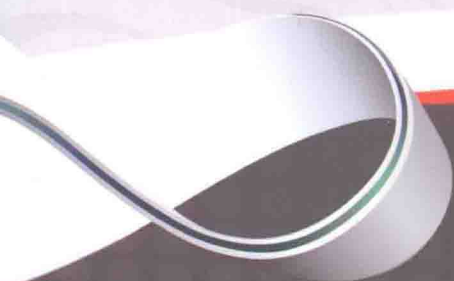计算机专业职业教育实训系列教材

计算机英语

COMPUTER ENGLISH

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赠 电 子 课 件

计算机英语
Computer English

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本书共设 9 个单元，内容涵盖计算机专业知识的各个方面，包括计算机介绍、计算机硬件、计算机操作系统、办公自动化、互联网、计算机网络、网络安全、多媒体及动画等。每单元由课前热身、会话练习、精读课文、补充阅读和屏幕英语组成。

本书取材新颖，风格多样，注重实用性与趣味性相结合，突出通过计算机知识学习英语的目的。书中会话内容贴近学生实际生活，突显真实性。语言浅显，图文并茂，具有较强的可读性。

为了方便学习，本书附有词汇总表、补充阅读译文、计算机术语、计算机缩略语及其简释。本书含有课文译文、补充阅读译文和习题答案，并为教师提供PPT，请到www.cmpedu.com免费下载，或联系010-88379194咨询。

本书既可作为中等职业学校计算机及相关专业的教材和培训用书，也可作为广大英语和计算机爱好者学习计算机英语的参考用书。

前　言

　　英语是了解国外科技发展动向和进行国际学术交流的重要工具，计算机专业英语是综合计算机知识和英语运用能力的课程，是中等职业学校计算机应用类专业学生的重要工具。本书旨在使读者掌握计算机专业英语术语，培养和提高读者阅读计算机专业英语文献资料的能力，并通过课堂英语交流，提高学生英语口语表达能力。

　　根据中等职业学生的培养目标和强化应用为教学重点的思想，教师应适当降低教学内容的深度和难度，简化理论知识的讲授，突出教学内容的实用性。本书内容新颖，覆盖面广，系统性强，编排形式生动灵活，图文并茂，改变了专业英语的严肃面孔，增加了专业英语的活泼性和可读性，是学习计算机英语的实用教材。本书具有以下突出特点：

　　1. 课前导入环节，为学生学习提供热身准备，有利于激发学习者的思维和参与的积极性，充分体现语言教学的互动性。

　　2. 对话以单元主题为话题，贴近学生实际生活，浅显易懂，增加实用性与真实性。对话配有注释，方便学生学习。

　　3. 精读课文前设有阅读思考题，带领学生有效把握文章主旨，充分体现任务教学法理念。

　　4. 单词配有音标，注释详略得当，课文配有译文，助学得力。

　　5. 习题内容紧紧围绕单元主题，形式活泼，图文并茂，利于知识巩固。

　　6. 配有屏幕英语和常用计算机专业术语、缩略语及其简释，突显实用性。

　　全书共分 9 个单元，内容涉及计算机介绍、计算机硬件、计算机操作系统、办公自动化、互联网、计算机网络、网络安全、多媒体及动画等方面，参考学时为 72 学时。

　　本书既可作为中等职业学校计算机及相关专业的教材和培训用书，也可作为广大英语和计算机爱好者学习计算机英语的参考用书。

　　本书由辽宁省农业经济学校冯国华主编。教材主要编写人员还有：辽宁省农业经济学校金淑华、锦州市机电工程学校刘莉波和保定高级技工学校刘婕。辽宁省农业经济学校孙海悦、锦州第五中学于红丽也参与了教材的编写工作。渤海大学赵真华副教授担任本教材的主审。

　　在编写过程中，编者参阅了部分国内出版物，并吸取了同类、同层次教材的长处，在此谨对原作者表示衷心的感谢。

　　由于编者水平有限，书中难免有不妥之处，请广大读者批评指正。
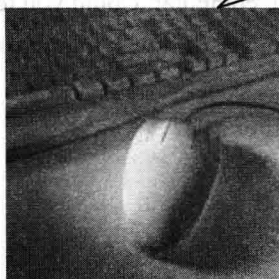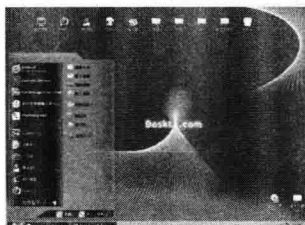
<div style="text-align: right">编　者</div>

目　　录

UNIT 1   Introduction to Computer

Warm-Up

Do you often use computers?

