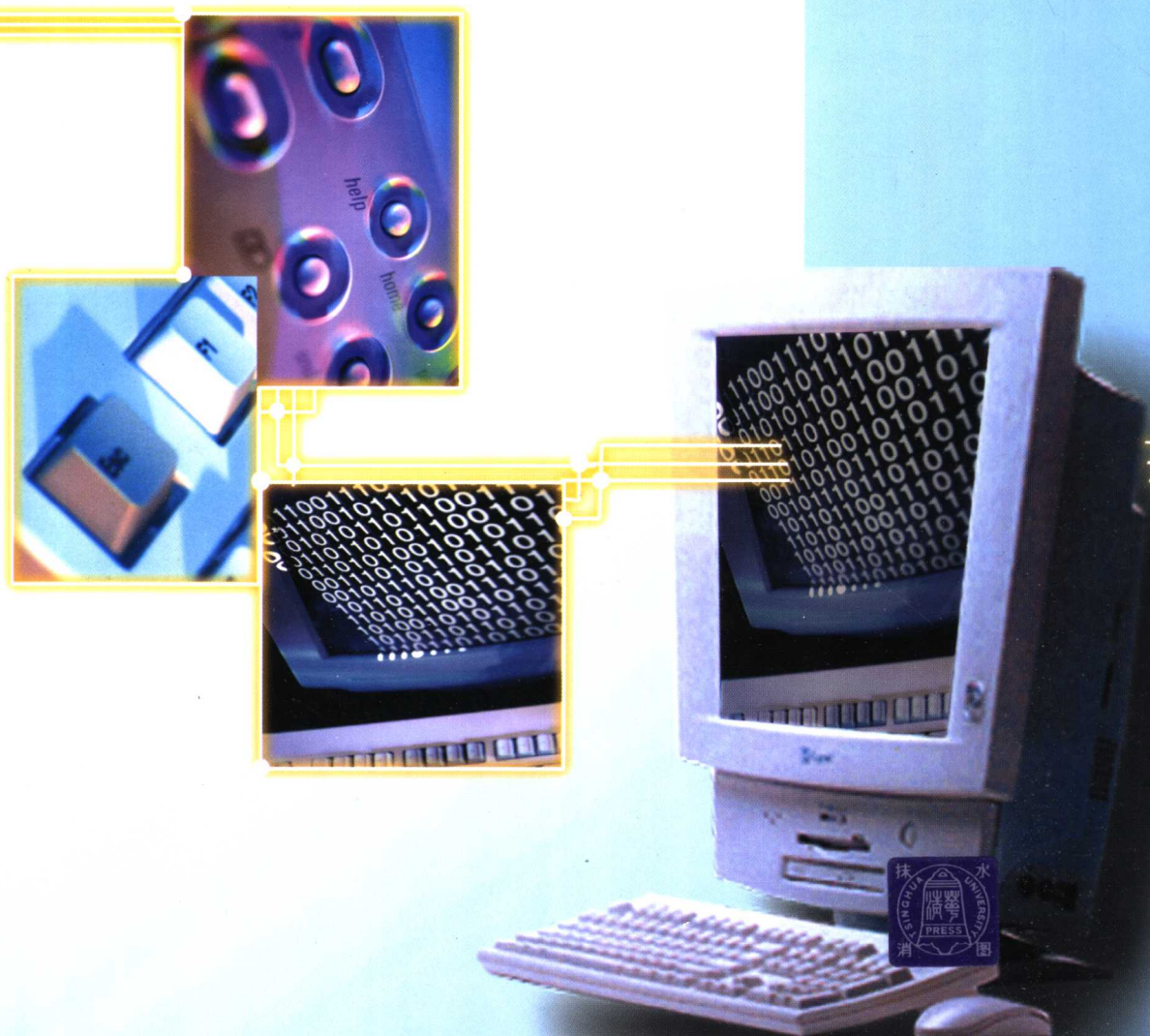


普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材
教育部高职高专规划教材

高职高专计算机专业系列教材

计算机专业英语

盛时竹 丁秀芹 殷树友 编著



清华大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书是为高等职业教育计算机专业英语课程编写的教材。全书共分为 14 个单元。每单元由导读 (Guided Reading)、语言学习 (Language Work) 和动手操练 (Hands-on Practice) 三部分组成。书后附有各单元的练习答案和参考译文,便于读者自学。

