

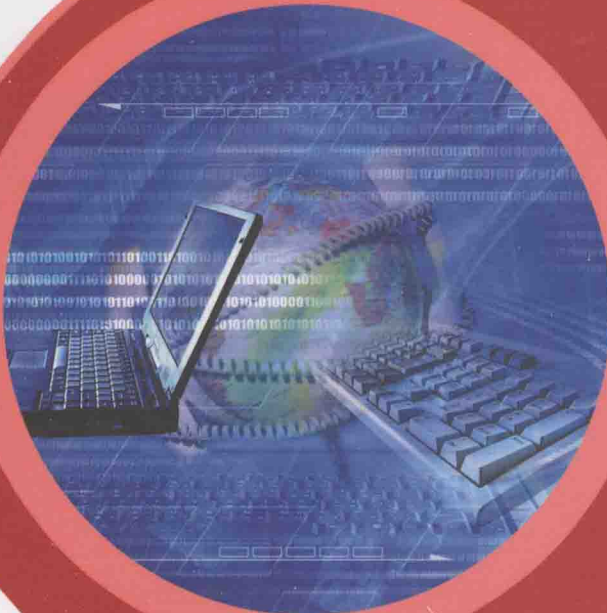
JISUANJI ZHUANYE YINGYU



21 世纪高等院校教材

# 计算机专业英语

主 编 牛继来 刘 勇  
副主编 房传新



北京邮电大学出版社  
www.buptpress.com



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## 内 容 简 介

计算机专业英语课程对计算机类相关专业的学生非常重要,无论是软件开发还是硬件设计,都需要具备扎实的英语基础。

本书内容丰富、形式灵活,全面讲述了计算机的相关概念和知识,对计算机的基本概念、发展历史、基本组成、分类和常见系统操作及应用程序的使用等均有详细的介绍。书中的专业知识丰富,注意与专业课的协调性,注重实践性和实用性,难度适当,每章配有相关习题。同时,本书以章为教学单元,系统地讲述该领域中的常见应用技术;每个单元都包含课文、词汇、注释、练习、翻译等部分;课文和阅读材料选材广泛,融知识性、趣味性、实用性为一体,文章尽可能取自国外原版文献,内容涉及计算机技术的各个领域。

本书可作为普通高等学校、职业技术学院相关专业基础教材,也可作为各行业人员自学的参考书。通过本书的学习,可使读者在学习计算机知识的同时提高自身的英语水平与能力,并帮助和激发读者后期专业课程的学习。

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# 前 言

随着社会经济的不断发展,对计算机类相关人才的需求也在不断增加,该类专业对英语水平具有较高的要求,因此,为了进一步加强学生的英语能力和水平,更好地适应本专业的学习,很多高校在授课计划中都安排了计算机专业英语课程。

编者结合近几年专业英语的教学经验,并对所选择的相关教材进行研究分析,发现市场上计算机专业英语的教材很多,但良莠不齐,并没有真正适合高职高专院校学生的教材。其中,很多教材本身质量很高、内容很丰富、知识很前沿,但绝大部分都是针对本科及以上层次学生,缺乏适合广大高职高专学生的专业教材。

另外,随着国家对职业类教育的重视,计算机科学的不断发展和社会对计算机人才需求的不断增加,对相关的专业教材具有较大的需求,因此,编写一本适合广大高职高专学生学习的计算机专业英语教材显得尤为迫切和必要。

编者结合多年来在计算机专业的学习、研究和教学经验,并基于对市场大量教材的分析和比较,对相关资料信息的理解,以及对高职高专学生学习现状的掌握,总结提出了计算机专业英语“趣味”式教学模式,让广大高职高专学生能在“娱乐”的氛围中学习计算机专业英语知识,并在学习专业英语的同时激发对本专业的爱好和兴趣,真正摆脱以往教材大而全、广而难,生硬、枯燥,难以调动学生积极性、主动性的弊端。同时,书中内容尽量做到学以致用、学以实用,具有如下特点。