A   Tick the words and expressions that are associated with computers.

- ☐ program
- ☐ virus
- ☐ digital
- ☐ drive

- ☐ printer
- ☐ keyboard
- ☐ data
- ☐ monitor

- ☐ mouse
- ☐ display
- ☐ input
- ☐ disc

- ☐ Web
- ☐ browser
- ☐ screen
- ☐ Internet

B   Answer the following questions.

1. Do you have your own computer?
2. Do you know what a computer can do?
3. Do you know how many types of computers there are?
4. Do you know what are digital and analog computers?
5. Have you ever heard of IBM? Microsoft? Windows?

Speaking Practice

Work in pairs and take turns to be Tony and the clerk to practice the dialogue.

Buying a Computer

Tony enters an electronic market, and he wants to buy a computer.

Clerk: Can I help you, sir?

Tony: I want to buy a computer, but I know little about computer.

Clerk: Do you like a brand machine or a compatible machine?

Tony: But what is a brand machine?

Clerk: A brand machine is designed and assembled by some famous computer companies in the world. It has good quality.

Tony: What kind of brands do you have, please?

Clerk: Well, APPLE, HP, DELL abroad. Domestically, we have Lenovo, Founder, Tsinghua Tongfang, and the like.

Tony: What is a compatible computer, then?

Clerk: A compatible computer is also called DIY. It is installed by the user. It can be very cheap.

Tony: OK. I'd like to buy a compatible computer. Could you tell me what are concerned?

Clerk: I think you should consider things as follows: mainboard, CPU, memory, hard disk, video card, disk drive, and printer.

Tony: Can you guarantee the service after sale?

Clerk: Certainly.

Tony: OK. Thank you very much.

Clerk: You are welcome.

Notes ★★

1. electronic market 电子市场
2. brand machine 品牌机
3. compatible machine 兼容机
4. HP 惠普
5. DELL 戴尔
6. Lenovo 联想
7. Founder 方正
8. Tsinghua Tongfang 清华同方
9. DIY 此处指兼容机，即用户自己组装的计算机

Intensive Reading

Read the following passage, trying to answer the questions in the box.

1. What are the two characters of the computer?
2. What is called hardware? And software?
3. How can we classify the computer?

What Is a Computer?

A computer is a kind of programmable machine. It can help people find answers to their questions. There are many kinds of computers. Some are very large; others are so small that we can put them in our pocket. Computers can do many things. They can even speak and translate from one language to another.

Generally speaking, a computer has two principal characteristics. First, it responds to a specific set of instructions in a well-defined manner. Second, it can execute a prerecorded list of instructions, namely a program.

By itself, a computer has no intelligence. The actual machinery—wires, transistors, and circuits—is called hardware. The instructions and data which tell the hardware how to perform a task are called software.

All general-purpose computers require the following hardware components: memory, mass storage device, input and output devices, and central processing unit (CPU). CPU is the heart of the computer, and it is the component that actually executes instructions.

In addition to these components, many others make it possible for the basic components to work together efficiently. For example, every computer requires a bus that transmits data from one part of the computer to another.

The two basic, main kinds of computers are analog and digital. Analog computers measure physical quantities, such as the movement of electricity or temperature. They are often used in factories to control machines, to aim guns, and to help ships and planes stay on course. Digital computers can perform various computational tasks. These devices are more popular than analog computers because they are very adaptable. They can make choices in the middle of a problem and are often programmed to work alone, without people.

New Words and Expressions

programmable ['prəugræməbl] *adj.* 可编程的，程控的
translate [træns'leit] *v.* 翻译，转化
principle ['prinsəpl] *adj.* 主要的
characteristic [ˌkæriktə'ristik] *n.* 特性，特征
respond [ris'pɔnd] *v.* 回应
specific [spi'sifik] *adj.* 特有的，特定的
instruction [in'strʌkʃən] *n.* （计算机的）指令
define [di'fain] *v.* 下定义
manner ['mænə] *n.* 方式，方法

