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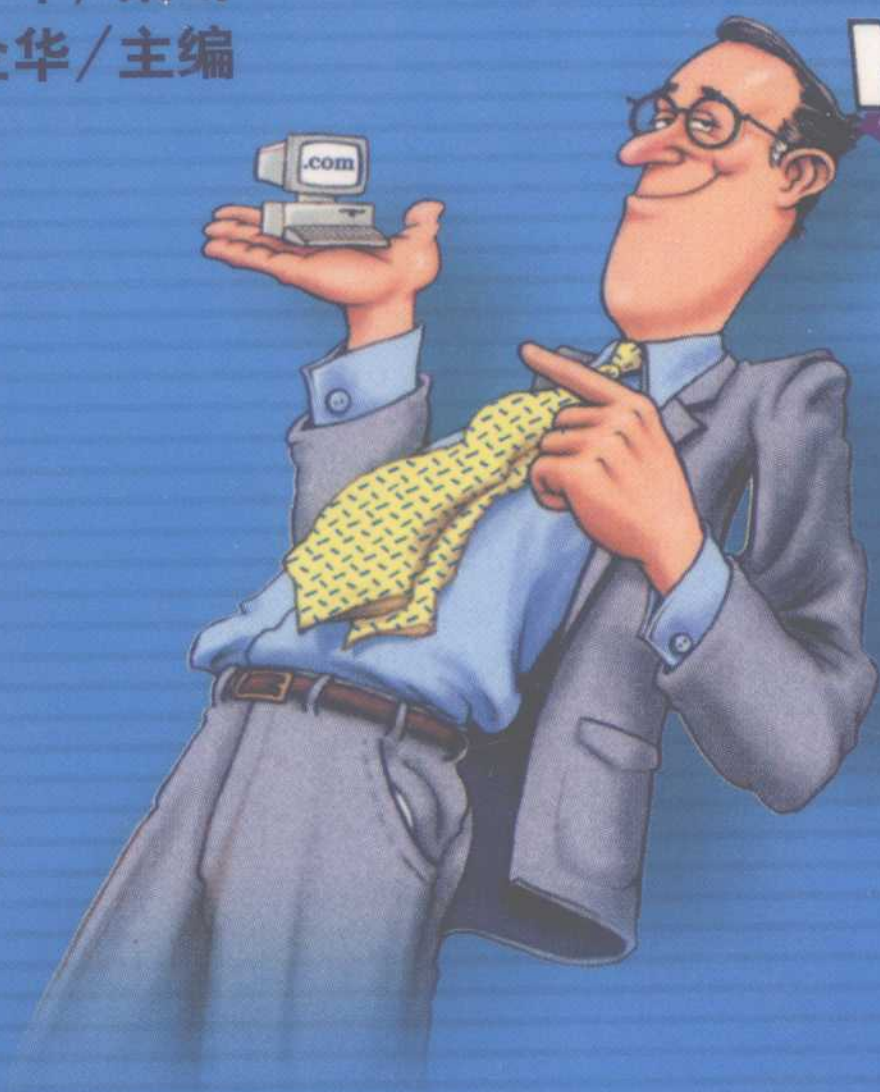
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分钟学会

# 网络英语

汗牛/策划  
陈企华/主编

NEW!



中国纺织出版社



# 10 分钟学会 网络英语

汗 牛 / 第 四  
陈 企 华 / 主 编



中国纺织出版社



## 内 容 提 要

本书从实际应用的角度,系统介绍了网络基础知识、技巧及实际应用。书后附有常用资料、常用工具及实用网址等。该书以情景对话的方式介绍有关知识,使读者能够全面、迅速提高网络英语水平,为进一步学习网络知识打下坚实的基础。

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# 第一章

## 网络介绍

**Introduction of Networks**



## 一、网络知识 (Knowledge of Network)

### 1. 计算机网络 (Computer Networks)

A: How many types of networks are included in computers'?

计算机网络包括哪几种?

