

计算机专业英语

人民邮电出版社

内容提要

该书共10个单元，内容包括计算机基础知识、硬件介绍、办公自动化、多媒体、计算机软件、计算机网络、计算机病毒等。每章后设有习题和提高训练。

书名：计算机专业英语

作者：人民邮电出版社

责任编辑：

出版社：人民邮电图书有限责任公司

ISBN:7-115-12137-0/G634.41

出版日期：2003年12月

定价：18.00 元

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Unit 1 About Computer

Text 1 Can You Recognize Them?

Modern computers are electronic and digital devices. Figure 1-1 shows the basic organization of a personal computer, Figure 1-2 shows a notebook computer.



Figure 1-1 personal computer



Figure 1-2 notebook computer

Figure 1-3 ~ Figure 1-8 show some of the internal devices of a computer. They usually can't be seen, because they are in a box. Let's take a look at them.



Figure 1-3 hard disk

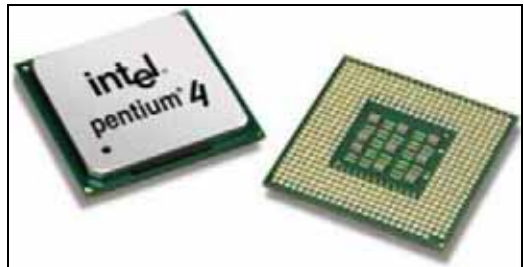


Figure 1-4 CPU

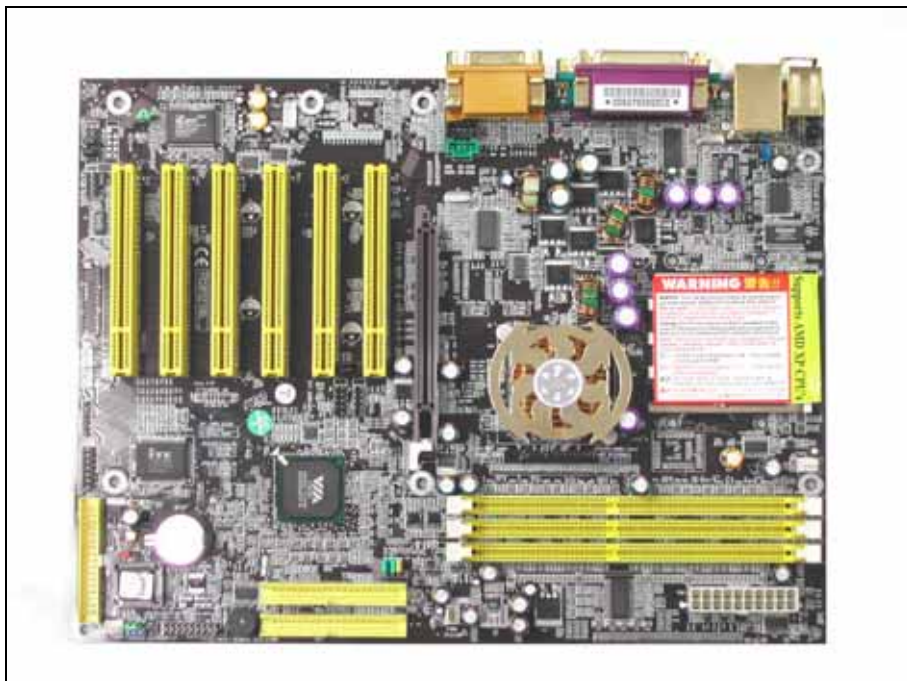


Figure 1-5 motherboard



Figure 1-6 main memory



Figure 1-7 video card



Figure 1-8 audio card

Figure 1-9 ~ Figure 1-10 show two important input devices. They are mouse and keyboard.



Figure 1-9 mouse



Figure 1-10 keyboard

Figure 1-11 and Figure 1-12 show two output devices. Other output devices will be introduced later.



Figure 1-11 printer



Figure 1-12 stereo device

Figure 1-13 shows the power supply. Figure 1-14 shows a DVD-player, it is one of the multimedia devices.





