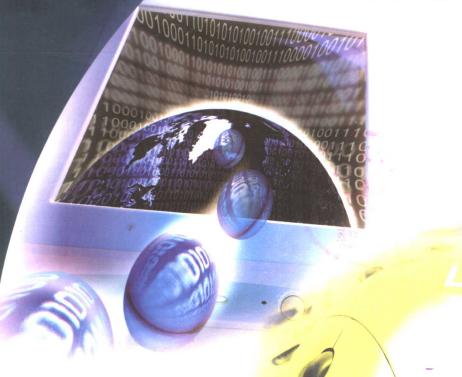
计算机

透過新羅

○刘 敏 编著



Computer English

₩ 华文出版社

计算机英语教程

刘 敏 编著

华文出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

计算机英语教程/刘敏编著.一北京:华文出版社,2003.1

ISBN 7-5075-1457-9

I. 计··· Ⅱ. 刘··· Ⅲ. 电子计算机 - 英语 - 教材 Ⅳ. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 104909 号

华文出版社出版

(邮编 100800 北京市西城区府右街 135 号)

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新华书店经销

天津市蓟县宏图印务有限公司印刷

787×1092 开本 16 印张 13.25 千字 309 2003 年 1 月第 1 版 2003 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

> 印数:00001-10100 册 定价:20.00 元

前言

当前,计算机和网络技术及其应用迅猛发展,但在日常的计算机学习和应用中,很多人常常会遇到一个难题,那就是英语。大量的计算机提示信息、帮助信息、出错信息,以及计算机专业技术资料多是使用英文。在二十一世纪的今天,我们正步入网络时代,在网上与国际人士交流、获取信息以及了解更新的计算机应用技术等都不可避免地要涉及到英语。掌握基本的计算机英语,对于现代的年轻人而言已成为一项基本技能,计算机专业的学生学习计算机英语知识则更是尤为必要。

本教材的主要对象是成人继续教育和大中专计算机专业的学生以及计算机的初学者。他们在中学学过英语,具备一些基础知识,对语音、语法有大致了解。但是基于他们的英语水平参差不齐,有些人又较长时间没有接触英语这一情况,确定第一单元为"整理阶段",重点在于语音和基础的语法知识。第二单元主要是计算机和网络应用以及计算机硬件的基础知识,共十课。由词汇、正课文、副课文、课文相关练习、完形填空练习(目的是增加学生的阅读量)、计算机屏幕信息、语法知识以及注释等部分组成。在第六课和第十课之后还设计了复习课,以帮助学生及时检查和复习所学知识。第三单元是计算机软件知识,选取了篇幅较长的课文和较长的句式,使学生在学习计算机英语知识的同时,提高自身的语言能力。最后还附有基础语音、语法知识,以方便学生查找。

我希望通过对本教材的学习,使学生掌握一定的计算机英语知识,为今后进一步学习和实践打下一个良好的基础。

本教材在编写中,参阅了大量国内外计算机英语的书籍和期刊,限于篇幅,书中没有一一注明,在此表示感谢。

由于本人水平有限,教材中必定有不少疏漏和错误,希望专家和读者予以指正,以便再版时及时更正。

作 者 2002年11月

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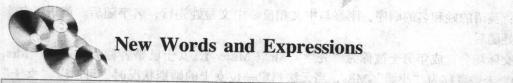
A. Are you Who do you work for?

Unit One

Warming-up Lessons

Lesson One





New Words and Expressions

senior /'si:njə/

software /'softwee/

engineer /end3i'niə/

computer /kəm'pju:tə/

programmer / praugræma/

IBM = International Business Machine

adj. (等级、地位、资历等)较高的,较老的

The middle and the second of t

n. 软件

n. 工程师; 技师

n. 计算机, 电脑

n. 程序编制员;程序师

国际商业机器公司

N w Words and brancesions

Dialogue I

A: Hello, my name is Bill White.

您好, 我叫比尔·怀特。

B: Hello, my name is Mary Cook.

您好, 我叫玛丽·库克。

A: What do you do, Mary?

玛丽, 你做什么工作?

