

虹彩英语随身学

# 网络英语

Chambers Guide to English for IT & Internet

Lesley Gourlay (英) 编

- ▶ 全面介绍信息技术及网络基础用语
- ▶ 网络时代必读指南

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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“虹彩英语随身学”丛书主要介绍了商业、信息技术与网络等领域及英语语言本身的基础知识，在内容上最大程度地体现实用和轻松易学的原则，版式活泼，可满足不同英语水平学习者的需要，非常适合自学使用。

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为了适应每本书的具体内容和风格，我们对版本形式采取了灵活多样的处理。其中，《信函写作》、《商业英语》和《网络英语》采用中英对照的形式，《轻松语法》和《正误辨析》为中文翻译版，而《英语习语》和《短语动词》则编排成了辞书的形式。

学习英语向来不是一件易事，然而我们相信，通过努力每个人都能走向成功。衷心希望这套七彩丛书能够帮助广大英语爱好者走上一条英语学习的“彩虹之路”。

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# Introduction

*Chambers Guide to English for IT and the Internet* aims to help learners of English understand and use the language of this fascinating and fast-moving area.

For many people, the world of computing can seem complex and strange. Such feelings can increase for learners of English, faced with a set of specialized terms and expressions in another language. The aim of this book is to clarify this area of language use, so that learners may feel more confident about using English in computing.

The book is not intended for computer specialists, although they may find it useful. It has been compiled with normal users of computers in mind—people who perhaps have a home computer, use computers at work, or in education. For this reason, it does not attempt to include all the specialist terms used in computing, but concentrates on words and expressions which are likely to be useful to the general user. It is a language guide, not a computer manual.

*Chambers Guide to English for IT and the Internet* covers the following topics:

- the major areas in which computers are used
- common words and expressions, shown in clear, graded, explanatory text
- dialogues showing how common expressions are used by speakers in a variety of contexts
- language boxes highlighting how particular words or groups of words are used
- help with pronunciation of many terms
- special panels showing how different styles of speech or writing are used in different computing situations

# 引言

本书旨在帮助英语学习者理解并使用信息技术与因特网这一魅力无穷且飞速发展的领域内所应用的语言。

对许多人来说,计算机领域看起来既复杂又陌生。对英语学习者来说,当面对另一语言中的一整套专业术语时,这种感觉会更加强烈。本书的目的就在于解析这一领域内的语言应用,使学习者在运用计算机行业英语时更具信心。

尽管计算机专业人员也会发现这本书能有所用处,但本书并不是针对他们的。在编写本书时,所考虑的是那些计算机的普通用户——家庭计算机用户、在工作或学习当中需要使用计算机的人。基于这一原因,本书并未试图包罗计算机行业中所有的专业术语,而是把重点放在那些会对普通用户有所帮助的词汇和表达上。本书是一本语言指南,而并非计算机手册。

本书包括以下主题:

## 计算机应用的主要领域

常见词汇与表达——出现在分级明确、解释清晰的内文中

对话——展示在各种情景中讲话者是如何运用常用表达的

“语言箱”——强调特殊词汇和短语的使用方法

诸多术语的发音说明

“特别讨论”——说明在计算机行业的不同情景下如何运用不同的口语或书面语体



illustrations showing e-mails, screenshots and diagrams.

Computing is an ever-changing field, and new terms are constantly introduced and discarded as the technology develops and moves forward. Because of this, we have only included very recent terms if we consider that they are likely to stay in use long enough for them to be interesting to the general user.

The book begins by looking at the elements of a computing system, and moves on to look at programs, and what they are used for. A large part of the book is concerned with applications which are commonly used in everyday life. Finally, there are chapters on the Internet and the World Wide Web, and on e-mail.

American English spellings are often used in references to elements of particular kinds of software, as these are common in computing and the Internet.

The book is oriented towards PC users, although Mac users should still find the majority of the points relevant.

We hope that people with a wide range of backgrounds and interests—academic, personal or business—will enjoy using this book, and that it will encourage them in their ability to benefit from the global communication that has been made possible by such technology.