namely ['neimli] *adv.* 即，也就是

program['prəugræm] *n.* 程序

machinery [mə'ʃi:nəri] *n.*（总称）机器

transistor [træn'zistə] *n.* 晶体管

circuit ['sə:kit] *n.* 电路，线路

hardware ['hɑ:dwɛə] *n.* 硬件

component [kəm'pəunənt] *n.* 组成部分，部件

mass [mæs] *adj.* 大量的，大规模的

storage ['stɔridʒ] *n.* 存储

efficiently [i'fiʃəntli] *adj.* 有效地

transmit [trænz'mit] *vt.* 传输

analog ['ænəlɔg] *adj.*（计算机）模拟的

digital ['didʒitl] *adj.* 数字的

computational [,kɔmpju(:)'teiʃ(ə)n(ə)l] *adj.* 计算的

adaptable [ə'dæptəbl] *adj.* 可适应的，有适应能力的

generally speaking 一般而言

by itself 自动地，单独地

in addition to 除……之外

for example 例如

such as 像，例如

Notes to the Text

1. **First, it responds to a specific set of instructions in a well-defined manner.**

   第一，它对一套经过明确定义的具体指令作出响应。

   respond to... 对……作出反应（感觉、表现、回答）

   The woman conductor kindly responded to my question.

   女列车员亲切地回答了我的问题。

   She responded to the news by bursting into tears.

   她听到那个消息后眼泪夺眶而出。

   Did mother's leg respond to treatment?

   妈妈的腿治疗后是不是产生效果了？

   a set of... 一套，一伙

   A set of samples is enclosed here.

   随信附上一套样品。

   He did not belong to his set of friends.

   他与他那伙朋友不一样。

   well-defined 定义明确的

well-defined power and responsibility 权责明确

well-defined features 明显的面部特征

Are key terms well-defined?

所有的关键点都被准确地定义了吗？

ill-defined 不清楚的，欠明了的

He confuses the reader with ill-defined terms and concepts. 他用不明确的条款和概念使读者困惑。

2. **The instructions and data which tell the hardware how to perform a task are called software.**

告诉硬件如何执行一项任务的指令和数据被称为软件。

…which tell the hardware how to perform a task…为定语从句，修饰和限制先行词 the instructions and data，将其译成汉语时，要译在先行词前面。

3. **All general-purpose computers require the following hardware components: memory, mass storage device, input and output devices, and central processing unit (CPU).**

所有通用计算机要求有以下硬件元件：存储器、大容量存储器设备、输入输出设备和中央处理单元（CPU）。

general-purpose computer	通用计算机
memory	存储器
mass storage device	大容量存储器
input and output device	输入输出设备
central processing unit (CPU)	中央处理单元

4. **CPU is the heart of the computer, and it is the component that actually executes instructions.**

CPU 是计算机的心脏，实际上正是这一部件在执行命令。

…it is the component that actually executes instructions. 此句为强调句式。

英语常用的强调结构为：

It is (was)+被强调部分（主语、宾语或状语）+who (that) + 其他部分。一般说来，被强调部分指人时，用 who 或 that；指事物时用 that。在美国英语中指事物时常用 which 来代替 that。

例句：He bought the book in a second-hand store yesterday. 昨天他从二手店里买了一本书。

根据所强调成分的不同，改写成不同的强调句型：

It was <u>he</u> that (or: who) bought the book in a second-hand store yesterday. （强调主语）

It was <u>the book</u> that he bought in a second-hand store yesterday. （强调宾语）

It was <u>in a second-hand store</u> that he bought the book yesterday. （强调状语，这里为购买地点）

5. **For example, every computer requires a bus that transmits data from one part of the computer to another.**

例如，每台计算机都需要一个能将数据从计算机的一个部分传送到另一个部分的总线。

5

…that transmits data from one part of the computer to another. 此句为定语从句, 修饰和限制bus。

6. **The two basic, main kinds of computers are analog and digital.**

两种基本的、主要的计算机是模拟计算机和数字计算机。

analog computer（模拟计算机）是采用模拟技术来处理数据的一种计算机，而 digital computer（数字计算机）是指由一个或多个相互关联的处理单元以及外部设备构成并由存储在内部的程序加以控制的一种计算机。

Exercises

I. **Mark the following sentences with T (true) or F (false) according to the passage.**

☐ 1. Computers can help people find answers to their questions because they are intelligent.

☐ 2. Computers can speak and translate from one language to another.

☐ 3. It is software that tells the hardware how to perform a task.

☐ 4. It is CPU that actually executes instructions in a computer.