本书具有简明、实用和可操作性强的特点,除可作为相关课程教材外,也可供从事计算机专业工作或以计算机为办公工具的人们学习参考。

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出版说明

教材建设工作是整个高职高专教育教学工作中的重要组成部分。改革开放以来,在各级教育行政部门、学校和有关出版社的共同努力下,各地已出版了一批高职高专教育教材。但从整体上看,具有高职高专教育特色的教材极其匮乏,不少院校尚在借用本科或中专教材,教材建设仍落后于高职高专教育的发展需要。为此,1999年教育部组织制定了《高职高专教育基础课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)和《高职高专教育专业人才培养目标及规格》(以下简称《培养规格》),通过推荐、招标及遴选,组织了一批学术水平高、教学经验丰富、实践能力强的教师,成立了《教育部高职高专规划教材》编写队伍,并在有关出版社的积极配合下,推出一批《教育部高职高专规划教材》。

《教育部高职高专规划教材》计划出版500种,用5年左右时间完成。出版后的教材将覆盖高职高专教育的基础课程和主干专业课程。计划先用2~3年的时间,在继承原有高职、高专和成人高等学校教材建设成果的基础上,充分汲取近几年来各类学校在探索培养技术应用性专门人才方面取得的成功经验,解决好新形势下高职高专教育教材的有无问题;然后再用2~3年的时间,在《新世纪高职高专教育人才培养模式和教学内容体系改革与建设项目计划》立项研究的基础上,通过研究、改革和建设,推出一大批教育部高职高专教育教材,从而形成优化配套的高职高专教育教材体系。

《教育部高职高专规划教材》是按照《基本要求》和《培养规格》的要求,充分汲取高职、高专和成人高等学校在探索培养技术应用性专门人才方面取得的成功经验和教学成果编写而成的,适用于高等职业学校、高等专科学校、成人高校及本科院校举办的二级职业技术学院和民办高校使用。

教育部高等教育司

2000年4月3日

序

1999年10月,教育部高教司主持召开了全国高职高专教材工作会议,会议要求尽快组织规划和编写一批高质量的、具有高职高专特色的基础和 专业教材。根据会议精神,在清华大学出版社的支持下,于2000年1月在上海召开了由来自全国各地的部分高职、高专、成人教育及本科院校的代表参加的“高职高专计算机专业培养目标和课程设置体系研讨会”。与会的专家和教师一致认为,在当前教材建设严重滞后同高职教育迅速发展的矛盾十分突出的情况下,编写一套适应高等职业教育培养技术应用性人才要求的、真正具有高职特色的、体系完整的计算机专业系列教材十分必要而且迫切。会议成立了高职高专计算机专业系列教材编审委员会,明确了高职计算机专业的培养目标,即掌握计算机专业有关的基本理论、基本知识和基本技能,尤其要求具有对应用系统的操作使用、维护维修、管理和初步开发的能力。

根据上述目标,编委会拟定了本套教材的编写原则。在教材内容安排上,以培养计算机应用能力为主线,构造该专业的课程设置体系和教学内容体系;从计算机应用需求出发进行理论教学,强调理论教学与实验实训紧密结合,尤其突出实践体系与技术应用能力的实训环节的教学;教材编写力求内容新颖、结构合理、概念清楚、实用性强、通俗易懂、前后相关课程有较好的衔接。与本科教材相比,本套教材在培养学生的应用技能上更有特色。

根据目前各高职高专院校计算机专业的课程设置情况,编委会确定了首批出版的十几本教材。这些教材的作者多是在高职高专院校或本科院校的职业技术学院任教的、具有多年教学经验的教师,每本书均由计算机专业的资深教授或专家主审把关。我们还将在此基础上,陆续征集出版第二、三批教材,力争在3到5年内完成一套完整的高职高专计算机专业教材。

应当说明的是,凡是高等职业教育、高等专科教育和成人高等院校的计算机及其相关专业均可使用本套教材。各学校可以根据实际需要,在教学中适当增删一些内容、实训项目和练习题,从而更有针对性地帮助学生掌握计算机专业知识,并形成相关的应用能力。

由于各地区各学校在教学水平、培养目标理解等方面有所不同,加上这套教材编写时间仓促,难免会出现这样或那样的错误,敬请各学校在使用过程中及时将修改意见或好的建议返回给教材编审委员会,以便我们及时修订、改版,使该系列教材日趋完善。

