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NEWBORN INFORMATION
WORDS

新新词语双语词典

信息技术 新词语

丛书主编：张滨江 分册主编：章启平

天津科技翻译出版公司

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序

《新新词语双语词典》以学科为分类框架,对当代信息、科技、基因、人文、公司、绿色世界、世界经贸、大众文化、国际金融、宇宙空间等领域的新知识用语加以英汉双语和背景解释,并从英美报刊和当代有关文献及工具书中选出例句,使英语专业人员、有关领域专业人员、出国人员和广大英语爱好者在学词、解句中获取当代欧美最新知识,从而提高把握时代知识和语言的能力。该词典共分八册,即《信息技术新词语》、《高新科技新词语》、《绿色世界新词语》、《现代公司新词语》、《经济贸易新词语》、《大众文化新词语》、《国际金融新词语》和《宇宙空间新词语》。

这里需要提及的是,《新新词语双语词典》原名为《21 世纪新知识丛书词典》,它是天津市教育委员会 2001 年科研立项项目,参加该项目的所有成员辛勤工作,对本系列丛书倾注了极大的心血,并按预定计划完成了全部书稿。出版时,根据出版社的建议,为了强调一个“新”字,遂将《21 世纪新知识丛书词典》改为《新新词语双语词典》。

本词典由天津外国语学院英语学院教授、副教授和优秀青年教师参加编写。

由于该丛书编写任务紧迫,其中疏漏在所难免,诚望广大读者不吝赐教。

张滨江

2002年9月1日于天津外国语学院

前 言

21 世纪是科技飞速发展的时代,特别是信息技术,出现了前所未有的飞跃。目前,信息技术的应用已经深入到社会生活的各个方面,与其他科学技术相结合逐步地改变了人类的生活。新的信息技术和概念层出不穷,一日千里,瞬息万变。

在本分册的编写过程中,我们参考了 10 多本有关信息技术的中外文书籍、10 多种中外报刊杂志,参照了互联网上的 100 多家信息技术最新资料的网站,去粗取精,去伪存真,尽量选取近两年发展变化较大的词语。内容上除了介绍计算机与网络方面的技术外,还涉及了军事、自动化、通讯、广播、电影、经济等信息技术渗透的领域。

本分册每个词条汉英解释基本各占一半。对有志提高英语水平的计算机爱好者大有裨益。尤其是准备在英语与计算机方面双赢或准备出国深造、有志于在信息技术方面有所作为的青年人,此书不可不读。

书中有些条目的整理很棘手,词是老词,但近几年赋于了新意或有新的发展。所以,我们遵循的原则是旧词新解,主要强调了 1999 年以来的发展变化。

参加本分册编写工作的教师有章启平、马

洵、杨波、朱国宾。在此谨对所有关心分册编写和付出劳动的同仁们表示衷心的感谢。由于编著水平有限，书中难免存在疏漏和错误之处，希望专家和读者朋友及时指正。

章启平



The development of the Polaroid system of filming by American inventor Edwin Herbert Land made color 3-D movies a reality. Films made using this method are shot with two cameras or a special camera with two lenses. In the theater, the two films are projected simultaneously. Filmgoers wear glasses with gray polarizing lenses that orient light waves in the same way as the filters on the projectors. This causes the viewer's left eye to see only the image from the left projector and the viewer's right eye to see only the image from the right projector. The brain receives these two separate images and fuses them into one 3-D image.

Filmmakers have made use of binocular disparity to create 3-D (three-dimensional) movies. In 3-D movies, two slightly different images are projected onto the same screen. Viewers wear special glasses that use colored filters or polarizing filters. The filters separate the image so that each eye receives the image intended for it. The brain combines the two images into a single three-dimensional image. Viewers who watch the film without the glasses see a double image. The polarized film process lives on in today's state-of-the-art 3-D movies in theme parks, as well as some IMAX 3-D theaters. IMAX 3-D movies project giant images on screens seven stories tall, giving viewers the impression that they are submersed in the scenes projected on the screen.

是指影像的三维再现方式。立体图像的原理是改变人们两只眼睛的视角,从而产生出立体效果。为此要分别投射左眼看的图像和右眼看的图像,用红色和蓝色的眼镜加以区别,或用光的振动方式并佩戴用于区别的偏振光的滤光眼镜。双色冲洗的立体照片不能产生彩色图像,但观众的前后 125 度、左右 180 度的范围都是立体影像就使人感到置身于画面之中了。



Itanium is Intel's first 64-bit processor, which means it processes data in chunks 64 bits long. The chip can execute 20 instructions per clock cycle and has the capability to handle a theoretical 6 billion floating-point operations per minute. Floating point performance is important for mathematically intensive multimedia and technical applications.