B: The computer networks is including LANs, MANs and WANs.

计算机网络包括局域网 (LANs)、城域网 (MANs) 和广域网 (WANs)。

A: What is LAN?

什么是局域网 (LAN)?

B: A LAN consists of all the computers confined within a local area, say a few square miles, such as a corporation or a university. LANs are characterized by the following:

一个局域网 (LAN) 可以由某个局部地区 (估计有几个平方英里大), 例如一个公司或一所大学内的全部计算机组成。LANs 的特点如下:



- Fast data rate, up to 100 megabits per second (Mbps) or over;
- 数据传递速率高, 可达 100 兆位/秒 (Mbps) 甚至更高;
- Low error rate,  $10^{-8}$  to  $10^{-11}$  errors per bit (Epb);
- 低错误率,  $10^{-8}$  到  $10^{-11}$  错误/位 (Epb);
- Simple routing;
- 路径选择简单;
- Moderate distance, within several miles;
- 距离适中, 在数英里之内;
- Innovative technology.
- 革新的技术。

A: What is MAN?

什么是城域网 (MANs)?

B: A MAN is actually a LAN of large size, such as the Community Antenna Television (CATV) network. As far as hardware or software design is concerned, a MAN is not different from a LAN. Taking a token ring LAN for example, the distance between two adjacent nodes can be 2 km. With 360 nodes maximum, the perimeter can be as long as 720km or 450 miles. In other words, it is possible to have a LAN that is as



large as a city.

一个城域网(MAN)实质上是规模较大的局域网,象社区天线电视(CATV)网络就是一种。就有关的硬件或软件设计来说,一个城域网与一个局域网并无什么区别。就拿一个令牌环 LAN 来说,两个相邻网点的距离可能为 2 公里。对于一个最多 360 个网点的网络而言,其周长可达 720 公里或 450 英里。换言之,一个局域网(LAN)有可能大到一个城市。

A: What is WAN?

什么是广域网(WAN)?

B: WAN technology means that computers can be situated at different location all over the world. In a WAN, when the data bits arrive at the destination node, the transmission stops right there. Two PCs may be interconnected in a room as a WAN. If one PC is moved to New York and the other one stays in San Francisco, the network applications still run on the network and no modifications are needed in either hardware or software. Hence, the WANs and LANs really differ in technology but not in size.

广域网(WAN)技术意味着所有计算机可以分别



位于世界上的不同地点。在一个广域网中,当数据位达到了目的网点时,传输也就正好停止到那里。作为一个广域网的两个 PC 机可以互连在一间房子内。如果有一台 PC 机移到纽约,而另一台仍放在旧金山,这时网络的作用将照旧进行,无论是硬件或软件,均无需修改。所以,WANs 和 LANs 实际上是在技术上有差异,而并非在规模上存在差异。

## 2. 网络计算机(Network Computer)

A: What Is the Network Computer?

网络计算机是什么?

B: The network computer, also known as the Internet toaster, Internet appliance or Internet device, is the low cost, no maintenance desktop device. It allows users to effortlessly connect to Internet and network resources. From it, they can share any resource and perform all computing tasks that they currently do on their PCs.

网络计算机,也叫“因特网烤炉”、因特网装置、因特网设备,是一种价格低廉、无需维护的台式装置。它可以让用户不费力气就能接到因特网和



网络资源上。从这种台式装置上,他们就能分享到任何资源,完成所有目前需要在 PC 机上进行的计算任务。

The network computer offers simplicity. Stripped of the hardware and software that complicate the PC life and only capable of network access and display, the network computer relies on the network for virtually all software, services, processing, data, and resources. It eliminates the continuous cycle of desktop hardware and software upgrades, pushing that burden instead on to the network.

网络计算机提供了简洁性,去掉了使 PC 应用复杂化的软硬件,只留下网络访问与显示功能,实际上,网络计算机在软件、服务、处理、数据和资源上全部都依赖网络。这就消除了周而复始的台式软硬件升级,而是把这个负担放到了网络上。

Need the latest word processor or spreadsheet? Run it off the server. Want to save your work? Just send it off to the network, where it will be stored, secured, and backed up.

