



华章教育

场景式教学, 体验式学习

强化听说读写译能力

软件开发过程各阶段工作场景贯穿全书

教辅资源丰富

大学实用计算机 英语教程

吕云翔 杨雪 编著



机械工业出版社
China Machine Press

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藏书章



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本书按照最新《大学英语教学大纲》对专业英语的要求，以大学本科二年级学生 Kevin 与他的同学在一个酒店管理信息系统的实际项目中进行专业实践，直至经过求职面试进入一个IT企业工作为线索，将IT行业中所需的英语听说读写译基本技能与项目从开始到结束的整个流程有机融合起来，同时涉及计算机硬件、软件、操作系统、计算机网络、数据库、计算机安全、电子商务、系统分析与设计、软件工程等相关知识。

本书包括10章，每章都分为听与说、读与译以及写作部分，听与说部分描绘了软件开发各流程的技术场景，读与译部分给出了软件工程及IT相关的技术文章，写作部分则重点介绍如何撰写技术/商务文档和技术报告等。

本书注重听、说、读、写、译能力的全面发展，适合作为高等院校本科“计算机英语”课程的教材，也可作为广大技术人员和自学者的参考读物。本书光盘中含有听力录音、课文译文、习题答案、技术文档样例，并为教师提供PPT，需要的教师可登录华章网站 (www.hzbook.com) 下载。

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英语是全球IT行业的行业语言，英语技能是IT行业最基本的技能之一，因此熟练掌握相关英语技能对于发展职业生涯具有积极的影响。

本书是按照最新《大学英语教学大纲》对专业英语的要求，为计算机英语课程而编写的教材。在满足计算机专业英语教学的同时，注重实际应用与调动学习兴趣。本书选材广泛，内容丰富，涉及计算机基础知识、软件工程、硬件结构、程序设计、应用开发、网络通信、信息安全、电子商务以及其他深刻影响着我们的生活信息技术。

本书以大学本科二年级学生Kevin与他的同学在一个酒店管理信息系统的实际项目进行专业实践，直到经过求职面试进入一个IT企业工作，成为这个企业的软件从业人员为线索来组织内容，包含在IT行业中所需掌握的基本英语听说读写译技能，涉及从接受项目开始到项目开发完毕这样一个完整的软件开发流程中IT相关人员所需的英语听说读写译技能。

本书共有10章，每章的训练都分为听与说、读与译、写作几个方面。听力部分概要讲述相关知识，对话部分涉及实际工作中与同学、客户或同事之间的交流；读与译部分包括软件工程相关文章和IT相关技术文章，分为精读和泛读；写作部分讲解如何撰写技术/商务文档和IT技术报告等。各部分都附有形式多样的练习，其中融合了角色扮演、双人对话和小组讨论等行之有效的训练方法，能较好地满足课堂教学的需要，有利于学生在课堂上的即时消化吸收。本书注重英语听说读写译能力的全面发展，并与计算机的专业课程紧密结合，采用场景式教学和体验式学习相结合的方式，实用性强。

另外，本书配有丰富的教辅资源，随书光盘中包括听力录音、课文译文、习题答案、技术文档样例，并为授课教师提供PPT，需要的教师可登录华章网站www.hzbook.com下载。本教材建议教学时长为36学时。

本书是编者多年教学经验和成功教学改革与课程建设实践的结晶，力求让学生在全英文环境中了解完整的软件开发过程，理解并掌握计算机英语的相关知识，培养学生各环节中的英语听、说、读、写、译等交流与沟通能力，使其具备较高的专业英语水平；同时培养学生的软件工程实践能力和综合素质，特别是在基础技能、团队协作、人际交流和项目规划几个方面具备较强能力，在就业等方面具备更强的竞争力，更加适合在现代国际化

IT企业中发展。

本书在编写过程中得到了美国专家Eric Langager和Law Phew的指导，王昕鹏参加了全书的审校工作，在此表示衷心感谢。

本书试图融合听、说、读、写、译等各项技能训练，这是一项大胆的尝试，因此书中难免有不尽人意之处，敬请专家与读者不吝赐教，以使该教材臻于完善。

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本书共有10个单元，每个单元包括三个部分，全面培养学生的听、说、读、写、译的能力。第一部分设置了对话、听力理解与听写练习，重点锻炼学生的听说能力；第二部分分为精读与泛读，内容涉及软件工程相关文章和IT相关技术文章；写作部分讲解如何撰写技术/商务文档和IT技术报告等。各部分还附有形式多样的练习，并提供详细的写作样例。针对各部分的教学，教师可采用如下方式：