我们恳切地希望高职高专院校任课的专业教师和专家对后续教材的编写提出建设性的意见,并真诚地希望各位老师参与我们的工作。

高职高专计算机专业
系列教材编审委员会
2000年5月

前 言

《计算机专业英语》是“高职高专计算机专业系列教材”之一。本书供高等学校计算机专业英语教学使用,也适合从事计算机专业工作或以计算机为办公工具的人们学习参考。

本教材从培养高级应用型人才的目标出发,着重于培养读者实际应用英语的能力。通过学习本书,通晓计算机技术的读者应能熟练掌握计算机英语词汇、语法结构,能阅读翻译计算机英文资料,顺利进行网上业务交际;而具有相应英语知识、从事其他专业的读者能够了解计算机科学原理,学会上机操作。因此,它不仅是一本语言表达规范的英语教科书,而且还是一本介绍先进计算机科学知识、新技术应用的指导手册。

全书分为 14 个单元。每单元由导读(Guided Reading)、语言学习(Language Work)和动手操练(Hands-on Practice)三部分组成。每单元有两篇文章,一篇为专业知识性读物,另一篇为技术实务性文章。词语包括专有名称、计算机和相关学科专业术语以及文章中出现的生词和短语。难点注释是分析课文中的疑难句式,讲清语法结构。通过各种句式翻译,向读者介绍英汉翻译技巧。口语操练部分则侧重于信息转换和表达训练。练习涉及阅读理解、构词法、词语用法、语言结构、英汉互译、表达、实际操作(Hands-on Exercises)等方面的 10 余种题型。书中还附有练习答案和参考译文,便于读者自学。

本教材具有简明、实用和可操作性强的特点。强调读者读懂专项作业内容、了解专项作业程序、实践专项作业操作过程。遵循 learning by doing 的语言学习规律,使读者学一项,用一项,会一项,完成一个完整的认知过程。

本书由盛时竹、丁秀芹、殷树友编著。殷树友教授和黄岚博士承担了本书 14 个单元的选材、翻译工作。殷树友教授还为每单元配设了图表,并参与了部分 Hands-on Practice 的编写。丁秀芹教授编写了第 5、8、9、12 单元;黄星副教授编写了第 3、4、10、11 单元;楚永娟副教授编写了第 1、6、7、13、14 单元;盛时竹教授编写了第 2 单元并负责全书的统稿,同时对每单元的译文、注释、语法结构讲解、翻译技巧说明和练习进行了修改和审校。

由于编者水平有限,不足之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2005 年 12 月

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Unit 1

The Development of Computer

Technology

I. Guided Reading

Pre-reading Activities

1. Try to fill in the missing words. The first letter of each is given to help you.

The first electronic c _____ were built in the 1940s. By the early 1970s, they were in common in large use in large b _____, g _____, and the m _____. The largest computers are called m _____.

2. Name each of the following figures.



Figure 1 _____



Figure 2 _____

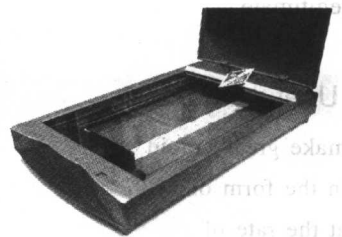


Figure 3 _____

New Words

apprentice

n. 学徒

numerical

a. 数字的

integrator

n. 积分器

installation

n. 安装

semiconductor

n. 半导体

share

n. 份额

mainframe

n. 主机

house

v. 给……提供住房

stride

n. 进步

component

n. 构件, 元件

chip	n. 芯片
miniaturize	v. 微小化
circuit	n. 电路, 线路
kit	n. 一组工具, 一套
hurdle	n. 困难
simplify	v. 简化
drop-out	n. 辍学
fledgling	a. 刚刚起步的
unprecedented	a. 前所未有的
spreadsheet	n. 电子表格
automate	v. 自动化
band	v. 结合(通常与 together 连用)
novice	n. 初学者
abruptly	ad. 突然地
dub	v. 配制
prestige	n. 声望
fad	n. 时尚
retrieve	v. 检索
legitimate	a. 合法的

Useful Phrases

make great / rapid strides	取得很大进展/进步
in the form of	以……形式
at the rate of	以……速度/比率
be accustomed to	习惯于
a matter of	大约
all levels of	各行各业的

Reading Passage

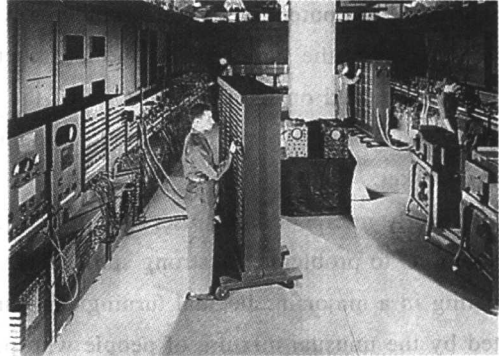
The Development of Computer Technology

Whatever you are, a scientist or an apprentice, a farmer or a successful scholar; and whether you are diligent or lazy, old or young; in the modern work, study and life, you always need your honest friends — computers.