插图——展示电子邮件、屏幕截图及图表。

计算机行业是个不断变化的领域,随着技术的发展与进步,新的术语层出不穷且转瞬即逝。正因为这样,对于很新的术语,只有那些我们认为使用期会很长且足以引起普通用户兴趣的,才会被收录下来。

本书首先介绍了计算机系统的各个组成部分,接着介绍程序以及它们的用途。书中的很大一部分都是讲计算机在日常生活中的一般应用。最后的几章是关于因特网、万维网以及电子邮件的。

关于某些特殊软件的组成部分的名称,书中常使用美式英语的拼写方式,因为在计算机与因特网领域,美式拼写用法最为常见。

本书是针对 PC 机用户编写的,但其主要内容对 Mac 机用户也同样适用。

希望具有广阔背景和广泛兴趣(无论是学术的,个人的,还是业务的)的人士能乐于使用本书;希望本书能够促进他们的能力发展,使他们得益于全球化的通讯——计算机技术已使之成为可能。

# Pronunciation guide

Key to the phonetic symbols used in this book

## CONSONANTS

p	/pi:/	pea
t	/ti:/	tea
k	/ki:/	key
b	/bi:/	bee
d	/daɪ/	dye
g	/gaɪ/	guy
m	/mi:/	me
n	/nju:/	new
ŋ	/sɒŋ/	song
θ	/θɪn/	thin
ð	/ðen/	then
f	/fæn/	fan
v	/væn/	van
s	/si:/	sea
z	/zu:m/	zoom
ʃ	/ʃi:/	she
ʒ	/berʒ/	beige
tʃ	/i:tʃ/	each
dʒ	/edʒ/	edge
h	/hæt/	hat

## VOWELS

### Short vowels

ɪ	/bɪd/	bid
e	/bed/	bed
æ	/bæd/	bad
ʌ	/bʌd/	bud
ɒ	/pɒt/	pot
ʊ	/pʊt/	put
ə	/ə'baʊt/	about

### Long vowels

i:	/bi:d/	bead
ɑ:	/hɑ:m/	harm
ɔ:	/ɔ:l/	all
u:	/bu:t/	boot
ɜ:	/bɜ:d/	bird

### Diphthongs

eɪ	/beɪ/	bay
aɪ	/baɪ/	buy
ɔɪ	/bɔɪ/	boy
aʊ	/haʊ/	how

# 发音指导

本书用到的音标符号表

## 辅音

p	/pi:/	pea (豌豆)
t	/ti:/	tea (茶叶)
k	/ki:/	key (钥匙)
b	/bi:/	bee (蜜蜂)
d	/daɪ/	dye (染色)
g	/gaɪ/	guy (家伙)
m	/mi:/	me (我)
n	/nju:/	new (新的)
ŋ	/sɒŋ/	song (歌曲)
θ	/θɪn/	thin (薄的)
ð	/ðen/	then (然后)
f	/fæn/	fan (扇子)
v	/væn/	van (有篷货车)
s	/si:/	sea (海洋)
z	/zum/	zoom (飞驰)
ʃ	/ʃi:/	she (她)
ʒ	/berʒ/	beige (米色)
tʃ	/i:tʃ/	each (每个)
dʒ	/edʒ/	edge (边缘)
h	/hæt/	hat (帽子)

## 元音

### 短元音

ɪ	/bɪd/	bid (投标)
e	/bed/	bed (床)
æ	/bæd/	bad (坏的)
ʌ	/bʌd/	bud (蓓蕾)
ɒ	/pɒt/	pot (罐)
ʊ	/pʊt/	put (放)
ə	/ə'baʊt/	about (关于)

### 长元音

i:	/bi:d/	bead (珠子)
ɑ:	/hɑ:m/	harm (损坏)
ɔ:	/ɔ:l/	all (所有的)
u:	/bu:t/	boot (靴子)
ɜ:	/bɜ:d/	bird (小鸟)

### 双元音

eɪ	/beɪ/	bay (海湾)
aɪ	/baɪ/	buy (购买)
ɔɪ	/boɪ/	boy (男孩)
aʊ	/haʊ/	how (如何)

l	/leɪ/	lay	æʊ	/gəʊ/	go
r	/reɪ/	ray	ɪə	/bɪə(r)/	beer
j	/jes/	yes	eə	/beə(r)/	bare
w	/weɪ/	way	ʊə	/pʊə(r)/	poor

## Notes

(1) The stress mark (') is placed before the stressed syllable (eg. invent /ɪn'vent/).