- (1) 针对性强:本教材主要适用于高职高专院校学生,选材均为常见内容,易学易懂。
- (2) 内容丰富:文章内容选取了与日常操作紧密相关的内容,学以致用,用以助学。
- (3) 形式简单:教材配备大量操作插图或漫画,直观形象,便于理解与接受。
- (4) 整体统一:注重专业协调性、实践性与实用性,内容简易又不失专业,形式灵活又不失科学。

本书共包含 17 章,建议安排 48~64 学时。如在使用本书的过程中遇到任何问题,或有任何建议与意见,均可通过 E-mail:hrbniu@sohu.com 与编者联系,恳请读者不吝赐教。同时,在本书编写过程中,参考与借鉴了许多网络资源,一并表示诚挚的感谢!

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中难免有不足之处,恳求广大读者批评指正。

编 者

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# Chapter 1

## Basic Computer Concepts



### Passage

#### What Is a Computer?

Computers are not very intelligent devices, but they handle instructions flawlessly and fast. They must follow explicit directions from both the user and computer programmer. Computers are really nothing more than a very powerful calculator with some great accessories. Applications like word processing and games are just a very complex math problem.

#### Software and Hardware

If you use a player piano as an analogy, the piano can be thought of as the hardware and the roll of music as the software.

The software is a series of very simple computer instructions carefully organized to complete complex tasks. These instructions are written in programming languages (like BASIC, PASCAL, C...) to help simplify the development of applications.

The hardware is what sits on your desk and executes the software instructions. The player piano is useless unless the roll of music has been written correctly.

#### Hardware Components

##### **Input Devices—"How to tell it what to do"**

A keyboard and mouse are the standard way to interact with the computer. Other devices include joysticks and game pads used primarily for games.

##### **Output Devices—"How it shows you what it is doing"**

The monitor (the screen) is how the computer sends information back to you, whether it be surfing the web or writing a memo. A printer is also an output device.

##### **Storage Devices—"How it saves data and programs"**

Hard disk drive is an internal, higher capacity drive which also stores the operating

system which runs when you power on the computer.

“Floppy” disk drives allow you to save work on small disks (Fig. 1) and take the data with you.

### Memory—“How the processor stores and uses immediate data”

When you use a program, the computer loads a portion of the program from the hard drive to the much faster memory (RAM). When you save your work or quit the program, the data gets written back to the hard drive.

### Microprocessors—“The brain of the computer”

Personal computers (PCs) primarily use microprocessors (sometimes called the chip) manufactured by Intel (Fig. 2). The older Intel versions include the 386, 486 and now the Pentium line.

Macintoshes use PowerPC processors by Motorola.

Megahertz (MHz) is a unit speed of the internal processor in which computer instructions are performed. The MHz speed does not always indicate the power of the microprocessor. Newer processors can execute more instructions at the same or slower MHz. For example, an Intel 486 @100 MHz is *less powerful* than a Pentium @75 MHz (but the MHz is “faster”).

## Hardware Accessories

### Modems

Modems allow you to communicate with other computers using a phone line. Modem speeds are in bits per second (14.4, 28.8 and 56 thousand bits per second are standard).

### CD-ROM Drives

A CD-ROM drive is a high capacity storage device which lets you read data from the disk, but not write data back. The speed of the drive (how fast the CD platter spins) is measured in multiples from the first generation drives. New drives are up to 24X (or 24 times the first drives), but while the CD spins faster, it is not really 24 times faster in actual output.

### Printers

There are different types of printers (laser, ink jet, dot matrix) with differing quality of output, as shown in Fig. 1-3. They are measured in dpi (dots per inch) and ppm (pages per minute), the higher the better.

### Scanners

Scanners “digitize” printed material (like photos and graphics) and save it to a graphic file format (like .GIF or .JPG) for display on the computer.



Fig. 1-1



Fig. 1-2



Fig. 1-3

## Operating System Software

Operating system software provides a “user interface” for users to manage files, start programs, customize computer settings, and other tasks. The operating system also provides the fundamental core computer functionality for programmers.

