

计算机操作 实用英语

吕红 刘渝 夏军 主编

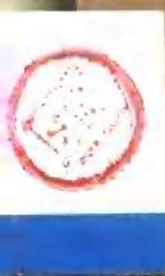
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计算机操作实用英语

Computer Operation Practical English

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前 言

在现代生活、学习和工作中,计算机的应用显得越来越重要,要掌握好计算机的操作知识、阅读英文的计算机资料文献,计算机专业英语的学习是一门必不可少的课程。

本书是一本较为实用的计算机专业英语学习教材,在内容安排和结构设计上,考虑到计算机应用英语的需要,以实用性为原则,内容涉及常见的屏幕术语,计算机系统基础,硬件,操作系统、计算机网络等各方面的知识。编排按照屏幕英语、生词、课文、词汇、注释、习题、阅读材料、阅读材料词汇的顺序来安排每课内容,符合英语教学的需要。该书后附有构词法总表,全书课文及阅读材料的汉语译文和习题答案,便于学生自学与查阅。

本书可供大中专院校作为计算机专业英语教材,也可作为计算机操作和计算机专业技术人员的自学教材和参考书。通过对本书的学习,读者可以在较短的时间内掌握现代计算机专业英语词汇,能够较好地了解计算机专业的基本概念和知识,并具有能够阅读和翻译计算机的文献、资料和说明书等的基本能力。

由于编写时间仓促、编者水平有限,本书难免有不足之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

1999年10月

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LESSON ONE

SCREEN INFORMATION

COLOR GRAPHICS MONITOR ADAPTER/彩色图形监视器适配器/

COLOR PRINTER/彩色打印机/

COPY DISKETTE/磁盘复制/

Current date is * — * — * * * * /当前日期是 * 月 — * 日 — * * * * 年/

If the current date is correct, /若该日期正确/

Press "ENTER"/按“回车”键/

DATA WILL BE DESTROYED/数据将被破坏/

DISKETTE/软盘/

DISKETTE SIZE ERROR/软盘容量错误/

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. graphic['græfik] *a.* 图的, 图示的 *n.* 图画, 图表

2. monitor['mɒnɪtə] *n.* 监视器, 控制器; 班长 *vt.* 监控

3. adapter [ə' dæptə] *n.* 接合器, 附加器

4. printer['prɪntə] *n.* 打印机; 打印员

color printer 彩色打印

5. diskette['diskɪt] *n.* 磁盘; 软盘

6. copy['kɒpi] *n.* 抄本, 复制品 *vt.* 抄写, 复制 *vi.* 模仿

copy diskette 磁盘复制

7. current['kʌrənt] *a.* 当前的, 现行的

8. correct[kə'rekt] *a.* 正确的, 适当的

9. press[pres] *vt.* 压, 按

10. enter['entə] *vt.* 进入, 插入, 编入

11. data['deɪtə] *n.* 数据, 资料

12. destroy[dis'trɔɪ] *vt.* 破坏, 摧毁

13. size [saɪz] *n.* 尺寸, 大小; 容量

14. error ['erə] *n.* 错误

TEXT

WHAT IS A COMPUTER

What's a computer? Generally speaking, a computer is an electronic machine which has many uses,

it can replace people in dull, time-consuming, routine tasks.

Inside the computer, there is a complicated network of electronic circuits that control switches or magnetize tiny metal cores. They both have two possible states: for the switches are on or off and the cores are magnetized or demagnetized.

Computers can store and process letters, numbers and characters. Though they can not make suggestions for people, they can do calculating, communicating, word processing, information collecting and some other management, they can even turn an idea into reality.

The reason why computers can work in a rather high speed is very simple. Because it is an electronic machine. Let's take an example, as soon as you turn on the switch, the room gets light at the same time. How fast the speed of the current is! The computers do all they can do instantaneously.

Computers are powerful, they can solve problems for people by carrying out instructions given to them. A sequence of instructions describing how to perform a certain task is called program. Before the programs in a computer be executed, they must be converted into a limited set of simple instructions, then the electronic circuits of each computer can recognize and directly execute them.

Computers have circuits which can make decisions. The kind of decisions they can make are: Is one number less than another? Are two numbers equal? Is one number greater than another?