(2) The symbol (r) is used to represent *r* when it comes at the end of a word, to indicate that it is pronounced when followed by a vowel (as it is in 'four' in the phrase four or five /fɔ: r ɔ: 'faɪv/).

l /leɪ/	lay (放置)	ɒ /gɒ/	go (离去)
r /reɪ/	ray (光线)	ɪə /bɪə(r)/	beer (啤酒)
j /jes/	yes (是)	ɛə /beə(r)/	bare (赤裸的)
w /weɪ/	way (方式)	ʊə /pʊə(r)/	poor (贫穷的)

## 注释

(1) 重音符号(')放在重读音节的前面(如: invent /ɪn'vent/ )。

(2) (r) 用于代表字母r位于词尾, 表示当后面接元音时r要发音(如“four”中的字母r在短语 four or five /fɔ:ɪr ɔ: 'faɪv/ 中的念法)。

# Computers and computer systems



## What is a computer?

computer	computer/desktop
supercomputer	tower case
mainframe	laptop
minicomputer	notebook
workstation	subnotebook
PC (personal computer)	handheld computer /
microcomputer	palmtop / personal
Mac/Apple Macintosh	digital assistant /
Mac user / PC user	pocket computer
desktop	portable

A **computer** can be described as an electronic machine which can be used to store, process and display data. There are many different types of computer:

- A **supercomputer** is extremely powerful. It can be used for very complex tasks, such as computer modelling of weather systems. These computers are extremely expensive, and are generally used by educational or scientific institutions, rather than individual users.
- A **mainframe** is a powerful computer which is capable of processing large amounts of data, often enabling many people to use it, and to carry out many tasks, at the same time. A network of smaller computers or terminals is used to access the files and programs on the mainframe. Mainframes are therefore described as multi-user, multi-tasking machines.
- A **minicomputer** is a multi-processing computer which is less

# 第一章

## 计算机与计算机系统



### 什么是计算机？

计算机

超级计算机

大型计算机

小型计算机

工作站

PC (个人计算机)

微型计算机

Mac / 苹果麦金托什机

Mac 用户 / PC 用户

台式计算机

计算机 / 台式计算机

立式机箱

便携式计算机

笔记本电脑

小型笔记本电脑

手持型计算机 /

掌上电脑 /

个人数字助理 /

袖珍式计算机

便携型计算机

计算机可以被描述为能用于存储、处理及显示数据的电子机器。计算机有许多不同的种类：

- **超级计算机**功能极其强大。它可以承担非常复杂的工作，例如：计算机模拟天气系统。这些计算机非常昂贵，大多运用在教育或科研机构里，而非个人用户使用。
- **大型计算机**是一种功能强大的计算机，能够处理大量数据，通常有很多人同时使用它完成多份工作。较小型的计算机或终端构成的网络用于访问大型计算机上的文件及程序。因此，大型计算机被称为多用户、多任务处理机。
- **小型计算机**是一种功能不如大型计算机强大的多业务处理型计



powerful than a mainframe. It can also be used at the centre of a network of smaller computers.

- A smaller computer in a network connected to a mainframe, or other more powerful computer, is often called a **workstation**. A workstation may, however, also be a relatively powerful computer, usually with good graphics capabilities, that may be either attached to a network or used as a stand-alone machine. The word is also used to refer to the physical place where a user works with a computer, usually at a desk.
- A small computer designed to be used by an individual, for example at home or in an office, is sometimes called a **PC**, or **personal computer**. This kind of machine used to be called a **microcomputer**.



**PC**, or **personal computer**, is often used to refer to a personal computer which is not an Apple Macintosh machine. Apple Macintosh machines are known as **Macs**. This can be confusing, as Macs are also personal computers. However the distinction is often made between **Mac users**, and **PC users**.

*a desktop computer with a tower case*