Intel based PCs use Microsoft Windows version 3.1 (older) or Windows 95 as the operating system. Macintoshes use the Macintosh operating system.

## Software Applications

Application software uses the operating system software and provides the real functionality of a computer. Applications include:

- Word Processing (MS Word, WordPerfect, Ami...)
- Spreadsheets (Lotus 123, MS Excel...)
- Database (DBase, Fox Pro, Oracle...)
- Presentation (MS PowerPoint, Persuasion...)
- Internet Browsers (Netscape Navigator, MS Internet Explorer)
- Games

## Reference

Here are some additional resources for more information on computer basics.

Ron White. How Computers Work. New York: Ziff-Davis Press, 1993.

Ron White. How Software Works. New York: Ziff-Davis Press, 1993.

The Bedford Public Library also provides tutorials on Internet Basics and Searching the Web.



## New Words

instruction [in'strʌkʃən]	<i>n.</i>	命令, 指示, (计算机的)指令; 使用说明书, 讲授
concept ['kɒnsept]	<i>n.</i>	概念; 观念; 想法; 总的印象; 思维的产物; 发明; 创造
intelligent [in'telɪdʒənt]	<i>a.</i>	聪明的; 理解力强的; 智能的
flawless ['flɔːlis]	<i>a.</i>	无瑕的, 完美的
explicit [iks'plɪsɪt]	<i>a.</i>	详述的, 明确的, 明晰的
component [kəm'pəʊnənt]	<i>n.</i>	成分, 组成部分, 部件, 元件
accessory [æk'sesəri]	<i>n.</i>	附件, 配件, 附属物; 同谋, 帮凶, 包庇犯
joystick ['dʒɔɪstɪk]	<i>n.</i>	操纵杆; 控制手柄, 操纵杆, 摇杆
surf [sɜːf]	<i>n. &amp; vi.</i>	拍岸浪花; 作冲浪运动; (互联网上)冲浪, 漫游, 浏览



memo ['meməu]	n.	备忘录
capacity [kə'pæsiti]	n.	容量,容积;才能,能力;生产能力;生产量
floppy ['flɒpi:]	a.	松软的;松弛下垂的;磁盘,软盘,软磁盘
memory ['meməri]	n.	记忆力,记性;回忆;记忆容量;存储器,内存
immediate [i'mi:diət]	a.	立即的,即刻的;紧迫的;立即,快速,即时
load [ləud]	n.&vt. &vi.	负荷;负担;负载;把……装上车[船];装……
microprocessor ['maɪkrəʊprəsesə]	n.	〈计〉微(信息)处理机,微处理器
chip [tʃip]	n.&vt.&vi.	碎片;集成电路片;芯片,小(晶)片;孔屑(穿孔带的); 塑封芯片;(使)切掉碎片
manufacture [mænju'fæktʃə]	vt. & n.	(大规模)制造;生产;加工[MAN];制造业;工厂
version ['vɜ:ʃən]	n.	(个人对事件的)描述,说法,看法;版本,形式
Pentium	n.	奔腾处理器
macintosh ['mækintəʃ]	n.	橡皮布,橡皮布防水衣;文件服务器;大苹果机
Motorola		摩托罗拉公司(美国)
megahertz ['megə'hɜ:ts]	n.	兆赫(兹)(MHz)(频率单位,千周/秒)
indicate ['ɪndikeɪt]	vt.	指示,指出;显示(信息);表明,表示[IND];象征
execute ['eksɪkjʊ:t]	vt.	处决;执行,实现;使生效;运行[EX];实行,实施
modem ['məʊdem]	n.	调制解调器;数据机
bit [bit]	n.	少量,少许;比特,二进制位(计算机最小信息单位)
platter ['plætə]	n.	〈美〉大浅盘;(一般为木制的)浅盘;不图回报地(给予),拱手相让;磁盘,母板,小底版,底版;圆形唱片,磁带
spin	vt. & vi.	使……旋转;杜撰;吐(丝);作(茧);结(网)
multiple ['mʌltipl]	a. & n.	多重的,多种多样的;多个的;〈数〉倍数
printer ['prɪntə]	n.	印刷业从业人员,印刷工人;印刷机,打印机
scanner ['skænə]	n.	检测装置;扫描设备;扫描器[仪];扫描[视]程序[SCN]
digitize ['dɪdʒitaɪz]	v.	将资料数字化
core [kɔ:]	n. & vt.	果核;核心,精髓,要点;去(果)核,挖去……的果心
spreadsheet ['spredʃi:t]	n.	电子制表软件,电子数据表
database ['deɪtəbeɪs]	n.	资料库;(储存在计算机中的)数据库,资料库
presentation [prezən'teɪʃən]	n.	提供,显示;外观;报告;表演;表示[呈现];图像
Internet	n.	国际互联网
browser ['braʊzə]	n.	浏览程序,浏览器(用于在互联网上查阅信息);浏览图书报刊者;逛商店的人