Figure 1-13 power supply

Figure 1-14 DVD-player

These are simple introductions of the computer system and the components of a computer. More detailed introductions will be included in other units of this book.

Vocabulary and Keywords (生词和关键词)

electronic adj.	电子的	main memory	内存
digital adj.	数字的	video card	显卡
organization n.	组织	audio card	声卡
component n.	部件	mouse n.	鼠标
notebook computer n.	笔记本电脑	keyboard n.	键盘
internal adj.	内部的	printer n.	打印机
hard disk	硬盘	stereo device	音箱
CPU	中央处理器	DVD-player	DVD 播放器
motherboard	主板	power supply	电源

Notes (注释)

- [1] More detailed introductions will be included in other units of this book.
该句应用的是被动语态，主语是 instructions。Detailed，详细的。
译文：本书的其他单元中将有更详细的介绍。
- [2] main memory 也作 system memory，内存或主存。
- [3] Figure 1-14 shows a DVD-player, it is one of the multimedia devices.
Multimedia，多媒体。Multi-，多。例如，multifunction (多功能的)。
译文：如图 1-14 所示是一个 DVD 播放器，它是多媒体设备之一。

Exercises (练习)

Match the following words with their proper Chinese meanings. (中英文搭配)

printer	外部调制解调器
display	硬盘
floppy disk	存储器
motherboard	软盘
CPU	中央处理器
mouse	主板
memory	只读光盘存储器
external modem	显示器
hard disk	鼠标
CD-ROM	打印机

参考译文

现代计算机都是电子和数字设备。如图 1-1 所示是个人计算机的基本组成，如图 1-2 所示



是笔记本电脑的图片。

如图 1-3 ~ 图 1-8 所示是计算机的一些内部设备。我们一般见不到它们，因为它们通常都在一个箱子里。让我们去看一看它们。

如图 1-9 ~ 图 1-10 所示是两个重要的输入设备。它们是鼠标和键盘。

如图 1-11 ~ 图 1-12 所示是两种输出设备。其他的输出设备将在以后介绍。

如图 1-13 所示是电源的图片。如图 1-14 所示是一个 DVD 播放器，它是多媒体设备之一。

Reading Material (阅读材料)

Passage A

Control Panel

A: I want to change the screen saver on the computer, what shall I do?

B: You may install that by using the control panel.

A: There are lots of stuff on the control panel.

B: Yes, by using the control panel you can create personal configuration on the screen.

控制面板

A: 我想改变一下计算机的屏幕保护程序，该怎么办？

B: 你可以通过【控制面板】来设置。

A: 【控制面板】里有很多东西。

B: 是的，在【控制面板】中你可以对计算机进行个性化设置。

Passage B

Reset Button

A: My computer goes wrong.

B: It doesn't matter. It just died.

A: What shall I do then?

B: Just press the Reset button, and the problem can be solved.

复位键

A: 我的计算机出故障了！

B: 没关系，只是死机而已。

A: 那我该怎么办？

B: 按一下机箱上的复位键就可以解决了。

Text 2 Communicate with Computer

When using computer, you must know how to communicate with it. In some special situations, the computer will leave some useful error messages or prompts to help



you continue with your work. The following are some of the most common messages:

- Bad file name or command.
- Abort, Retry, Ignore?
- Please read the following license agreement.
- It is recommended you exit all the other applications before continuing with this installation.
- Press OK to continue installation of this software.
- Press F1 for Help.
- Restart your computer and finish setup.
- Write protected disk in drive.
- Are you sure you want to continue [Y/N]?
- Not enough memory.

If you have understood them, it is easy for you to communicate with the computer. Many mistakes can be avoided. Certainly, if you want to know more about them, you have to pay more time learning and practicing.