AMD's x86-64 technology will first appear in the company's next-generation 64-bit Hammer processors. The first Hammer chip, called ClawHammer, is expected to ship in the second half of 2002. The Hammer family will go head-to-head with Intel's next-generation Itanium chip with its 64-bit IA-64 technology.

英特尔公司一直在致力于 64 位处理器的设计,并正式命名为安腾 (Itanium) 它可以在每一时钟周期执行 20 条指令。理论上说,每分钟可以执行 60 亿条浮点运算。由于目前支持 64 位处理器的软件几乎没有,所以其商业前景也将面临不小的挑战。

AMD 公司没有采用了一种更平滑的过渡方式。设计了 64 位“大锤”芯片,它将 x86 架构扩展到了 64 位。由于它可以使用针对 32 位 CPU 开发的应用程式,软件开发商不必再特别编写新的应用软件。



Example

With more companies using the 64 bit chip sets, the quality of those chip sets will go up, and the prices will go down. That's good for both customers and manufacturers.

更多的公司将使用 64 位芯片设备,新芯片的质量将会提高,价格将会下降。这有益于客户与生产商。



802.3 LAN is a baseband-bus LAN with a shared speed of 10Mbit/s. it is, based on different medium, divided into 10BASE-2, 10BASE-5, 10BASE-T and 10BASE-FL. Strictly speaking, 802.3 LAN and Ethernet are not the same type of LAN. 802.3 is a network with carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD) technology whereas ethernet is defined by DIX Ethernet V2. However, commonly both are regarded as the same type of network. The reason is that Ethernet, is also a local area network, originally for linking minicomputers at the Palo Alto Research Center. A widely implemented network from which the IEEE 802.3 standard for contention networks was developed, Ethernet uses a bus topology and relies on the form of access known as CSMA/CD to regulate traffic on the main communication line. 802.3 局域网是一种基带总线局域网,其速率为共享型 10Mbit/s。根据不同的介质可分为: 10BASE-2(同轴粗缆)、10BASE-5(同轴细缆)、10BASE-T(双绞线)及 10BASE-FL(光纤)。很多人把 802.3 和以太网视为等同,其实它们并不严格相等。802.3 是指采用带有冲突检测的载波侦听多路存取 (CSMA/CD) 的网络,而以太网的标准由 DIX Ethernet V2 定义。

Example

The IEEE 802 LAN/MAN Standards Committee develops Local Area Network standards and Metropolitan Area Network standards.

电气和电子工程师学会 802 局域网/城域网标准协会负责制定地方局域网标准与城市局域网标准



Access control, in computer science, is a special circuits in the central processing unit that inform memory or an interfacing input/output device as to whether the data transfer about to take place. It is also a means of limiting the availability of proprietary or classified data or programs to only those individuals or programs permitted access to it. Thus, access-control list or, access-control register are means of limiting the availability of proprietary or classified data or programs to only those individuals or programs permitted access to it.

按用户身份及其所归属的某预定义组来限制用户对某些信息项的访问,或限制对某些控制功能的使用。访问控制通常用于系统管理员控制用户对服务器、目录、文件等网络资源的访问。

**Example**

Access control is your parental control solution to limiting access to all aspects of any computer.

访问控制是服务器对登录计算机使用权限各方面的控制。

**Word Bank**

access-control list 访问控制表

access-control register 访问控制登记

proprietary data 专有数据



Active Directory is Microsoft's trademarked directory service, an integral part of the Windows 2000 architecture. Like other directory services, such as Novell Directory Services (NDS), Active Directory is a centralized and standardized system that automates network management of user data, security, and distributed resources, and enables interoperation with other directories. Active Directory is designed especially for distributed networking environments.

动态目录是 Windows 2000 的目录服务,它取代了 NT 4.0 版中的安全账户管理器 (SAM) 动态目录由目录林、域、组织单位、容器和对象等组成



Example

Anthem says *active directory* project to help slash user management and APPS development costs.