## Abbreviations

RAM	random access memory	随机存取存储器
PC	personal computer	个人计算机, 个人电脑
MHz	megahertz	兆赫[兹]
bps	bit per second	比特/秒; 每秒传输位数
CD-ROM	compact disc-read only memory	每英寸(灰)点数, (灰)点/英寸
ppm	page per second	每秒多少页
GIF	graphic interchange format	可交换的图像文件, 可交换的图像文件格式
JPG	joint photographic experts group	图像压缩格式

## Phrases

development of applications	应用程序开发
roll of music	摇滚音乐
hardware components	硬件部件
input devices	输入设备
output devices	输出设备
storage devices	存储设备
loads program	装载程序
game pads	游戏垫
surfing the web	网上冲浪
writing a memo	写博客
immediate data	立即数据, 直接数据
hardware accessories	硬件配套
be measured in	以……来测量、衡量、计算
be up to	胜任, 从事于, 达到
user interface	用户接口
operating system software	操作系统软件
software applications	应用软件

## Notes to Passage

1. Computers are really nothing more than a very powerful calculator with some great accessories.

本句可改写为: Computers are really just/nothing less than a very powerful calculator with some great accessories.

more than 结构后跟名词,表示“不只是”、“不仅仅”等,例如:

Peace is more than the absence of war.

和平不只是意味着没有战争。

more than 结构可以由 far、much、a little、slightly、hardly、nothing、no 等词修饰,一般置于 more than 结构前,意为“只是”、“仅仅,只不过”,例如:

They expected nothing more than a new-type machine.

他们期望的只不过是一台新型的机器而已。

本句意为:计算机只不过是一台附带各种附件且功能强大的计算机。

2. The software is a series of very simple computer instructions carefully orgnized to complete complex tasks.

carefully orgnized 为后置定语,起定语从句的作用。

可改写为:The software is a series of very simple computer instructions that have been carefully orgnized to complete complex tasks.

过去分词短语作定语时,通常放在被修饰的名词后,其作用相当于一个定语从句。例如:

This will be the best novel of its kind ever written (=that has ever been written).

这将是这类小说中写得最好的。

本句意为:软件是一系列精心组织且非常简单的计算机指令。

英语中除分词可以作后置定语外,to do 不定式也可以作后置定语。例如文中的句子:

These instructions are writtern in programming languages to help simplify the development of applications.

这些指令用不同的程序设计语言编写,从而帮助简化应用程序的开发。

3. The hardware is what sits on your desk and executes the software instrutions.

可改写为:The hardware is the thing that sits on your desk and executes the software instrutions.

what 作 the thing that 或 as much... as 解。what 作关系代词,其作用相当于 the thing 或 people that,例如:

This is just what I have been looking forward to. (=This is just the book that I have been looking forward to.)

这正是我一直想要的书。

本句意为:硬件是摆放在用户办公桌上并且可以执行软件指令的设备。

4. Hard disk drive is an internal, higher capacity drive which also stors the orperating system which runs when you power on the computer.