B: Well, I'm a senior software engineer.

我是高级软件工程师。

Dialogue II

A: Well, it's very nice to meet you, Bill. What do you do for a living?

很高兴认识你,比尔。你是干什么工作的?

- B: I'm in computers. I'm a programmer. 我是搞计算机的。我是程序编制员。
- A: Are you? Who do you work for? 真的? 你在哪家公司工作?
- B: I work for IBM. Not a bad job. 我在 IBM, 工作还不错。

Notes to the dialogues

1. 姓和名:英语的姓和名的顺序,刚好与中文相反。中文是姓先行,名字随后。英语以名字先行,姓随后。

And I have

在交际场合,成年男士被称为"先生"Mr. (Mister),女士已婚者称为"夫人"Mrs. (Missis),未婚者称为"小姐"Miss,当无法判定一位女士的婚姻状况时,可以以"女士"Ms. 相称。需要注意的是这些称谓后面跟的是姓,而不是名。

- 2. It's very nice to meet you. 很高兴认识你。经人介绍,与人结识后最常讲的问候语。可以将此句简化为 Nice to meet you. 类似的表达还有: It's a pleasure to meet you. /Very glad to meet you. 等等。对于这类的问候语,回答时重复前句,并在最后加上 too。如:
 - --- Pleased to meet you.
 - Pleased to meet you, too.
- 3. What do you do for a living? 你是干什么工作的? 常用的表达是 What do you do? "for a living" 指 "为了生活,为了生计",通常不再翻译。回答此问句时,通常以 I'm a... 的结构回答。如: I'm an electronic engineer. 我是一名电子工程师。I'm a housewife. 我是一名家庭主妇。

A fixel



New Words and Expressions

introduction /intrə'dakʃən/
notice /'nəutis/
relaxed /ri'lækst/
atmosphere /'ætməsifiə/
develop /di'veləp/
lack /læk/
reserve /ri'zə:v/

n. 介绍, (正式) 引见

v. 觉察到, 注意到 n. 通知

adj. 轻松的, 放松的; 随意的, 不拘束的

n. 气氛, 氛围

v. 发展, 扩展; 开发

n. 缺乏, 不足, 没有

n. (言语、行动的)拘谨,矜持;寡言

informality /info: 'mæliti/
dealing /'di:lin/
appropriate /ə'prəupriit/
common /'kəmən/
greeting /'gri:tin/
direct /di'rekt/
approach /ə'prəutʃ/
rudeness /'ru:dnis/
formal /'fo:məl/
brash /bræʃ/
forward /'fo:wəd/
immediately /i'mi:diətli/
madam /'mædəm/
mark /ma:k/
respect /ris'pekt/

n. 不拘形式; 非正式
n. (复数) 交际, 关系; 交易
adj. 适当的; 合适的
adj. 普通的, 通常的
n. 打招呼, 问候
adj. 直接的; 径直的 v. 管理; 指导
n. 接近, 走近
n. 粗鲁; 无礼
adj. 正式的, 正式场合用的
adj. 傲慢的, 无礼的; 鲁莽的; 急噪的, 轻率的
adj. 鲁莽的, 唐突的; 孟浪的
adv. 立刻, 马上
n. (对妇女的尊称) 夫人, 太太, 小姐
n. & v. 标志, 标记, 特征

sossos Introductions sossos

n. & v. 尊敬, 尊重

One of the first things you may notice about the USA is the relaxed atmosphere. The American people have developed a lack of reserve, an informality, in their everyday dealings with other people. People say "good morning" and "good evening" when appropriate, but the most common greeting is "Hi!" or "How are you?". Americans will look you in the eye when they meet you and shake hands. This direct approach is sometimes thought of as rudeness. If you are from a country where introductions and greetings are more formal, Americans may at first seem brash and forward. You will be called by your first name almost immediately, although "sir" and "madam" are still used as a mark of respect.