- **对话部分 (Dialogue)**：教师可先让学生听对话录音，并以提问的方式，引导学生根据所听信息概括对话主要内容，让学生了解和学习对话中涉及的相关知识。然后，教师可将学生分成三人小组，让其中一组或两组（分别）朗读这个对话，并纠正学生的发音；或让其中一组或两组参照已有对话并通过替换右边栏中的语句，组织完成一个类似的对话，并对学生完成的情况加以点评。
- **短文听力理解部分 (Listening Comprehension)**：教师可先让学生听短文录音和短文后的问题，让学生根据所听内容选择正确的答案。若播放一遍短文录音学生感觉有难度，教师可酌情增加录音播放次数。教师最后公布答案，并且讲解相应的单词和短语及句子，解释这篇短文的重点和难点。另外，可让学生读一遍原文。
- **听写部分 (Dictation)**：教师可根据实际情况播放1~3遍短文录音，让学生根据所听内容填空，将文章补充完整。文章填充完整后，教师最后公布答案，并且讲解相应的单词和短语及句子，解释这篇短文的重点和难点。另外，可让学生读一遍原文。
- **阅读与翻译部分 (Reading & Translating)**：Section A部分的内容为软件工程领域知识，使读者深入了解和掌握软件工程相关专业知识。教师可让学生阅读文章（教师可根据文章的长短和难易程度设定阅读时间），并完成文章后的练习。之后教师公布练习答案，并讲解文章后的单词表、短语表和复杂句子来帮助学生进一步理解文章。另外，教师最好讲解一下这篇文章所涉及的软件工程相关知识。

Section B部分的内容为IT领域相关知识，供读者开阔视野。教师可让学生阅读文章（教师可根据文章的长短和难易程度设定阅读时间），并完成文章后的练习。之后教师公布练习答案，并讲解文章后的单词表、短语表和复杂句子来帮助学生进一步理解文章。另外，教师最好讲解一下本篇文章所涉及的IT领域相关知识。如果课堂时间不够，可将Section B

部分作为学生课后的作业。

- 写作部分 (Simulated Writing): 教师可先让学生阅读写作方法指导, 并配合本书的写作样例进行讲解和指导。教师还可根据实际情况设置场景, 让学生根据写作指导并参照写作样例完成一篇类似文章。如果课堂时间不够, 教师可建议学生课下自学“写作部分”。

本书各单元的教学内容、教学要点以及课时安排参见下表。

教学内容	学习要点及教学要求	课时安排
Unit 1 Starting a Software Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 了解软件的基本概念、主要特点、组成要素 • 了解软件工程的基本概念、意义及其主要发展历程 • 了解组成一台典型个人计算机的主要硬件设备 • 掌握备忘录的写作方法 	3
Unit 2 Capturing the Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 了解通过用户沟通获取软件需求的过程 • 了解需求工程的基本概念、作用和主要目标 • 了解需求阶段的主要活动和主要方法 • 掌握需求分析的主要方法和最终产品 • 理解在软件项目中客户与最终用户的区别 • 了解计算机软件的基本概念、主要分类, 以及各类软件的主要功能特点和典型产品 • 掌握软件需求规格说明书的写作方法 	4
Unit 3 Planning the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 了解软件项目计划的基本概念、作用和主要目标 • 了解项目计划的主要活动和主要方法 • 了解软件项目中需要管理的变量要素及其相互作用 • 了解操作系统的基本概念、功能特点、主要分类和代表产品 • 掌握软件项目计划文档的写作方法 	4
Unit 4 Working in a Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 了解软件项目中团队合作的重要性 • 了解软件项目中团队结构的分类、各自特点及适用情况 • 了解敏捷软件开发的基本概念和主要特点 • 了解计算机网络的基本概念、主要构成元素、分类、结构和布局 • 掌握PowerPoint演讲稿的写作方法 	3
Unit 5 Designing the System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 了解软件系统设计的基本概念、作用和主要目标 • 了解软件设计阶段的主要活动和主要方法 • 了解用户体验和用户界面设计的重要性 • 了解数据库和数据库管理系统的基本概念和主要分类 • 了解数据挖掘的基本概念 • 掌握软件设计规格说明书的写作方法 	4
Unit 6 Implementing the System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 了解系统编码实现的基本概念、作用和主要目标 • 了解编码阶段的主要活动 • 了解编写高质量代码的主要方法 • 了解程序设计语言的主要发展阶段、分类, 及其典型代表语言 • 了解软件开发中的“80-20法则” • 了解因特网的基本概念和组成结构, 以及连接到因特网的主要方式 • 掌握进度报告的写作方法 	4

(续)