Computers can solve a series of problems and make hundreds, even thousands, of logical decisions without becoming tired or bored, but they have no originality. There are times when a computer seems to operate like a mechanical brain, but its achievements are limited by the minds of human beings. A computer can not do anything unless a person tells it what to do and gives it the appropriate information. It is a useful tool for people.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. electronic[ilek'trɒnik] a. 电子的
2. routine[ru:'ti:n] n. 日常工作, 例程 a. 日常的
3. network['netwɜ:k] n. 网络
4. circuit['sə:kit] n. 电路
5. switch[switʃ] n. 开关
6. core[kɔ:] n. 磁芯
7. magnetiz['mægnitaiz] vt. 使磁化
8. demagnetize['di:mægnitaiz] vt. 使退磁
9. instantaneously[ɪnstən'teɪnjəsli] adv. 瞬间地
10. execute['eksikju:t] vt. 执行
11. decision[di'siʒən] n. 判定, 判断
12. mechanical[mi'kænikəl] a. 机械的
13. appropriate[ə'prəʊprɪt] a. 适当的
14. originality[ɔ:ridʒi'nəli] n. 创造力, 创造性
15. time-consuming[taim - kən'zju:mɪŋ] a. 费时的
16. complicated['kɒmplikeɪtɪd] a. 结构复杂的
17. recognize['rekəgnaɪz] vt. 认识, 识别

Notes

1. Generally speaking, a computer is an electronic machine which has many uses...generally speaking 科技英语中的常用结构,意思是“一般说来”。
which 在句中作关系代词,引导定语从句,修饰 an electronic。which 在定语从句中作主语。
2. Inside the computer, there is a complicated network of electronic circuits that control switches or magnetize tiny metal cores. 在计算机内部有复杂的电路网络,它可以控制开关或磁化金属磁芯。
句中 that 引导定语从句修饰 network, that 在从句中作宾语。
3. The reason why computers can work in a rather high speed is very simple. 句中 why 引导定语从句修饰 reason, why 在定语从句中作原因状语。
in...speed 以……的速度
4. take an example 举个例子
5. How fast the speed of the current is! 电流速度太快了!
此句为感叹句,由 how 引出。
e.g. How beautiful the flower is! 这花多美啊!
How hard he studies! 他学习多努力啊!
还可以由 what 引出感叹句。
e.g. What a wonderful time we had yesterday! 我们昨天过得真愉快!
6. Computers are powerful, they can solve problems for people by carrying out instructions given to them. 计算机是极有能力的,它们能够通过执行所给的指令为人们解决问题。句中的 given to them 是过去分词短语,在句中作定语,修饰 instructions 表示被动。
7. a sequence of instructions describing how to perform a certain task is called program. 一系列的描述怎样执行某个任务的指令叫做程序。
a sequence of 一系列的
describing how to perform a certain task 是过去分词短语,在句中作定语修饰 instructions。
8. be converted into 被转换成
9. a limited set of 一有限系列的, a series of 一系列的
10. without becoming tired bored...
becoming 为 v - ing 动名词。
11. There are times when a computers seems to operate ...
when 引出的定语从句。
12. A computer can not do anything unless a person tells it when to do and gives it the appropriate information. 如果人不告诉计算机做什么并给它适当的信息,计算机就不能做任何事情。

Exercises

1. Translate the following into Chinese:
 - 1) monitor
 - 2) color printer
 - 3) copy diskette

- 4) electronic circuit
- 5) magnetized
- 6) demagnetized
- 7) character
- 8) instruction
- 9) program
- 10) data

2. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions found in the text:

- 1) A computer is an _____ machine which has many uses.
- 2) Computers can _____ and _____ letters, numbers and characters.
- 3) Computers are powerful, they can solve problems for people by carrying out _____ given to them.
- 4) A sequence of instructions describing how to perform a certain task is called _____.
- 5) Computers have _____ which can make decisions.

3. Comprehension of the text: (Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text)

- () 1) A computer can replace people in dull, time – consuming, routine tasks.
- () 2) There is an uncomplicated network of electronic circuits inside the computer.
- () 3) Computers can make suggestions for people.
- () 4) Computers are very powerful, they can solve problems for people without carrying out instructions given to them.
- () 5) Computers have originality.

Reading Material

The Computer

A total computer system includes both hardware and software. Hardware consists of the physical components and all associated equipment. Software refers to the programs that are written for the computers.