Vocabulary and Keywords

communicate v.	沟通, 通信, (房间、道路、花园等) 相通	ignore vt.	不理睬, 忽视
error message	出错信息	license n.	许可(证), 执照
setup v.&n.	安装	recommend vt.	推荐
prompt v.&n.	提示, 付款期限	install vt.	安装, 安置
command n.	命令, 掌握, 司令部	restart v.	重新开始, 重新启动
abort vi.	异常中断 n. 中止计划 (任务)	avoid v.	避免

Notes

[1] In some special situations, the computer will leave some useful error messages or prompts to help you continue with your work.

in some special situations, 在一些特殊情况中, 该短语在句子中做状语。

这个句子的主干部分偏长, 主语是 the computer, 谓语是 will leave, 宾语是 messages or prompts.

to help you continue with your work 作目的状语。

译文: 在一些特殊情况下, 计算机将发出一些有用的错误信息或提示来帮助你继续工作。

[2] Certainly, if you want to know more about them, you have to pay more time learning and practicing.

理解句子的一个重要步骤就是找出句子的主干, 本句的主干在句子的最后。其中, you 为主语, pay 为谓语, 后面接一个 pay 的固定搭配——pay...doing... (花费.....做.....)。

if 引导的从句在句子中做条件状语, 表示条件。

译文: 当然, 假如你想了解有关它们的更多知识, 就必须花更多时间学习和实践。



Exercises

1. Choose the best answer for each of the blanks. (完形填空)

Whenever new information is entered, it must 1 somewhere in the computer's 2. Later, the CPU must also be 3 to get this information from memory. This is where RAM is needed. The CPU can 4 write to and read from RAM. RAM is called Random Access Memory 5 the CPU can do directly to any memory location in it. The CPU does not have to look 6 all of RAM to find the spot it needs. But RAM only 7 the data temporarily. As soon as you switch the computer 8, all information disappears from the RAM. When you switch the computer on again, the RAM is 9, and ready 10 a new program and new data.

- | | | | | |
|------|-----------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) | A. store | B. be stored | C. storing | D. stored |
| (2) | A. | B. printer | C. memory | D. mouse |
| | processor | | | |
| (3) | A. easy | B. capable | C. good | D. able |
| (4) | A. both | B. too | C. also | D. either |
| (5) | A. so | B. therefore | C. because | D. for |
| (6) | A. on | B. through | C. for | D. down upon |
| (7) | A. takes | B. operates | C. erases | D. holds |
| (8) | A. off | B. on | C. up | D. down |
| (9) | A. full | B. empty | C. zero | D. blank |
| (10) | A. | to B. be received | C. receiving | D. received |
| | receive | | | |

2. Translate the following sentences into English. (汉译英)

(1) 我的计算机经常有出错信息产生，我不知道该怎么办。

(2) 你的计算机运行平稳吗？

(3) 打扰一下，能不能帮我把这条提示翻译一下？我不知道它的意思。

(4) 屏幕提示或出错信息对我们使用计算机非常有帮助。

(5) 在某些特殊情况，你需要重启你的计算机。

参考译文

当使用计算机的时候，你必须知道与它“交流”。在一些特殊情况下，计算机会发出一些有用的出错信息或提示来帮助继续你的工作。下面是一些最常见的信息：

- 错误的文件名或命令。
- 中止，重试或取消？
- 请认真阅读下列授权协议书。



- 建议安装前先关闭其他所有的应用程序。
- 请单击【OK】按钮继续安装。
- 按 **F1** 键请求帮助。
- 重启你的计算机，完成安装。
- 磁盘写保护。
- 确认继续吗？（是按 **Y** / 不是按 **N** 键）
- 内存不足。

如果你已经理解它们，那你能与计算机很好地交流而且可以避免很多错误。当然，假如你想了解有关它们的更多知识，就必须花更多时间学习和实践。

Reading Material

Here are some prompts or error messages, they are helpful to you when you are using your computer.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| • 1,100 bytes free | 1 100 个字节可用 |
| • Write/Read fault | 写/读故障 |
| • Invalid directory | 无效目录 |
| • Printer error | 打印机出错 |
| • Not ready | 没有准备好 |
| • Syntax error | 语法错 |
| • Too many parameters | 参数太多 |
| • Overwrite (filename) (Y/N)? | 改写(文件名)(是/否)? |
| • Access denied | 拒绝存取 |
| • Disk boot failure | 磁盘引导失败 |
| • Disk full – write not completed | 磁盘满——未完成写 |
| • Duplicate filename or file not found | 重复的文件名或未找到文件 |
| • Installation aborted | 安装过程中断 |
| • File can not be copied on to itself | 文件不能同名拷贝 |

Text 3 Simple Introduction of Installation

If you want to buy a computer or you have already had a computer, you must know something about installation. Installation includes hardware installation and software installation. Both of them are not complex at all, what you must do is to read the instructions or prompts and follow them.