教学内容	学习要点及教学要求	课时安排
Unit 7 Testing the System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 了解软件系统测试的基本概念、作用和主要目标 • 了解软件测试阶段的主要活动和主要测试方法 • 了解冒烟测试的基本概念 • 了解Web的基础知识 • 了解电子邮件的基础知识 • 掌握软件测试规格说明书的写作方法 	4
Unit 8 Delivering the System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 了解软件维护的基本概念、作用和主要目标 • 了解软件维护阶段的主要活动和主要方法 • 了解软件交付的主要工作 • 了解软件部署的主要工作 • 了解软件Bug和调试Bug的基础知识 • 了解计算机安全的基础知识 • 掌握用户手册的写作方法 	4
Unit 9 Taking an Interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 熟悉面试基本技巧和常见问题 • 了解软件配置管理的基础知识 • 了解计算机专业人员的主要职位及主要工作 • 了解电子商务的基础知识 • 掌握简历的写作方法 	3
Unit 10 Beginning Your Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 了解IT公司的组织结构、管理层次、各部门职责 • 了解信息系统的主要分类 • 了解软件系统开发生命周期的主要阶段和各阶段的主要任务 • 了解开源软件的基础知识 • 掌握商务电子邮件的写作方法 	3
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说明:

- ① 本书可作为计算机及相关本科专业“计算机英语”课程教材,理论授课学时数为36学时,不同专业可根据不同的教学要求和计划教学学时对教材内容进行适当取舍。
- ② 非计算机类本科专业使用本书可适当降低教学要求。
- ③ 理论授课36学时包含课堂讨论、练习等必要的课内教学环节。
- ④ 建议授课时间比例为:听说部分50%,阅读部分30%,写作部分20%。

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Starting a Software Project

Part 1 Listening & Speaking

Dialogue: Starting a Software Project

(Kevin, Sharon, and Jason are three sophomores in the college of software in Beihang University. Today, they are attending a class meeting at the end of the fourth semester before starting the summer vacation.)

Teacher: Morning, everyone. In this vacation, you will implement a real project as your course project. There are some subjects you can choose in terms of your interests and experience. Please submit your decision to me within the next week.

Kevin: Excuse me, teacher. Is it a single task or can it be a cooperative work?

Teacher: Team work is recommended, because it benefits you to learn how to work together with your colleagues in the future and how to communicate, share, express, and understand ideas as a team member. But the size of the group should not be more than 4 persons.

Sharon: I'm interested in the subject of Four Seasons Hotel Management Information System, what about you, Kevin?

Kevin: Oh, it is my opinion too. And I think we can cooperate. Hi, Jason, would you like to join us? ^[1]

Jason: Oh, yes, I'd like to very much!

Sharon: Ok, now let's discuss on each person's responsibility.

Jason: Kevin is good at organizing and has lots of

[1] Replace with:

1. Would you like to cooperate with us?
2. Would you like to collaborate with us?
3. Would you like to work together with us?

programming experience, so I think he can be our team leader or project manager, **in charge of** instructing our team and programming practice.

Sharon: I agree.

Kevin: Thanks for your trust. Ok, I will do my best. Besides coding, I think it is necessary to create a database and implement a suite of user interfaces for our software.

Jason: I am interested in databases and willing to be responsible for database building and management.

Sharon: I like art design, so I think I can do the UI design and document writing for our project.

Kevin: Oh! It seems this is a wonderful team and makes me very confident! Now, let's divide the work according to the phases of the project in general. As the team leader, I will be responsible for requirements, Jason will be in charge of design and Sharon will **take charge of** testing.

Jason: Next, we can **talk over a rough** progress plan for our project.

Kevin: We can design, and then accomplish the UI operation according to the original requirements document provided by our teacher first. At the same time, Jason can be building the database. Finally, we can accomplish coding together.

Sharon: It sounds wonderful. But I am afraid that the contents of the original requirements document will not be sufficient for our design,^[2] first of all, we must do the requirements analysis based on the original requirements, and complete a formal Software Requirements **Specification** as our guidance of design.

Kevin: Oh, yes. Thanks for your important **reminder**. What do you think about it, Jason?

Jason: I agree with you completely.

(After meeting, Kevin asked for a document from the teacher about the hotel business requirements.)

Kevin: Hi, everybody. I have just got the business requirements of the hotel from our teacher.

Jason: Let me see. Oh, there is a list about their daily business and a table of related requirements. But it seems a

[2] Replace with:

But I am afraid that I have not enough business knowledge about hotel management.

little rough without enough detailed procedures, I am afraid.

Kevin: I see. And it does not mention the data flow and business model of this hotel.

Sharon: So, in that case, I think we need some communication with the customer (Four Seasons Hotel) to acquire more information.

Kevin: Yes. It's very necessary and I will call the customer to make an appointment with them. Before that, I think there is something we should do. That is, we had better do some homework to learn some knowledge about basic hotel business and management.

Sharon: That's right! It is very necessary to get some information about their business, and will be valuable for us to adequately and accurately understand the requirements.

Jason: Ok, I believe that the Internet can help us a lot.