It is possible to be familiar with various aspects of computer software without being concerned with details of how the computer hardware operates. It is also possible to design parts of the hardware without a knowledge of its software capabilities. However, those concerned with computer architecture should have a knowledge of both hardware and software because the two branches influence each other.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. include [in'klud] v. 包括
2. hardware ['hɑ:dweə] n. 硬件
3. software ['sɒtweə] n. 软件
4. component [kəm'pəunənt] n. 部件, 部分
5. associated [ə'səʊʃieɪtɪd] a. 联合的
6. equipment [i'kwɪpmənt] n. 设备

7. aspect['æspekt] *n* . 方面
8. concerned[kən' sɜ:nd] *a* . 有关的
9. detail['di:teɪl] *n* . 细节
10. design[di' zain] *n* . *v* . 设计
11. capability[,keɪpə' bɪləti] *n* . 能力, 才能
12. architecture['ɑ:kitektʃə] *n* . 结构, 组织
13. branch[brɑ:ntʃ] *n* . 分支
14. influence['ɪnfluəns] *n* . *v* . 影响
15. consist of 包括, 由……组成
16. be concerned with 与……有关
17. be familiar with 对……熟悉
18. refer to 指……

LESSON TWO

SCREEN INFORMATION

DISPLAY ADAPTER TEST/显示适配器测试/
DRIVE C/驱动器 C/
IS PREPARED FOR MOVING /准备移动/
TURN SYSTEM OFF /关闭系统/
ERROR - KEYBOARD 3 * * /键盘错误 3 * * /
SYSTEM BOARD /系统板/
PRESS "ENTER" TO CONTINUE /按“回车”键将继续/
EXIT TO MAIN MENU /返回主菜单/
FORMAT DISKETTE /格式化软盘/
FORMATTING.../正在进行格式化/
FORMATTING COMPLETE /格式化完成/
HEAD SELECT /磁头选择/
IF NOT OK PRESS "N ENTER" /若不能 OK,则按 N 键后,按回车键/
IF OK PRESS "Y ENTER" /若无误,则按 Y 键后,按回车键/
KEYBOARD /键盘/

New WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. display [dis'plei] vt. 显示,表示
2. moving ['mu:viŋ] a. 移动的,活动的
3. system ['sistəm] n. 系统
turn ~ off 关闭(电器)
4. keyboard ['ki:bɔ:d] n. 键盘
5. board [bɔ:d] n. 木板,纸板
system board 系统板
6. continue [kən'tinju] vi. 继续;连续;使继续
7. exit ['eksit] n. 出口;通道;退出
8. menu ['menju:] n. 菜单
main menu 主菜单
9. format ['fɔ:mæt] n. (数据安排的)形式
format disk 格式化软盘
10. formatting complete [kəm'plɪt] a. 格式化完成
11. head [hed] n. 头,磁头

12. select [se'lekt] vt. 选择, 挑选

head select 磁头选择

TEXT

COMPUTER GENERATIONS(一)

The First Generation of Computers (1946 through 1959)

The first generation of computers was characterized by the most prominent feature of the ENIAC-vacuum tubes. Through 1950, several other notable computers were built, each contributing significant advancements, such as binary arithmetic, random access, and the concept of stored programs. These computer concepts are common in today's computers.

The Second Generation of Computers (1959 through 1964)

To most people, the invention of the transistor meant small portable radios. To those in the data processing business, it signaled the start of the second generation of computers. The transistor meant more powerful, more reliable, and less expensive computers that would occupy less space and give off less heat than did vacuum-tube-powered computers.

The expense item should be emphasized. The cost of a computer during the first, second, and part of the third generations represented a significant portion of a company's budget. Computers were expensive. Cost per instruction executed can be used to compare the cost of computers over the last three decades. Significant innovations, spurred by intense competition, have resulted in enormous increases in computer performance and substantial reductions in price. This trend, established with the introduction of second-generation computers, continues today.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. generation [dʒenə'reiʃən] *n.* 一代; 时代
2. characterize ['kærɪktəraɪz] *vt.* 以.....为标志(特征)
3. prominent ['prɒmɪnənt] *a.* 突出的
4. feature ['fi:tʃə] *n.* 特性, 特征
5. vacuum ['vækju:m] *n.* 真空
6. contribute [kə'trɪbjʊt] *vt.* 贡献出; 有助于
7. significant [sig'nɪfɪkənt] *a.* 重要的, 关键的
8. binary ['baɪnəri] *a.* 二进制的
9. arithmetic [ə'riθmətɪk] *n.* 算术; 计算, 运算
10. random ['rændəm] *a.* 随意的
11. transistor [træn'sɪstə] *n.* 晶体管
12. process ['prɒses] *vt.* 处理 *n.* 过程
13. innovation [ɪnəʊ'veɪʃən] *n.* 革新, 改革
14. execute ['eksɪkjʊt] *vt.* 实行, 执行
15. spur [spɜ:] *v.* 刺激
16. decade ['dekeɪd] *n.* 十年