【参考译文】

(美国式的)介绍

在美国, 你第一个注意到的就是那种轻松的气氛。美国人很少保守, 他们在日常交往中很随便(不拘小节)。合适的时候, 人们互道"早上好"和"晚上好", 而大多数情况下, 只说"你好啊!"或者"你身体好吗?"。美国人在第一次见面和握手时会盯着你的眼睛。这种直接的接近方式有时会被当作不礼貌。如果你来自一个相互介绍和问候都比较正式的国家, 美国人一开始会显得傲慢无礼和唐突。虽然人们仍然使用"先生"和"太太"这两种尊称, 可你很快就会被人直呼其名。

Notes to the text

- 1. a lack of reserve, an informality "a lack of reserve" 意思是"缺少(或没有)矜持,不拘束",后面的 an informality (不拘形式)是其同位语。
- 2. People say "good morning" and "good evening" when appropriate. "when appropriate" 是省略结构,它在整个句子里是时间状语短语,可以将其补充完整,成为时间状语从句: People say "good morning" and "good evening" when they are appropriate. 当 when 引导的时间状语从句与前面的主句主语相互一致,从句的结构是主语 + 连系动词 + 表语时,可以使用省略结构。如:He was fond of swimming when (he was) yet a boy. 他还是一个孩子的时候,就喜欢游泳。
- 3. ..., but the most common greeting is "Hi!" or "How are you?". 注意句中的最高级表达形式。 多音节的形容词或副词的最高级形式是: the most + 形容词或副词。如: the most important / the most interesting 最重要的/最有趣的。
- 4. look sb. in the eye 与某人目光接触。在美国人看来,和人交谈时应该看着对方的眼睛,而不是回避对方的目光,这样才表明你是坦率的、真诚的,而不是在敷衍对方。
- 5. This direct approach is sometimes thought of as rudeness. 此句是被动句。变为主动形式是: People sometimes think of this direct approach as rudeness. 注意句中固定词组 think of ... as ... 意思是"把…看作…"例如: Think of me as a friend. 把我看作朋友好了。
- 6. If you are from a country where introductions and greetings are more formal 划线部分是由 where 引导的定语从句。由于定语从句所修饰的先行词是表地点的名词 country, 所以定语从句的关联词用的是关系副词 where。

Text B



New Words and Expressions

proper /'propo/
address /o'dres/
general /'daenorol/
British /'britif/
knowledge /'nolida/
given /'givn/
designate /'dezigneit/
initial /i'nifol/

surname /'sa:neim/

title /'taitl/

adj. 合适的,适当的

v. 称呼 n. 地址

adj. 通常的,一般的

adj. 英国的;英国人的

n. 知识; 知道

adj. 给予的;赠送的

v. 指明, 标示; 把…叫做, 称呼

n. 姓名的首字母 adj. 最初的; 词首的

n. 姓

n. 称号; 称呼; 职称; 头衔

plus /plas/	prep. 加,加上;外加
Mr. /ˈmistə/	n. [用在男子姓或职务前] 先生
Ms /miz/	n. (指婚姻状况不明或不愿提及婚姻状况的) 女士
professor /prəˈfesə/	n. 教授
Dr. = doctor /'dokto/	n. 博士
married /'mærid/	adj. 已婚的
prefer /pri'fə:/	v. 偏好; 更喜欢
Mrs. /'misiz/	n.[指已婚女子]夫人,太太
unmarried /'An'mærid/	adj. 未婚的
nickname /'nikneim/	n. 名字的爱称; 绰号
form /fo:m/	n. 形式 v. 形成; 养成

ANADARA English Names ADDARA

What's the proper way of addressing English people? Should we address them by using the first name rather than calling the person family name? The following is the general knowledge of English names.

Most British and Americans have three names: a first name (sometimes called a given name), a middle name (designated by an initial) and a last name (called the family name or surname). If people don't know each other well, or if they want to show respect, they use a title plus the last name, for example, Mr. White, Ms Brown, Professor Green and Dr. Smith. Some married women prefer to be called Mrs.; some unmarried women prefer to be called Miss.

People who know each other well use first names. There are short ways of calling first names. These are one kind of what is called nicknames. For example, Rick is a short form for Richard, Steve for Steven, Phil for Philip, Bob for Robert, Jim for James, Bill for William, etc.