For example, here is a user's manual of a display screen. There are many instructions and prompts in it. After having done what you are told to do, you will finish the installation of a monitor.

(1) Read Me before installation

- Set the front of your monitor to face the east if possible.
- When cleaning the outside of your monitor and picture tube, use a damp cloth or a cloth with a recommended detergent, please.



(2) Steps

- Connect the power cord for your monitor to the power port on the back of the monitor.
- Plug the power cord for the monitor into a nearby outlet.
- Connect the end of the signal cable to your computer's video port.
- If you are using a Macintosh computer, connect the cable to a Macintosh adapter, and set the pins on your adapter.
- Turn on your computer and monitor.

If your monitor can display image, installation is completed.

(3) Prompts

If the product you have purchased does not include a CD-based manual, please visit the following URL to download user's guide and driver installation file.

(4) Refreshing rate setting

The higher the refreshing rate is, the better the resolution becomes. However, this can be limited by the capacity of system.

- Recommended rate: 85Hz (at least 75 Hz).
- An inappropriate refreshing rate may fatigue your eyes.

(5) Resolution setting

The best resolution may differ from the size of monitor.

- 14 and 15 inch monitor: 800*600
- 17 inch monitor: 1024*768
- 19 and 21 inch monitor: 1024*768, 1280*1,024

Other hardware installation is similar to this. In fact, software installation is usually easier. Of course, you should do more practice if you want to master the knowledge of installation better.

Vocabulary and Keywords

installation n. 安装

hardware n. 硬件

software n. 软件

complex adj. 复杂的

manual n. 手册

picture tube 显像管

detergent n. 清洁剂

cord n. 端口

outlet n. 插座

cable n. 电缆

adapter n. 适配器

download v. & n. 下载

refresh v. 刷新

resolution n. 清晰、分辨率

inappropriate adj. 不合适的

构词法: appropriate (合适的)

→ inappropriate

Notes

[1] Both of them are not complex at all, what you must do is to read the instructions or prompts and follow them.



not ... at all, 一点也不.....

后面一个句子有点复杂, 主语是 what you must do, 谓语是 is, 而其后面的均做宾语。

译文: 它们其实并不复杂, 你需要做的只是阅读那些说明和提示, 并根据这些信息进行操作。

[2] Connect the power cord for your monitor to the power port on the back of the monitor.

这是一个用户说明或其他说明书中的典型句子。在这些情况中, 为了简明扼要, 常省略主语, 即常使用祈使句。理解这一点, 有助于很好地使用用户手册。

译文: 将显示器的电源线连接到显示器背面的电源端口。

Exercises

1. Match the following words with their proper Chinese meanings.

adapter	刷新
port	提示
manual	硬件
software	安装
download	软件
prompt	手册
outlet	插座
installation	适配器
hardware	下载
refresh	端口

2. Translation. (翻译)

(1) 当时主存储器中没有那个数据。

(2) 我的主机昨天工作不正常。

(3) 你能帮我安装一下这个软件吗?

(4) Is there any other information in this disk?

(5) There are many character keys on the keyboard.

参考译文

如果你想购买一台计算机或者已经拥有一台计算机, 你必须知道有关安装的一些知识。安装包括硬件安装和软件安装, 它们其实并不复杂, 你需要做的就是阅读有关说明和提示, 并根据这些信息进行操作。

举例来说, 这里有一个显示器的用户手册, 其中有一些操作说明和提示。按照这些指示进



行操作后，你就可以顺利完成显示器的安装工作。

(1) 安装前阅读自我说明 (ReadMe) 材料

如果可能，请把您的显示器的面板朝东。

要清洁显示器的外表和显像管，请用湿布或蘸有推荐洗涤剂的布。

(2) 步骤

- 把你的显示器的电源线连接到显示器背面的电源端口。
- 把显示器的电源线插在附近的一个插座上。
- 把信号电缆连接到计算机的视频口上。
- 如果你使用的是 Macintosh 计算机，则把电缆连接 Macintosh 适配器。
- 打开你的计算机和显示器。