Notes

1. The first generation of computers was characterized by the most prominent feature of the ENIAC – vacuum tubes. 第一代计算机以 ENIAC 真空管计算机的突出特性为标志。
be characterized by 表示:(成为)……的特性
e.g. The first generation computers were characterized by being large, costly to buy, expensive to power and often unreliable. 第一代计算机的特点是体积大,价格昂贵,能量消耗大和不完全可靠。
2. contributing significant advancements, such as binary arithmetic, random access, and the concept of stored programs. 每一台(计算机)都取得了很大的进展,如象二进制运算,随机存取和存储程序的概念。
contributing significant advancements 为独立主语结构,补充说明前句。
such as 举例时常用的介词短语 表示:例如;像……这种的;诸如……之类的
e.g. Industries such as chemicals and machinery are important in national economy. 化学,机械工业是国民经济中很重要的行业。
3. To most people, the invention of the transistor meant small portable radios. 晶体管的发明对大多数人来说是指小型袖珍收音机。
to most people 介词短语,表示:对于;关于。类似的有:To those in the data processing business, 对从事数据处理业务的人
4. The transistor meant more powerful, more reliable, and less expensive computers that would occupy less space and give off less heat than did vacuum-tube-powered computers. 使用晶体管可做成功能更强,更可靠,更价廉的计算机,它与真空管计算机相比占地面积小,功耗小。
that would occupy less space and give off less heat than did vacuum – tube – powered computers. 是 that 引导的定语从句,修饰 computers。
give off 动词词组,表示:发出(蒸气,光等)
5. Cost per instruction executed can be used to compare the cost of computers over the last three decades. 过去三十年曾以执行每条指令的费用来衡量计算机的价格。句中 per instruction executed 是介词短语,修饰 cost;同时句中 executed 是过去分词作后置定语,修饰 instruction。
decade 表示:十年,十年期
6. Significant innovations, spurred by intense competition, have resulted in enormous increases in computer performance and substantial reductions in price. 由激烈的竞争所带来的重大革新结果是计算机性能的提高和价格的降低。
句中 spurred by intense competition 是过去分词短语,修饰 innovations
result in 表示:结果;导致
Persistant smoking and drinking may result in cancer. 长期吸烟,喝酒可能会导致癌症。
7. This trend, established with the introduction of second-generation computers, continues today. 这一趋势是由第二代计算机的出现而形成的,并且时至今日仍朝着这种趋势发展。
句中过去分词短语 established with... 修饰 trend。

Exercises

1. Translate the following into Chinese:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) ENIAC | 2) binary arithmetic |
| 3) random access | 4) stored program |
| 5) transistor | 6) vacuum - tube - powered computer |
| 7) instruction | 8) computer performance |

2. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions found in the text:

- 1) The first generation of computers was characterized by the most prominent feature of the _____.
- 2) To those in the _____ business, the invention of the transistor meant the start of the second generation.
- 3) The _____ meant more powerful, more reliable, and less expensive computers.
- 4) Cost per _____ executed can be used to compare the cost of computers over the last three decades.
- 5) Intense competition have caused increases in _____ and reductions in price.

3. Comprehension of the text: (Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text)

- () 1) The transistor is the characteristic of the first generation of computers.
- () 2) Through 1950, several other computers were built, but contributed little advancements.
- () 3) The start of the second generation of computers was signaled by the invention of the transistor.
- () 4) Intense competition have resulted in the reductions in computer performance and great rises in price.
- () 5) The cost of a computer during the first, second and third generations was a large portion of a company.

Reading Material

First-Generation Computers

The first generation computers lasted from 1951 until 1958.

The first generation computers were large, costly to buy, expensive to power and often unreliable. Their internal operations were controlled through the use of vacuum tubes. These tubes were fairly large, and they generated so much heat that special air-conditioning had to be installed to handle it.