需要最新的字处理软件或电子表格软件? 将它从服务器上下载来运行即可。需要把你做的工



作保存起来吗？只需把它送上网络，在那里它被存储、保护并做好备份。

### 3. 互联网的诞生 (Origin of Internet)

A: What's the origin of the Internet?

互联网是怎样诞生的？

B: The Internet is not the Information Superhighway that was praised in the early '90s. It started out as a way for UNIX computers to communicate with each other, locally at first and then over the phone lines.

互联网并不是九十年代初提出的信息高速公路，它起始于 UNIX 计算机之间相互通信的一种方法。最初是本地连接的，后来则采用电话线连接。

The roots of the Internet are in the old ARPAnet, a network of military and civilian computers in the '70s, where today's Internet software was evolved. From there it grew to a network of government and university computers, and eventually PCs as they became more powerful and able to run UNIX software. So keep in mind when you use the Internet that it's the result of evolution, not creation.



互联网的基础是早期的阿帕网 (ARPAnet), 它是七十年代由军用计算机和民用计算机构成的一个网络(今天的互联网软件也由此演变而来), 而且还由此发展成了政府和大学计算机网, 当 PC 功能增强并能运行 UNIX 软件时, 它又成了 PC 网。所以, 你使用该网时, 要记住它是发展演变而来的, 并非新的创举。

A: What purpose can the "ARPAnet" serve?

阿帕网有什么作用?

B: It can transfer both small and large texts (the E-mail and FTP in the present Internet respectively) between computers of "ARPAnet". Through it a computer can make use of resources on another remote computer (the Telnet in the present Internet).

它可以用来在该网络上各电脑之间发送小文本文件, 即现在因特网中的电子邮件; 发送大文本文件, 即现在因特网中的 FTP, 文件传输协议。通过它一台电脑可以使用另一台远程电脑上的资源, 即现在因特网中的 Telnet, 远程登录。



## 4. 因特网的连接形式

### (Internet Connection)

There are two different types of Internet connections. First, you might use a computer that is directly connected to the Internet. For example, you might be using a PC that is part of a network connected to the Internet. In such a case, your computer will be a full - fledged Internet host, with its own electronic address.

有两种不同的因特网连接方式。第一种,你可以使用一台与因特网直接相连接的计算机。例如,你可以使用一台 PC 机,这台 PC 机是某个网络的一部分。而这个网络是与因特网相连接的。在这种情况下,你的这台计算机就会是一台正式的因特网主机,有它自己的电子地址。

The other way to connect to the Internet is by using a terminal that is connected to an Internet host. In this case, the terminal itself—not being a computer—is not on the Internet. You simply use the terminal to access a computer that is on the Internet.

与因特网相连接的另一种方式是使用一台与因特网主机相连接的终端。在这种情况下,终端本身(不是一台计算机)并不在因特网上,你只是利用终端去访



问在网上的一台计算机。

## 5. 资源共享 (Resource Sharing)

A: What is Resource sharing?

什么是资源共享?

B: Resource sharing is the primary goal of designing generalized computer networks. Resources include hardware, software, and data. Expensive hardware devices driven by a computer, such as color laser printers, high-performance disks, and special I/O devices making film, can be shared. Software routines implemented as remote procedure calls are also shared by different users at different locations. Data, such as disk files, stock market quotations, and E-mail, are also considered as resources. To share data with another means communication, which plays an important role in our daily life.

资源共享是设置一般性计算机网络的主要目的。资源包括硬件、软件和数据。由计算机所驱动的贵重硬件装置(如彩色激光打印机,高性能磁盘,制造胶片的专用输入输出装置等)可以共享。实施远程过程调用的软件例行程序也可由处于不同地点的不同用户所共享。象磁盘文件、证券交