如果显示器可以显示出图像，那么安装就完成了。

(3) 提示

如果你购买的产品没有 CD 光盘形式的使用手册，请访问以下网址下载用户手册和驱动程序安装文件。

(4) 刷新率设置

刷新率越高，清晰度越高。但是，它有可能受限于系统的容量。

- 建议刷新率：85Hz (最小 75Hz)。
- 刷新率不合适，会使眼睛疲劳。

(5) 分辨率设置

最佳分辨率可以因显示器尺寸而有所不同。

- 14 英寸和 15 英寸的显示器：800 × 600
- 17 英寸的显示器：1024 × 768
- 19 英寸和 21 英寸的显示器：1024 × 768，1280 × 1024

其他硬件的安装与之类似。一般来说，软件安装更为简单。当然，如果你希望更为熟练地掌握安装的基本技巧，必须进行更多的实践。

Reading Material

Passage A

Setup

A: I bought a game disk, how can I install it on my computer?

B: Open the CD, double click the icons of setup or install, and then follow the operating instructions.

A: Ah, thanks.

安装

A: 我买了一张游戏光盘，怎样才能把它装进我的计算机？

B: 从计算机上打开光盘，双击 setup 或 install 图标，然后按提示操作就可以了。

A: 哦，谢谢。



Passage B

Uninstall

A: The storage space of my computer is quite full. I am uninstalling the software that I don't need.

B: Does installing mean clearing away software?

A: Yes, this is the opposite from installing.

B: I have some software that needs uninstalling in my computer, too.

卸载

A: 我这台计算机的存储空间已经满了，我正在把一些不要的软件卸载掉。

B: 卸载就是清除软件吗？

A: 是的，这是一个与安装过程正好相反的操作。

B: 我的计算机中也有一些软件需要卸载了。

Passage C

Desktop

A: Your desktop is quite a mess, why do you keep so many icons?

B: Yes, it is full.

A: You'd better just keep some commonly used software or files.

B: Well, I have got to clear the desktop.

桌面

A: 你的桌面太乱了，怎么放了这么多图标？

B: 是的，桌面都放满了。

A: 桌面上最好只放常用的软件或者文件。

B: 我马上把桌面清理一下。

Text 4 Simple Introduction of Processor

The main function of a processor is to interpret and carry out instructions. Every processor has a set of operations such as ADD, STORE and LOAD. These instruction sets are sometimes called machine instructions. They are different from those in high-level language, such as Visual Basic (VB).

An instruction is usually made up of two sections. They are:

- operation
- operand

The operation specifies the function to be performed while the operand represents the data to be operated on. For example, when we are doing a calculation: $1+1=2$, the two numbers of "1" is operand, and the figure of "+" is operation. Numbers have their own addresses when they are stored in the



computer. These addresses indicate where the numbers are. Here, the processor gets the instructions and operands from memory unit and performs each operation. When one instruction is finished, the processor will continue to perform the rest operations.

How can we identify what kind of processor is better? There are many indexes to identify a good processor. They are as follows:

- calculating speed
- stability
- safety
- ratio between function and price
- other factors

To most of conventional users, the vital factor is its calculating speed. A timer called a clock releases timed electrical signals. These signals provide a regular pulse for the processor's work. The term to measure the speed of the processor is called a Megahertz (MHz), which means million cycles per second. For instance, in a 1200-MHz processor, the clock ticks 1200 million times when an ordinary clock ticks one time in every one second. As for stability and safety, they indicate that your processor can work stably and correctly.

The better the processor's function is and the lower its price is, then the better the ratio between function and price is. It is up to you when you choose one kind of processor.