☐ 5. Digital computers measure physical quantities.

☐ 6. Analog computers are more popular than digital computers because they are very adaptable.

II. **Match the words with the pictures below.**

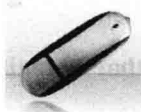| software	keyboard	printer	desktop computer
notebook computer	memory	CPU	mouse

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____
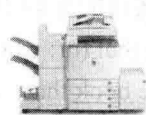
5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

III. **Translate the following words and phrases into English.**

1. 输入设备

2. 通用计算机

3. 大容量存储器设备　　　　　　　4. 中央处理器

5. 模拟计算机　　　　　　　　　　6. 数字计算机

7. 储存器　　　　　　　　　　　　8. 总线

9. 电子市场　　　　　　　　　　　10. 品牌机

IV. Translate the following words and phrases into Chinese.

1. output device　　　　　　　　　2. a set of instructions

3. central processing unit　　　　　4. hardware

5. software　　　　　　　　　　　6. general-purpose computer

7. data　　　　　　　　　　　　　8. Memory

9. compatible machine　　　　　　10. IBM

V. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Computers are powerful; they can solve problems for people by carrying out instructions.

2. A computer can replace people in dull, routine tasks, but it has no intelligence of its own.

3. Analog computers are often used in factories to control machines, to aim guns, and to help ships and planes stay on course.

4. Central processing unit is the most important part of a computer.

5. Computers can store and process not only letters, numbers and characters but also sounds, images and information of other forms.

VI. Fill in each blank with the correct word given below. Change the form of the word if necessary.

other	than	give	be	inside
contain	that	fast	automatic	to

A computer (1)_____ a fast and accurate symbol processing system. It can accept, store, process data and produce output results. A computer can (2)_____ process data without human intervention. However, it must (3)_____ a set of instructions to guide it, step by step, through processes. The set of instructions is called a program. The program is stored physically (4)_____ the machine, making it a program.

All computer systems of interest (5)_____ us are similar. They (6)_____ hardware components for input, central processing unit and output. The system on the small-scale is called a microcomputer or minicomputer. Continuing up the size scale, the mainframe computer is one (7)_____ may offer a faster processing speed and a greater storage capacity (8)_____ a typical mini. Finally comes the supercomputer, designed to process complex scientific applications, which is the largest and (9)_____.

Although the capacity of computers' storage locations is varied, every computer stores numbers, letters, and (10)_____ characters in a coded form. Every character in the storage is represented by a string of 0s and 1s, the only digits founded in the binary numbering system. BCD and ASCII are popular computer codes.

Reference Translation

什么是计算机？

计算机是一种由程序控制的机器。它能帮助人们找到问题的答案。计算机种类很多，有些体型庞大，而有些体型很小，甚至可以放在我们的衣兜里。计算机能做很多事情。它们甚至会说语言并能从一种语言翻译成另一种语言。
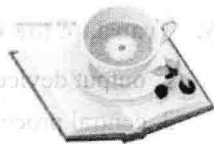
一般而言，计算机具有两种主要特性：第一，它对一套经过明确定义的具体指令作出响应；第二，它能执行一份预先设置好的指令，即程序。

就其本身而言，计算机是没有智能的。实际上的机器——电线、晶体管和电路——被称为硬件；告诉硬件如何执行一项任务的指令和数据被称为软件。

所有通用计算机要求有以下硬件元件：存储器、大容量存储器设备、输入输出设备和中央处理单元（CPU）。CPU 是计算机的心脏，实际上正是这一部件在执行指令。

除了这些部件，还存在许多其他部件，这些基本部件一起使得实现高效率的工作成为可能。例如，每台计算机都需要一个能将数据从计算机的一个部分传送到另一个部分的总线。

两种基本的、主要的计算机是模拟计算机和数字计算机。模拟计算机测量物理量，如电流的运动和温度。工厂里常使用它们来控制机器、使枪瞄准、引导轮船和飞机沿着正确航线行驶。数字计算机能够完成各种任务，因为它们更具灵活性，因此它们比模拟计算机更流行。它们能在解决问题的过程中作出选择，所以常被设计在无人状态下独自工作。

Additional Reading

The History of Computers

In the history of computers, there are a few development stages. Therefore, several computer generations occur in the history.