所用的句型是 which 引导的定语从句。前一个 which 引导的从句的先行词为 hard disk drive,后一个 which 引导的从句的先行词为 the orperating system.

本句意为:硬盘驱动器是一个内部的、高容量的存储设备,用来存储每次开机所运行的操作系统。

5. "Floppy" disk drives allow you to save work on small disks and take the date with you.

所用的句型是 allow sb. to do sth.,意思是:允许某人做某事。take sth. with sb.意思是:某人随身携带某物。

本句意为:软盘驱动器允许用户将工作数据存储在较小的磁盘上,并可以随身携带。

6. When you save your work or quit the program, the data gets written back to the hard drive.

所用的句型是 get done,意思是:被……[+v. -ed]。

本句意为:当用户需要保存工作结果或要退出程序时,数据再重新写回磁盘驱动器。

He'll get punished if he goes on like this.

他再这样下去,一定会受到惩罚。

He gets dressed and goes out.

他穿好衣服出去了。

7. Megahertz (MHz) is a unit speed of the internal processor in which computer instructions are performed.

所用句型是:介词+which 引导的非限定性定语从句。

本句意为:赫兹是衡量内部处理器执行计算机指令的速度单位。

可改写为: Megahertz (MHz) is a unit speed of the internal processor where computer instructions are performed.

8. Modems allow you to communicate with other computers using a phone line.

句中 using a phone line 作方式状语,相当于 by using a phone line,修饰 communicate with。

本句意为:用户使用猫通过电话线与其他电脑通信。

9. The speed of the drive (how fast the CD platter spins) is measured in multiples from the first generation drives.

be measured in 意为:用(以)……来测量。

介词 from 意为:从……来,出自;因为,由于;出于。

He wasn't ill; he stayed in bed from laziness.

他没病,躺在床上是因懒惰之故。

可改写为: The speed of the drive (how fast the CD platter spins) is measured in multiples from the comparison between the first generation drives and the newer ones.

本句意为:驱动器的读取速度(CD 旋转速度)是用与第一代驱动器相比的速度倍数来测量的。

10. New drives are up to 24X(or 24 times the first drives), but while the CD spins faster, it is not really 24 times faster in actual output.

短语 be up to 意为:高达,多达。while 意为:虽然、尽管,引导让步状语从句。while 引导的让步状语从句一般在句首,不在句末。

it 指代 the spin of the CD(CD 的转速)。

本句意为:新一代驱动器的速度达到了 24X(即第一代光盘驱动器的 24 倍),尽管 CD 的旋转速度更快,但在数据输出上并不能真正达到 24 倍那样快。

11. There are different types of printers (laser, ink jet, dot matrix) with differing

quality of output.

本句中用了 be different with 结构,意为:……因……而不同。be different with 不是固定搭配,它不是表示两样东西的不同,而是表示在某种情况下某个人和物表现出的不同情况。例如:

He's always noisy with us, but he is different with girls.

和我们在一起他很吵闹,和女孩在一起就不一样了。

本句意为:不同类型的打印机(激光、喷墨式、点阵式)具有不同的输出质量。

12. They are measured in dpi(dots per inch) and ppm(pages per minute),the higher the better.

本句中 are measured in 意为:以……来衡量。比较级 the higher the better 意为:越高越好。

本句意为:一般用 dpi(每英寸多少点)和 ppm(每分钟多少页)来衡量其速度,当然是越高越好。

句型“the+比较级,the+比较级”,意为“越……越……”。例如:

The more he flatters me,the less I like him.

他越是迎合我,我越不喜欢他。

这种句型常用省略说法。

The sooner,the better.

越快越好。

More haste,less speed.

欲速则不达。

13. Operating system software provides a “user interface” for users to manage files, start programs, customize computer settings, and other tasks.