阿瑟说动态目录有助于大量减少用户管理和应用软件的开发成本



Word Bank

directory service 目录服务

interoperation 内部运行

distributed resource 分布式资源

security 安全性,保密性



ActiveX is a set of technologies that enables software components to interact with one another in a networked environment, regardless of the language in which the components were created. ActiveX, which was developed as a proposed standard by Microsoft in the mid 1990s and is currently administered by the Open Group, is built on Microsoft's Component Object Model (COM). Currently, ActiveX is used primarily to develop interactive content for the World Wide Web, although it can be used in desktop applications and other programs. ActiveX controls can be embedded in Web pages to produce animation and other multimedia effects, interactive objects, and sophisticated applications.

activeX 是一种网络化多媒体对象技术标准。按照这个标准, 可以使用不同语言开发的软件构件在网络环境中实现互操作。它使得互联网超静态文本能利用多媒体效果和可交互的对象, 向用户提供更加生动有趣和更加有用的服务。

activeX 也是一种开放技术的集合, 它涵盖了所有现行的互联网标准、语言 and 平台。通过连接 Sun 公司的 Java 技术和微软公司的对象连接和嵌入组件技术, activeX 给用户和开发商提供了一个内容丰富的平台, 在开发户联网新的应用程序的同时, 可以保护他们原有应用程序、工具和源码上的各种投资。

Example

This is Randall's personal *ActiveX* page.

这是兰德尔使用 activeX 标准技术做的个人主页。



An access control list (ACL) is a table that tells a computer operating system which access rights each user has to a particular system object, such as a file directory or individual file. Each object has a security attribute that identifies its access control list. The list has an entry for each system user with access privileges. The most common privileges include the ability to read a file (or all the files in a directory), to write to the file or files, and to execute the file (if it is an executable file, or program). Microsoft Windows NT/2000, Novell's NetWare, Digital's OpenVMS, and UNIX-based systems are among the operating systems that use access control lists. The list is implemented differently by each operating system.

访问控制表 (ACL) 是用户和设备可以访问的那些现有服务和信息的列表。用户必须具有相应的授权才能修改目标的访问控制表。通常要求用户提供注册姓名和口令,它是用来保证系统安全性的一种手段。



Example

Auditors and business professionals rely on *ACL* to transform vast amounts of electronic data into valuable business knowledge.

审计与商业的专家们依靠访问控制表把大量的电子数据转换成有价值的商业信息。



ActiveX Data Objects (ADO) is an application program interface from Microsoft that lets a programmer writing Windows applications get access to a relational or non-relational database from both Microsoft and other database providers. For example, if you wanted to write a program that would provide users of your Web site with data from an IBM DB2 database or an Oracle database, you could include ADO program statements in an HTML file that you then identified as an Active Server Page. Then, when a user requested the page from the Web site, the page sent back would include appropriate data from a database, obtained using ADO code.

Like Microsoft's other system interfaces, ADO is an object-oriented programming interface. It is also part of an overall data access strategy from Microsoft called Universal Data Access. Microsoft says that rather than trying to build a universal database as IBM and Oracle have suggested, finding a way to provide universal access to various kinds of existing and future databases is a more practical solution. In order for this to work, Microsoft and other database companies provide a "bridge" program between the database and Microsoft's OLE DB, the low-level interface to databases.

OLE DB is the underlying system service that a programmer using ADO is actually using. A feature of ADO, Remote Data Service, supports "data-aware" ActiveX controls in Web pages and efficient client-side caches. As part of ActiveX, ADO is also part of Microsoft's overall Component Object Model (COM), its component-oriented framework for putting programs together.

ADO evolved from an earlier Microsoft data interface, Remote Data Objects (RDO). RDO works with Microsoft's ODBC to access relational databases, but not nonrelational databases such as IBM's ISAM and VSAM.

网络化多媒体对象技术数据对象(ADO)是微软公司提出的应用程序接口(API)用以实现访问关系或非关系数据库中的数据。与微软公司的其它系统接口一样,网络化多媒体对象技术数据对象是面向对象的。它是微软公司全局数据访问(UDA)的一部分,微软公司认为与其自己创建一个数据,不如利用全局数据访问访问已有的数据库。为达到这一目的,微软公司和其它数据库公司在它们的数据库和微软公司的对象连接和嵌入(OLE)数据库之间提供了一个“桥”程序,对象连接和嵌入数据库已经在使用网络化多媒体对象技术数据对象技术。其数据对象的一个特征(称为远程数据服务)支持网页中的数据相关的网络化多媒体对象(ActiveX)控件和有效的客户端缓冲。作为网络化多媒体对象的一部分,网络化多媒体对象技术数据对象也是微软公司的组件对象模式(COM)的一部分,它的面向组件的框架用以将程序组装在一起。

网络化多媒体对象技术数据对象从原来的微软公司数据接口远程数据对象(RDO)而来。RDO与ODBC一起工作访问关系数据库,但不能访问如ISAM和VSAM的非关系数据库。

Example

ADO is Microsoft's strategic, high-level interface to all kinds of data.

ADO是微软处理各种数据的重要高级接口程序。