The first electronic digital computer was born in America in 1946 and its basic elements were vacuum tubes. Through the 1950s, several others were built. They were the first generation of computers, huge, heavy, expensive and slow, as well as using much more power than today's but they still made great contributions to computer science, such as the concepts of stored programs, random access. They made a basic model of modern electronic computers.

The invention of transistors not only produced small portable radios, but also bore the second generation of computers. They became small, light, less expensive, but they were not yet small and cheap enough to enter families.

In 1960s, integrated circuits came. Integrated circuits meant that huge complicated circuits and millions of their elements were only made on a small semiconductor chip; they were introduced into the third generation of computers. Their typical models were the system 360 line of IBM computers. Special,
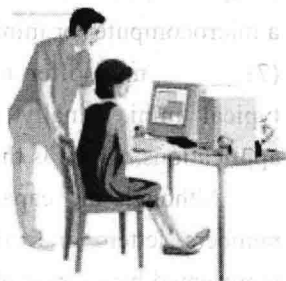
large scale integrated circuits made digital computers so popular that most middle class families could easily afford them. It is why you can see PCs everywhere.

With the development of science and technology, biological computers and quantum computers will emerge out in near future. New generations of computers will be born.

New Words and Expressions

stage 阶段
generation 代
occur 出现
electronic 电子的
element 原件，基本部分
vacuum 真空
tube 管，电子管
contribution 贡献
concept 观念，想法
random 随机的
access 存取
potable 便于携带的
integrated 完整的，综合的

model 模型
complicated 结构复杂的
semiconductor 半导体
chip 集成电路片
technology 技术
quantum 量子
emerge 出现
vacuum tube 真空管
random access 随机存取
portable radio 便携式收音机
integrated circuit 集成电路
PC 个人计算机

Comprehensive Exercises

Answer the following questions according to the reading material above.

1. When and where was the first electronic digital computer born?

_____

2. What was the first generation of computers like?

_____

3. What was the second generation of computers like?

_____

4. How did the third generation of computers occur?

_____

5. What were the typical models of the third generation of computers?

_____

Screen English

1. Abort edit (Y / N)?
    编辑作废吗？

2. Abort, retry, ignore, fail?
   中止？重试？忽略？失败？

3. Access denied
   拒绝存取

4. All logical drives deleted in the Extended DOS partition
   扩充 DOS 分区上的所有逻辑驱动器已被删除

5. APPEND already installed
   APPEND 命令已经安装

6. Are you sure(Y / N)?
   确定了吗？

7. Bad Command or File Name
   非法命令或文件名

8. Bad or Missing Command Interpreter
   命令解释程序无效或丢失

9. Bad Partition Table
   分区表无效

10. Batch file missing
    批处理文件丢失

11. Buffer size adjusted
    缓冲器大小已调整

12. Cannot find system files
    系统文件未找到

13. Cannot start COMMAND, exiting
    不能启动 COMMAND 文件，退出

14. Choose one of the following
    选择下列之一

15. Compare another diskette (Y / N)
    还要对另外的盘片作比较吗？

16. Compare OK
    比较结果相同

17. Change Active Partition
    改变活动分区

18. Change diskette and press <ENTER>
    更换软盘片并按回车键

19. Copy another (Y / N)?
    还要复制吗？

20. Current drive is no longer valid
    当前驱动器无效

UNIT 2　Computer Hardware

Warm-Up

> How much do you know about your computer?
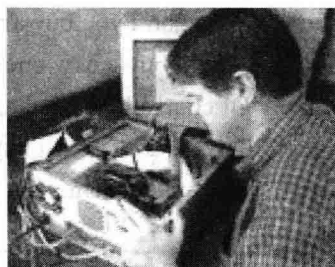
A　Tick the words and expressions that are associated with computer hardware and software.

☐ motherboard　　☐ device　　☐ interface　　☐ hard disk

☐ document　　☐ memory　　☐ modem　　☐ LCD

☐ ribbon　　☐ magnetic disk　　☐ cursor　　☐ bus

☐ capacity　　☐ storage　　☐ plug　　☐ record

B　Answer the following questions.

1. Can you repair your computer?

2. Do you know what computer hardware is?

3. Is computer hardware or software important?

4. What role does software play in computer?

5. Can you make a computer program?

Speaking Practice

Work in pairs and take turns to be Lucy and Mary to practice the dialogue.

Something Is Wrong with Your Computer Monitor

Lucy:　Hi, Mary, I have trouble with my computer. What should I do?

Mary:　Don't worry. What's up?