The first electronic computers were built in the 1940s. By the early 1970s, they were in common use in large businesses, government, and the military. The largest computers (like the ENIAC = the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer) were called mainframes.

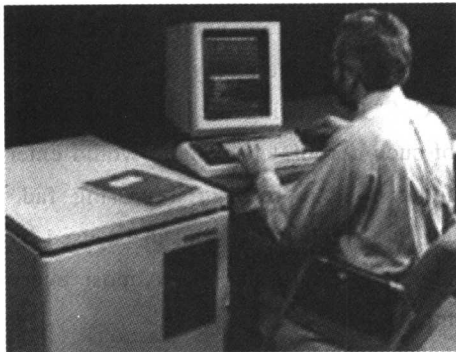
And typically cost more than a million dollars. Designed for use by a major company or a government installation, they were housed in a large room, and required special electrical cabling and air conditioning.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, engineers made great strides in reducing the size of electronic components. They developed the semiconductor chip, which was about the size of a fingernail and could contain hundreds of transistors. The semiconductor chips enabled engineers to miniaturize the circuits contained in all electronic devices. Most importantly, it produced a new generation of mainframes and minicomputers with increased capability, greater speed, and smaller size.



In the early 1970s, semiconductor technology progressed to the point where the circuits for the “brain” of a computer (the central processing unit or CPU) could be manufactured on a single semiconductor chip. These miniaturized computers were called microprocessors, and were manufactured by corporations such as Intel and Motorola.

By the mid-1970, several such microcomputers were available to consumers. The first microcomputers were sold in the form of kits, designed for electronic hobbyists.



In order for microcomputers to become problem-solving tools, a number of hurdles needed to be overcome. The first was to simplify the program for the machines. One step in this direction was taken by a young Harvard drop-out named Bill Gates, who wrote a version of the programming language BASIC for one of the earliest microcomputers. BASIC had been introduced at Dartmouth College in the mid-1960s by John Kemeny and Kenneth Kurtz. Thus it was a popular programming language on mainframe computers. Gates founded a computer company called Microsoft, which has become one of the major producers of software for microcomputers.

In 1977, Stephen Jobs and Stephen Wozniak, two microcomputer enthusiasts, working in a garage, designed their own microcomputer. This was to be named the Apple. And their fledgling business was to become the Apple Computer Corporation. Business grew at an unprecedented rate. In no time, Apple was selling hundreds and then thousands of machines per month.

One reason behind Apple’s success was the availability of a number of useful application programs. The most important of these was spreadsheet VISICALS, which allowed

accountants and financial planners to automate many of the calculations that they were accustomed to doing on adding machines, or with pencil and paper. Hours of calculations were thus completed in a matter of seconds. Such raw power did much to convince people that microcomputers were real problem-solving tools, not toys.

At about the same time as the introduction of the Apple II, a number of the microcomputers appeared on the market. One of the most popular was Tandy Corporation's TRS-80. Apple and Tandy were the two largest manufacturers, each with about a 25 percent share of the market.

Early microcomputer users banded together into groups to exchange ideas and to share solutions to problems. A strong spirit of adventure encouraged users to feel they were participating in a major intellectual turning point in computer use. Part of the excitement was created by the unusual mixture of people who participated. In addition to computer scientists and engineers, physicians, business people, and students become microcomputer enthusiasts, at work as well as home. All were interested in the same goal: using microcomputers to solve problems.

So many application packages began to appear around 1980. The first generation programs for word processing, data management, spreadsheets, and communication allowed novice users to experience the power of microcomputing.