It was during this period that symbolic languages were developed. Symbolic languages use symbols made up of letters and numbers to stand for the 0s and 1s of machine languages. Computer instructions written in symbolic languages were easier for people to use than machine language. But symbolic language had to be translated into machine code before the computer could execute the instructions.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. internal [in'tɜ:nəl] a. 内部的

2. generate [ˈdʒenəreɪt] *vt.* 产生
3. install [ɪnˈstɔːl] *vt.* 安装
4. handle [ˈhændl] *vt.* 处理
5. symbolic [sɪmˈbɒlɪk] *n.* 符号
6. code [kəʊd] *n.* 代码

LESSON THREE

SCREEN INFORMATION

OPTION DRIVE/选择驱动器/

PRINTER/打印机/

ROM Error = Read Only Memory Error /只读存储器错误/

SEEK TEST/查找测试/

SETUP/ 安装、设置/

WARNING/警告/

WRITE, READ, COMPARE (ON TEST CYLINDER)/ 读,写,比较(在测试磁道上)/

You have set your Date Time to the following: /已设置日期和时间如下:/

Current date is: * * — * * — * * — * * * /当前日期是 * * 月 - * * 日 - * * * * 年/

Current time is: * * : * * : * * /当前时间是 * * 时: * * 分: * * 秒/

Is this correct (Y/N) /是否正确(是/否)/

Type Y or N, then press "ENTER". /按 Y 或 N 键,然后按回车键。/

Your system may have other options installed. They are not required for setup and are not displayed. /你的系统可能有其它的安装选择。它们不需要被安装,也不被显示。/

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. option ['ɒpʃən] *n.* 选择;选择权
option drive 选择驱动器
2. memory ['meməri] *n.* 存储;存储器
ROM Error = Read Only Memory Error
3. seek [si:k] *vt.* 寻找;探索
4. setup ['setʌp] *n.* 设置 (= set up), 安装
5. warning ['wɔ:nɪŋ] *n.* 警告
6. compare [kəm'peə] *vt.* 比较
7. cylinder ['silində] *n.* 柱;柱面,磁道
on the test cylinder 在测试磁道上
8. type [taɪp] *vt.* 打字. *n.* 类型
9. install [in'stɔ:l] *vt.* 设置,安装;设备
10. require [ri'kwaɪə] *vt.* 需要;要求

TEXT

COMPUTER GENERATIONS(二)

The Third Generation of Computers (1964 through 1971)

What some computer historians consider to be the single most important event in the history of computers occurred when IBM announced their System 360 line of computers on April 7, 1964. The System 360 ushered in the third generation of computers. Integrated circuits did for the third generation what transistors did for the second generation.

The compatibility problems of second-generation computers were almost eliminated in third-generation computers. However, third-generation computers differed radically from second-generation computers. The change was revolutionary, not evolutionary.

Third-generation computers work so quickly that they provide the capability to run more than one program concurrently (multiprogramming). For example, at any given time the computer might be printing payroll checks, accepting orders, and testing programs.

The Fourth Generation of Computers

Most computer vendors classify their computers as being in the fourth generation of computers, and a few call theirs the "fifth generation". The first three generations were characterized by significant technological breakthrough in electronics—the use of vacuum tubes, then transistors, and then integrated circuits. Some people prefer to pinpoint the start of the fourth generation as 1971, with the introduction of large—scale integration (more circuits per unit space) of electronic circuitry. The base technology of today's computers is still the integrated circuit.

One of the most significant contributions to the emergency of the fourth generation of computers is the microprocessor. The microprocessor, which can be contained on a single silicon chip, is a product of the microminiaturization of electronic circuitry. The first fully operational microprocessor, sometimes called a "computer on a chip", was invented in 1971. Today, there are more microprocessors on earth than there are people. This device costs less than a soft drink and can be found in everything from elevators to satellites.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. integrate [ˈɪntɪɡreɪt] *vt.* 使结合;使一体化
2. compatibility [kəmˌpætəˈbɪlɪti] *n.* 兼容性
3. eliminate [ɪˈlɪmɪneɪt] *vt.* 消除;淘汰
4. radically [ˈrædɪkəli] *ad.* 本质上的
5. evolutionary [ˌɪvəˈljʊːʃənəri] *n.* 改良
6. capability [keɪpəˈbɪlɪti] *n.* 能力;性能
7. concurrently [kənˈkʌrəntli] *ad.* 同时发生地;并发地
8. payroll [ˈpeɪˈrɒl] *n.* 工资
9. breakthrough [ˈbrɪkθruː] *n.* 突破;重大发现
10. emergency [ɪˈmɛdʒənsi] *n.* 出现,浮现