Vocabulary and Keywords

function n. 作用, 功能

构词法: function→functional (功能的)

例句: A processor is a functional unit of computer. 处理器是计算机的一个功能部件。

processor n. 处理器

引申: central processing unit 中央处理器 (简称 CPU)

interpret v. 解释, 注释

构词法: interpret→interpretation

instruction n. 说明, 指令

instruction set n. 指令系统 (也作 instruction system)

high-level language 高级语言

machine instruction 机器指令

operation n. 操作

构词法: operate→operation

operand n. 操作数

address n. 地址 (也作 physical address)

represent v. 代表, 表明

store v. 存储

构词法: store→storage

memory unit 存储单元

conventional adj. 常规的

引申: ordinary adj. 普通的

calculating speed 运算速度

clock n. 时钟

timer n. 计时器

timed electrical signal 定时电信号

pulse n. 脉冲

Megahertz n. 兆赫兹 (MHz)

for instance 例如



引申: for example 例如
 stability n. 稳定性
 构词法: stable→stability

safety n. 安全性
 ratio between function and price 性价比

Notes

[1] Every processor has a set of operations such as ADD, STORE and LOAD.

本句的宾语是 a set of operations such as ADD, STORE and LOAD。其中, such as 是 a set of operations 的修饰语, 可译为“诸如”。

译文: 每个处理器都有诸如 ADD、STORE 和 LOAD 之类的操作码。

[2] The operation specifies the function to be performed while the operand represents the data to be operated on.

while 在此用在两个并列的部分中, 表示“而”或“与此同时”。to be operated on 作 the data 的定语。

译文: 操作码指明要执行的操作, 而操作数则表示要操作的数据。

[3] Here, the processor gets the instructions and operands from memory unit and performs each operation.

此句中有一个并列结构, 即其中的两个谓语动词 gets 和 performs 是并列的; 而 gets 在这里也有两个并列宾语 instructions 和 operands。

译文: 这里, 处理器从存储单元取出指令和操作数, 并执行每个操作。

[4] The term to measure the speed of the processor is called a Megahertz (MHz), which means million cycles per second.

本句主语是 the term, to measure the speed of the processor 用来修饰 the term。而 which means million cycles per second 则是修饰 MHz 的非限制性定语从句, 意思是“意味着每秒钟一百万个周期”。

引申: Hz (赫兹) MHz (兆赫兹) GHz (千兆赫兹), 这 3 个都是计算机时钟频率的单位, 频率越高, 表示计算机的运算速度越快。

译文: 测量处理器计算速度的单位是兆赫兹 (MHz), 1MHz 意味着每秒一百万个周期。

[5] The better the processor's function is and the lower its price is, then the better the ratio between function and price is.

本句的关键是 the more... the more ...句型, 译为“越……越……”。

译文: 处理器的功能越好, 价格越低, 那它的性价比就越高。

Exercises

1. Match the following words with their Chinese meanings correctly without looking up into the vocabulary list above.

unit	兆赫兹
instruction	操作
operation	脉冲
operand	周期



pulse	存储
cycle	单元
MHz	操作数
memory	指令

2. Fill a correct word in each blank according to the passage above. (在空白处填入适当的文中已出现的词汇)

- (1) The two sections of an instruction are _____ and _____.
- (2) MHz is used to measure the _____ of the processor.
- (3) The whole time of a circulation (循环) is called _____.
- (4) Instruction set is also called instruction _____.
- (5) Before performing an operation, the processor gets the operations and operands from the _____.

3. Using your dictionary, determine how many sections the following sentences are made up of and write out them, then translate the sentences into Chinese. (借助词典, 指出下列句子由几个子句组成并写出它们, 然后将句子翻译成汉语)

- (1) Whether the problem can be solved in any other way is what the programmers are trying to find out.

句子组成: _____

翻译: _____

- (2) Any data already on the disk you format will be erased, so make sure you select a disk that does not contain information you may need later.

句子组成: _____

翻译: _____

- (3) Because communication between dissimilar (不相似的) devices is very complex, it is necessary to standardize (标准化) protocols (协定) so that any device can use them.

句子组成: _____

翻译: _____

- (4) Computers can also store millions of scientific facts and "remember" where each one is and provide any specific information any time it is needed.

句子组成: _____

翻译: _____

- (5) A cursor is a visual aid on a display screen that indicates where the next symbol (符号) will appear, usually in the form of a blinking (闪动的) block.

句子组成: _____

翻译: _____