However, most corporations underestimated the significance of bringing computing power down to the level of the individual users. This view abruptly changed in 1981 when International Business Machines (IBM), the largest computer company in the world, introduced its own microcomputer, dubbed the IBM PC ("PC" being the abbreviation for personal computer). The fact that IBM, a company of such corporate prestige, would enter this market convinced businesses that the microcomputer was more than a passing fad. Within a short time, the microprocessor was recognized as a productivity tool to be used by workers at all levels to process, store, retrieve, and analyze information. Almost every business could find a legitimate place for the microcomputer.

Now, there is a light-weight, notebook computer, or portable computer, designed to be moved easily.

Notes to the Passage

1. The most important of these was spreadsheet VISICALS, which allowed accountants and financial planners to automate many of the calculations that they were accustomed to doing on adding machines, or with pencil and paper.
which 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰 VISICALS。在这个非限制性定语从句中, 还有一个由 that 引导的限制性定语从句, 修饰 many of the calculations.
2. A strong spirit of adventure encouraged users to feel they were participating in major

intellectual turning point in computer use.

句中动词不定式短语 to feel ... use 充当宾语 users 补足语, they were participating in major intellectual turning point in computer use 是省略了从属连词 that 的从句, 充当 feel 的宾语。

3. The fact that IBM, a company of such corporate prestige, would enter this market convinced businesses that the microcomputer was more than a passing fad.

主句的主语为 the fact, 主句的谓语为 convinced, 其后带有一个由 that 引导的同位语从句 that ... a passing fad。同位语从句中的 IBM, 又带有一个同位语 a company of such corporate prestige。

Check Your Comprehension

1. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What were the largest computers like ENIAC called?
- 2) What did engineers develop in the late 1960s and early 1970s?
- 3) What was the significance of the appearance of the semiconductor chip?
- 4) What strides did the engineers make in semiconductor technology in the early 1970s?
- 5) Who wrote a version of the programming language BASIC?
- 6) Who designed and developed the Apple?
- 7) Why was the Apple so successful?
- 8) When did many application packages begin to appear?
- 9) What were the first generation programs?
- 10) When did IBM introduce its own microcomputer IBM PC?

2. Complete the following note-taking with the information mentioned in the passage.

- 1) The semiconductor chip developed in the late 1960s and early 1970s was about the size of a _____ and could contain hundreds of _____. The semiconductor chips enabled engineers to miniaturize the _____ contained in all electronic devices. Most importantly, it produced a new generation of _____ and minicomputers with _____ capability, _____ speed, and _____ size.
- 2) In the early 1970s, semiconductor technology progressed so that the Central Processing Unit could be manufactured on a single _____. These miniaturized computers were called _____, and were manufactured by corporations as _____ and _____.
- 3) Many application packages began to appear around 1980. Among these were programs for _____, _____, spreadsheets and _____.

3. Fill in each blank with a suitable term according to its official definition. Then, translate them into Chinese.

- 1) _____, to convert a process or equipment to automatic operations

- 2) _____, a large computer, in particular one to which other computers can be connected so that they can share facilities the mainframe provides
- 3) _____, in data communications, a means of two-way communication between two data terminal installations
- 4) _____, a software package widely used by managers and accounts, which is a visually oriented program that aids in executing and understanding financial calculations (A spreadsheet consists of cells which are organized by row and column.)
- 5) _____, a common program written for a major application so that a user's specific problems of data or organization will not make the package less useful
- 6) _____, the process of transferring information in the various media from one point, person, or device to another
- 7) _____, to locate data in storage and read it so that it can be processed, printed, or displayed
- 8) _____, a high-level programming language with a small repertoire of commands and a simple syntax widely used in microcomputers
- 9) _____, in computer programming, a popular spreadsheet package

4. Recognize the following abbreviations by matching them with their corresponding full names.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1) BASIC | a. the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer |
| 2) ENIAC | b. Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code |
| 3) CPU | c. Personal Computer |
| 4) PC | d. the Central Processing Unit |
| 5) IBM | e. International Business Machines |
| 6) TTE | f. Terminal-Table Entry |

5. Match each of the following terms to its equivalent(s).

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) main memory | a. host machine |
| 2) host computer | b. main storage |
| 3) header table | c. header record |
| 4) clear data | d. binder utility |
| 5) binder program | e. plaintext |

6. Oral Activity.

A: Professor Li, we know you're an expert on computer technology. Could you please tell our TV audience some information about the history of computers?

B: Okay. In 1930, the first analogue computer (模拟机) was built by an American named Vannevar Bush.

A: What about the second generation?

B: In 1960 the second generation of computers was developed. Compared to the first generation, they could perform work 10 times faster.