本句的句型是 provide sth. for sb. to do sth.,意为:给某人提供什么去做某事。

start 和 customize 前面都省略了介词 to,它们与前面的 to manage 成为后一从句的并列谓语。

本句意为:操作系统软件给用户提供了一个用户接口,可以用来管理文件、启动程序、定制系统设置及其他任务。

14. Intel based PCs use Microsoft Windows version 3.1 (older) or Windows 95 as the operating system.

句中 Intel based 为过去分词短语作定语,修饰 PCs。

本句可改写为:PCs which are based on Intel use Microsoft Windows version 3.1 (older) or Windows 95 as the operating system.

句中 as 等于“in the capacity/in the character of”,意思是:作为……;当作……;视为……。

like 也可以像 as 一样,后面跟名词,但意思不同。like 等于 in the manner of,意思是:“以……方式;像……”。请比较:

He works as a programmer. 他是一个程序员。

He works like a programmer. 他工作起来像个程序员。

本句意为:基于 Intel 的个人计算机一般使用微软的 Windows 3.1(更低)或 Windows 95 作为操作系统。

## Exercises

Ex1. Complete the following sentences according to the passage.

1. Computers must follow explicit directions from both the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If you use a player piano as an analogy, the piano can be thought of as the \_\_\_\_\_ and the roll of music as the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is what sits on your desk and \_\_\_\_\_ the software instructions.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the standard way to interact with the computer.
5. Operating system software provides a “\_\_\_\_\_” for users to manage files, start programs, customize computer settings, and other tasks.

Ex2. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1. What is a computer according to the passage?
2. What is software? Please list several common programming languages.
3. How many kinds of hardware components and what are their function?
4. What are the primary functions of memory?
5. How many kinds of software?

Ex3. Translate the following sentences.

1. Computers are really nothing more than a very powerful calculator with some great accessories.
2. The software is a series of very simple computer instructions carefully organized to complete complex tasks.
3. The monitor (the screen) is how the computer sends information back to you, whether it be surfing the web or writing a memo.
4. Hard disk drive is an internal, higher capacity drive which also stores the operating system which runs when you power on the computer.
5. The speed of the drive (how fast the CD platter spins) is measured in multiples from the first generation drives.

## Translation

### 第 1 章 计算机的基本概念

#### 计算机是什么?

计算机并不是非常智能化的设备,但是它们却能非常完美和快速地执行指令程序。计算机要想正常工作,用户或计算机程序员必须明确指定指令的执行顺序。计算机并不仅仅

是一台附带各种附件且功能强大的计算器。类似于文字处理或游戏等应用程序,只不过是—个比较复杂的数学问题。

### 软件和硬件

如果用钢琴作比喻,那么钢琴可以被认为是硬件,而音乐的谱子就是软件。

软件是一系列被精心组织且非常简单的计算机指令,可以用来解决复杂的任务。这些指令用不同的程序设计语言(如 BASIC、PASCAL、C、...)编写,从而帮助简化应用程序的开发。

硬件是摆放在用户办公桌上并且可以执行软件指令的设备。如果没有正确谱写的乐谱,钢琴本身是没有用的。

### 硬件部件

输入设备——“如何告诉计算机做什么”

键盘和鼠标是与计算机相连的两个标准的输入设备。其他输入设备还包括主要用于游戏的操纵杆和游戏垫。

输出设备——“如何显示它在做什么”

无论是在网上冲浪还是在写博客,显示器(屏幕)都是计算机用来给用户反馈信息的。打印机也是一种输出设备。

存储设备——“如何存储数据和程序”

硬盘驱动器一个内部、高容量的存储设备,用来存储每次开机所运行的操作系统。

软盘驱动器允许用户将工作数据存储到较小的磁盘上,并可以随身携带。

内存——“处理器如何存储和使用急需的数据”

当用户运行某个程序时,计算机需要首先将程序的一部分装载到速度非常快的内存(随机访问存储器)。当用户需要保存工作结果或退出程序时,数据再重写回硬盘驱动器。

微处理器——“计算机的大脑”