Words

sophomore ['sɒfəmə:] *n.* 大学二年级学生

rough [rʌf] *adj.* 初步的, 粗略的

reminder [ri'maɪndə] *n.* 提醒, 提示

specification [,spesɪfɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 说明书, 规范

Phrases

in charge of 负责, 领导

take charge of 担任, 监管

talk over 商议, 讨论

Abbreviations

UI User Interface 用户界面

Exercises

Work in pairs, and make up a similar conversation by replacing the statements with other expressions on the right side.

Listening Comprehension: Software Engineering

Listen to the article and the following 3 questions based on it. After you hear a question, there will be a break of 10 seconds. During the break, you will decide which one is the best answer among the four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D).

Questions:

- Which is correct about the development of software according to the article?
(A) It emerged with software engineering at the same time.

- (B) For a half-century development, it has almost solved problems of high-quality, on-time and within-budget.
- (C) It was just a specialized problem solving and information analysis tool in its early years of development.
- (D) The laws which software evolves according to have changed absolutely during its development.
2. Which point does not belong to the characteristics of software according to the article?
- (A) Easy to change the requirements
- (B) Easy to adapt the requirement changes
- (C) Difficult to measure the progress and process of creating
- (D) Difficult to test the correctness exhaustively
3. Where was the phrase “software engineering” first used in 1968?
- (A) In a conference
- (B) In a thesis
- (C) In a journal
- (D) In a magazine

Words

demonstrate [ˈdemənstreɪt] v. 证明, 论证	address [əˈdres] v. 处理, 满足
concern [kənˈsɜ:n] v. 担心, 忧虑	law [lɔ:] n. 规则, 法则
practice [ˈpræktɪs] n. 实践, 实行	framework [ˈfreɪmwɜ:k] n. 构架, 体系结构
assimilate [əˈsɪmɪleɪt] v. 吸收	prototype [ˈprəʊtətaɪp] n. 原型
intangible [ɪnˈtændʒəbl] adj. 无形的	discipline [ˈdɪsɪplɪn] n. 学科
exhaustively [ɪgˈzɔ:stɪvli] adv. 详尽地, 彻底地	

Abbreviations

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization 北大西洋公约组织

Dictation: Mythical Man-Month & No Silver Bullet

This article will be played three times. Listen carefully, and fill in the blanks with the words you have heard.

Frederick P. Brooks, Jr., is a Professor of Computer Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He is best _____ as the “father of the IBM System/360,” having served as _____ for its development and later as a manager of the _____ /360 software project during its design phase.

His book, *Mythical Man-Month*, is a most classic book on the _____ elements of software engineering. Since the first _____ in 1975, no software engineer’s _____ has been

complete without it. It was in this book that Brooks made the now-famous _____ : “Adding _____ to a late software project makes it _____ .” This has since come to be known as “Brooks’s _____ .” Software tools and development _____ may have changed in the 30 years since the first edition of this book, but the **peculiarly** nonlinear economies of scale in _____ work and the nature of _____ and groups has not changed an **epsilon**.

In addition, Brooks is known for No Silver Bullet, which was _____ a 1986 **IFIPS** paper, reprinted in 1987 in the **IEEE** Computer magazine and _____ in the second edition of The Mythical Man-Month later. Silver bullet is used to compare something to make software costs _____ as rapidly as computer hardware costs do. “No Silver Bullet” had wide _____ and proved **provocative**. It **predicted** that a decade would not see any _____ technique that would by itself bring an **order of magnitude** improvement in software _____. The decade has a year to _____; the author’s prediction seems safe. “No Silver Bullet” has stimulated more and more **spirited** discussion in the **literature** than has The Mythical Man-Month.

Words

mythical [ˈmiθɪkəl] *adj.* 神话的, 虚构的

peculiarly [piˈkju:liəli] *adv.* 特有地, 特别地

epsilon [ˈepsɪlən] *n.* 小的正数

predict [priˈdɪkt] *v.* 预知, 预言

provocative [prəˈvɒkətɪv] *adj.* 引起争论 (议论, 兴趣等) 的

spirited [ˈspɪrɪtɪd] *adj.* 热烈的

literature [ˈlɪtərɪtʃə] *n.* 著作, 文献

Phrases

order of magnitude 数量级

Abbreviations

IFIPS International Federation of Information Processing Societies 国际信息处理学会
联合会

IEEE Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers 美国电气和电子工程师协会

Part 2 Reading & Translating

Section A: Software Engineering

Virtually all countries now depend on complex computer-based systems. National infrastructures and **utilities** rely on computer-based systems and most electrical products include a computer and controlling software. Industrial manufacturing and distribution is completely computerized, as is the financial system. Therefore, producing and maintaining software **cost-effectively** is essential for the functioning of national and international economies.