【参考译文】

英语姓名

以什么样的方式称呼英美人士适当呢? 我们是不是应该用名字而不是用姓来称呼他们呢? 下面是关于英语姓名的一般性知识。

大多数英国人和美国人都有三个名字:第一个名字(有时被称作所起的名字),中间名(由名字的首字母标示),最后的名(被称作家庭的名或者姓)。如果人们彼此不是很了解,或者要表示敬意,他们使用头衔加上姓来称呼,例如怀特先生,布朗女士,格林教授以及史密斯博士。一些已婚的女士更愿意被称作夫人;一些未婚的女士更愿意被称作小姐。

彼此很熟悉的人们以第一个名字相称。第一个名字有简短的叫法,这就是所说的爱称。 例如, Rick 是 Richard 的简短形式, Steve 代表 Steven, Phil 代表 Philip, Bob 代表 Robert, Jim 代表 James, Bill 代表 William, 等等。

Notes to the text

- 1. Should we address them by using the first name rather than calling the person family name? 句中 "using the first name" 和 "calling the person family name" 是并列关系,使用 "rather than" 将二者相比,翻译成 "与其…(不如)…;不是…(而是)…"。
- 2. ... to be called Mrs. 注意句中不定式的被动语态结构。



Check your understanding

- Are the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to Text A?
- 1. Americans are generally formal people.
 - [] 2. Americans usually say "Hi!" or "How are you?" when they greet people.
- [] 3. Americans think of looking people in the eye when they meet and have a talk with each other as rudeness.
- 『 』4. Americans generally (一般地, 通常) call people's family name. ✓ point does worth on
- 『 』 5. Some people probably (大概, 或许) think of Americans as brash and forward.
- Answer the following questions according to Text A.
 - 1. What's one of the first things people may notice about the USA?
 - 2. What are Americans' most common greetings?
 - 3. How do the American people behave (举止) when they meet you and shake hands?
 - 4. What's people's first impression (印象) of Americans when they are from a country where introductions and greetings are more formal?
 - 5. Do Americans generally call people's first name or family name?

Try to remember the following sentences by heart

- 1. The American people have developed a lack of reserve, an informality, in their everyday dealings with other people.
- 2. If you are from a country where introductions and greetings are more formal, Americans may at first seem brash and forward.

Phonetics 语音

正确地发出以下二十个元音音素

单元音

1. 前元音: /i:/ /i/ /e/ /æ/

2. 后元音: /u/ /u:/ /ɔ/ /ɔ:/ /ʌ/ /ɑ:/

3. 中元音: /ə:/ /ə/

双元音

1. 合口双元音: /ei/ /ai/ /ɔi/ /au/ /əu/

2. 集中双元音: /iə/ /ɛə/ /uə/

朗读下列单词,注意区别

Horshort has not and Horshold

/i:/	/i/	/i:/	/i/
sheep /ʃi:p/ heat /hi:t/	ship /ʃip/ hit /hit/	peach /pi:tʃ/ sleep /sli:p/	pitch /pitʃ/ slip /slip/
leave /li:v/ heal /hi:l/	live /liv/ hill /hil/	feel /fi:1/ seek /si:k/	fill /fil/ sick /sik/

/e/—/æ/ Schooles at a second and second and

	/e/	Yes	/æ/	1 . 85 Y	/e/	B DOV 185	/æ/
men	/men/	man	/mæn/	beg	/beg/	bag	/bæg/
ten	/ten/	tan	/tæn/	said	/sed/	sad	/sæd/
beck	/bek/	back	/bæk/	less	/les/	lass	/læs/
set	/set/	sat	/sæt/	guess	/ges/	gas	/gæs/

Grammar Focus

The Tense and The Simple Present Tense 动词的时态和一般现在时

Weston They are

一、动词的时态

在英语中,不同时间里以不同方式发生的动作或存在的状态,要用不同的动词形式来表示。动词的这种不同形式称为动词的时态。

英语动词的时态从时间上划分,可分为四大类: 1) 现在时, 2) 过去时, 3) 将来时,

- 4) 过去将来时;从行为方式上划分,每一类又可分为四种形式:1)一般式,2)进行式,
- 3) 完成式, 4) 完成进行式。这样, 英语动词合起来总共有十六种时态。本书仅说明最常用