个人计算机主要使用 Intel 公司生产的微处理器(有时也称芯片)。过时的 Intel 微处理器包括 386、486,现在是奔腾系列。

Macintosh 使用的 PowerPC 处理器是由摩托罗拉公司生产的。

兆赫兹(MHz)是用于衡量内部处理器执行计算机指令速度的单位。兆赫兹并不总是用于反映微处理器速度性能的指标,新一代处理器在相同或更少的兆赫兹下可以执行更多的指令。例如,Intel 486 @100 MHz 的性能就不如 Pentium @75 MHz(虽然其频率更快)。

### 硬件附件

#### 猫

用户使用猫可以通过电话线使自己的计算机与其他电脑通信,猫的传输速度用每秒多少位来表示(其标准速率一般为 14.4、28.8 和 56 千位每秒)。

#### CD-ROM 驱动器

光盘驱动器是一个大容量的存储设备,用户可以从光盘读取数据,但不能往里写入数据。驱动器的读取速度(CD 旋转速度)是用与第一代驱动器相比的速度倍数来测量的。新一代驱动器的速度达到了 24X(即第一代光盘驱动器的 24 倍),尽管 CD 的旋转速度更快,但在数据输出上并不能真正达到 24 倍那样快。

### 打印机

不同类型的打印机(激光、喷墨式、点阵式)具有不同的输出质量,一般用 dpi(每英寸多少点)和 ppm(每分钟多少页)来衡量其速度,当然是越高越好。

### 扫描仪

数字扫描仪可以输出材料(像照片与图像),并能将其以图像文件格式(类似 .GIF 或 .JPG)的方式存储,从而可以在计算机上显示。

### 操作系统软件

操作系统软件给用户提供了一个用户接口,可以用来管理文件、启动程序、定制系统设置及其他任务,操作系统也为其他程序提供基本的核心功能。

基于 Intel 的个人计算机一般使用微软的 Windows 3.1 版(更低)或 Windows 95 作为操作系统,Macintoshes 使用 Macintosh 操作系统。

### 应用软件

应用软件利用操作系统并给用户真正的计算机各种应用功能,包括:

- 字处理(MS Word, WordPerfect, Ami...)
- 表格处理(Lotus 123, MS Excel...)
- 数据库(DBase, Fox Pro, Oracle...)
- 演示(MS PowerPoint, Persuasion...)
- 因特网浏览器(Netscape Navigator, MS Internet Explorer)
- 游戏



## Chapter 2

# What Is Hardware?



### Passage

Your personal computer (PC) is a system, consisting of many components. Some of those components, like Windows XP, and all your other programs, are software. The stuff you can actually see and touch, and would likely break if you throw it out a fifth-story window, is hardware.

Not everybody has exactly the same hardware. But those of you who have a desktop system, like the example shown in Fig. 2-1, probably have most of the components shown in that same figure. Those of you with notebook computers probably have most of the same components. Only in your case the components are all integrated into a single book-sized portable unit.

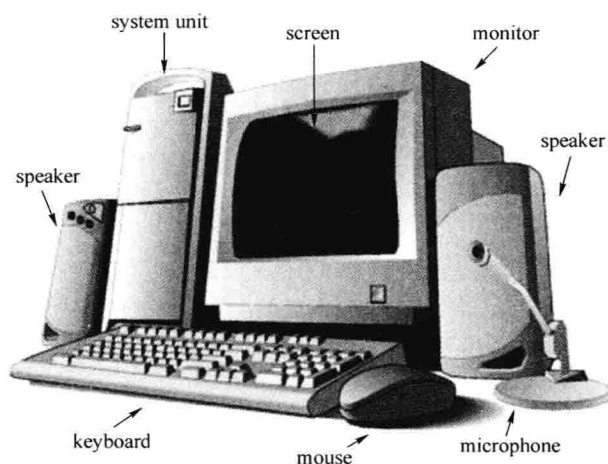


Fig. 2-1

*System unit* is the actual computer; everything else is called a *peripheral* device. Your computer's system unit probably has at least one floppy disk drive, and one CD or DVD drive, into which you can insert floppy disks and CDs. There's another disk drive, called the hard disk inside the system unit, as shown in Fig. 2-2. You can't remove that