的八种时态,即一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、现在完成时、过去进行时、过去完成时和过去将来时。

二、一般现在时

1. 一般现在时的构成

现将动词 be 和 have (意思是"有,拥有"时)以及一般动词(以 work 为例)的一般现在时肯定式、否定式和疑问式的构成列表如下:

动 词	肯 定 式	否 定 式		
	I am	I am not		
be	He/She/It is	He/She/It is not		
	We/You/They are	We/You/They are not		
	I have	I have not		
have	He/She/It has	He/She/It has not		
	We/You/They have	We/You/They have not		
	I work.	I do not work.		
work	He/She/It works.	He/She/It does not work.		
	We/You/They work.	We/You/They do not work.		

疑问式和简略答语					
动 词	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称		
be	Am I? Yes, you are. No, you are not.	Are you? Yes, I am. No, I am not.	Is he/she/it? Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it is not.		
	Are we? Yes, we/you are. No, we/you are not.	Are you? Yes, we are. No, we are not.	Are they? Yes, they are. No, they are not.		
have	Have I? Yes, you have. No, you have not.	Have you? Yes, I have. No, I have not.	Has he/she/it? Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it has not.		
	Have we? Yes, we/you have. No, we/you have not.	Have you? Yes, we have. No, we have not.	Have they? Yes, they have. No, they have not.		
work	Do I work? Yes, you do. No, you do not.	Do you work? Yes, I do. No, I do not.	Does he/she/it work? Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it does not.		
	Do we work? Yes, we/you do. No, we/you do not.	Do you work? Yes, we do. No, we do not.	Do they work? Yes, they do. No, they do not.		

动词-	船现在时第三	人称单数词尾加	es- the	的规则列表如下:
בייע נעייי	カスクルイエリングィーニー	ノヘクハート メス アンアロカロー・	ون المرتبد و	H J /2U2NJ / J JAN 20H

规 则	动词原形	第三人称单数形式
一般动词在词尾加 -s	read like	reads likes
以字母 s, x, ch, sh, 或 o 结尾的动词加 -es	play pass teach wash do	plays passes teaches washes does
以"辅音字母+y"结尾的动词,先变y为i,再加-es	carry fly	carries flies

注:词尾-s或-es 在/k/, /t/, /p/, /f/等清辅音后读/s/(如 likes, helps), 在/s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/等音后读/iz/(如 passes, washes), 在其他情况下读/z/(如 lives, flies, does)。

- 2. 一般现在时的用法
- 1) 表示经常的或习惯性的动作或现在的状态。

I go to work by bike every morning.

我每天早上骑自行车上班。

He lives in Shanghai.

他住在上海。

She is eighteen years old.

她十八岁。

2) 表示主语具备的性格、特征和能力等。

She likes music.

她喜欢音乐。

She has blue eyes.

她有一双蓝眼睛。

He speaks English as well as he speaks his own language.

他英语说得和母语一样好。

3) 表示客观事实和普遍真理。

The earth goes round the sun.

地球绕太阳转。

The Huanghe River runs into the Bohai Sea.

黄河流入渤海。

4) 表示按规定或计划要发生的将来的动作。(只限于 go, come, start, leave, stay, arrive, return, begin, be 等动词), 常带有表示将来时间的状语。如:

The bus starts at five o'clock tomorrow morning.

公共汽车将于明天早上五点钟开出。

When does the train arrive?

火车什么时候到?

School begins the day after tomorrow.

学校后天开学。

The shop closes at 8 in the evening.

这个商店晚上8点关门。

5) 在时间、条件状语从句中表示将来的动作。如:

When he arrives, he'll tell us about it.

他到来时,会把这件事的所有情况告诉我们。

If he runs, he'll get there in time.

他如果跑着去,就可以及时到达那里。

6) 表示时间短暂的动作。如:

Here comes the bus.

公共汽车来了。

There goes the bell.

铃响了。

I declare the meeting open.

现在我宣布开会。