

计算机英语教程

(第三版)

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内 容 简 介

本书旨在切实提高读者实际使用英语的能力,并遵循立足实用,软件、硬件和网络并重,同时兼顾技术发展热点的原则。

本书体例以课为单元,课文内容选材广泛、风格多样;给出课文中出现的新词,读者由此可以积累计算机专业的基本词汇;给出课文中的常用词组;讲解课文中出现的疑难句子;每单元一个核心,系统地讲述计算机领域中常见的语法;既有语法练习,也有针对课文的练习,还有专门针对“计算机水平考试”的练习;技能训练模拟了一个工作环境,以训练读者运用语言的能力;阅读材料进一步扩大读者的视野。书后附有“英语基本句型”和“英语单词速记法”。

本书既可作为大、中专院校的计算机专业英语教程,也可供所有使用计算机的人员自学。

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第三版前言

计算机技术是当今最具生命力的技术之一,其极高的发展速度、强劲的渗透能力、高附加值的经济价值使计算机技术进入了日新月异的发展时期。这也就决定了计算机领域中的新技术有着更短的生命周期,要求计算机行业的从业人员必须更快地掌握最新的技术。因此,对计算机专业技术人员外语水平的要求比其他传统领域中同类人员的要求要高得多。可以毫不夸张地说,外语水平高低,是决定计算机技术人员成就大小的因素之一。

本书旨在切实提高读者实际使用英语的能力,立足实用,软件、硬件和网络并重,同时兼顾发展热点。

本书体例以课为单元,每课由相同部分组成,即由课文(选材广泛、风格多样),单词(给出课文中出现的新词,读者由此可以积累计算机专业的基本词汇),词组(给出课文中的常用词组),难句讲解(讲解课文中出现的疑难句子),语法(每单元一个核心,系统地讲述计算机领域中常见的语法),习题(既有语法练习,也有针对课文的练习,还有部分针对“计算机水平考试”的练习),技能训练(模拟了一个工作环境,以训练读者运用语言的能力),阅读材料(进一步扩大读者的视野)等组成。

书后的“英语基本句型”提供了常用的英语句型,以助读者在汉译英时能够心中有数;“英语单词速记法”会有效地增加读者的词汇量,尤其便于破译那些新构造出来的单词。

我们认为“计算机英语”类教材必须进行“动态维护”。因此,在本次修订中,我们更换了第二版中的大量内容,增加了与 Internet 相关的网站建设软件、电子商务、网络安全等新颖知识;根据素质教育的要求,拓展了知识面(如增加了“微软”垄断案的相关材料);注意了文体的多样性(如增加了“访谈”类题材)。

本书前两版问世以来,被很多学校选为教材。我们收到了许多教师的反馈意见。其中一些好的建议在本次修订中已予以采纳,如增加了配套的语音材料,取消了书后的习题答案(改为单独提供),便于教师组织教学。我们愿意给使用本书的教师和学生提供帮助(如提供习题答案等)。如果需要,请发电子邮件直接与作者联系:

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本书既可作为大、中专院校的专业英语教程,也可供所有使用计算机的人员自学。

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LESSON ONE

TEXT

Computer Hardware Basics

Your AAA computer is made up of many parts called hardware. Hardware refers to the parts of the computer that you can see and touch.

1. The Computer

Your AAA computer contains a microprocessor, memory, disk drives, and other electronic components. The microprocessor and memory of your computer are located inside the computer. The microprocessor, also called a processor, is the "brain" of your computer. This is where your computer interprets and processes information.

The electronic components inside your computer are organized in the most logical and efficient way possible, much like the plumbing system in a building. If you have to locate a part inside your computer, you can frequently find the switches (jumpers), upgrade sockets, and related components in the same section of the system board. This same principle applies to your power supply, the unit that channels electrical power into your computer. You can always find the cooling fan, voltage-selection switch, and power connector in the same location on the back of your computer.

2. Memory

Your computer comes with factory-installed permanent memory called ROM (Read Only Memory). The basic operating instructions are stored in ROM and are not erased when the computer is turned off. In the past, it has been impossible to change the instructions stored in ROM without changing the ROM modules, or the system board in the computer. Your computer has a module, called the flash EEPROM (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory), that can be updated. The BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) instructions and the Configuration Utility program are stored in the flash EEPROM in your computer. In addition to permanent memory, your computer also has a temporary type of memory. You might have heard computer memory referred to as RAM for random-access memory. The instructions that your computer gets and the information your computer processes remain in RAM during your work sessions.

Computer memory is measured in kilobytes or megabytes of information. (A Byte is the amount of storage needed to hold one character, such as a letter or a numeric digit.) One kilobyte (KB) equals approximately 1024 Bytes, and one megabyte (MB) is about 1 million

Bytes. Software requires the correct amount of RAM to work properly. If you want to add new software to your computer, you can usually find the exact memory requirements on the software packaging.

RAM is not a permanent storage place for information. When you turn your computer off, the information you entered during the work session does not remain in memory. Since RAM is only active when the computer is on, your computer uses disk drives to store information even when the computer is off.

3. Displays

The display screen is the most common output device used to show you what the computer is doing. The display screen shows messages from the POST (Power-On Self-Test), the Configuration Utility program, your operating system, and your application programs. The display screen also echoes (copies) the characters as you type them on the keyboard.

Displays come in many sizes and types. Your computer's SVGA video controller supports a wide range of monochrome and color displays.

4. Disk Drives

The AAA computer comes with a diskette drive that uses 3.5-inch diskettes. Your AAA computer also supports a second diskette drive that uses 5.25-inch diskettes, or 3.5-inch diskettes, depending upon the type of drive installed.

There are two common types of disk drives: a hard disk drive (sometimes called a fixed disk drive) and a diskette drive (sometimes called a floppy disk drive). The hard disk drive is built into your computer. (Some models might not have a hard disk drive.) With a hard disk, your computer can store large amounts of information (called files) in one convenient place. Using a hard disk, your computer can save and retrieve information much faster than with a diskette drive. A diskette drive uses a removable diskette, which has less storage space than a hard disk.

Each disk drive has a letter assigned to it, so you can tell your computer where to find information. For example, if your computer has two diskette drives, one is called drive A, the other is called drive B. If you have a hard disk drive, it is called drive C.

5. Keyboards

If you are familiar with a typewriter, you'll find the layout of the computer keyboard very similar. You can use your keyboard for many purposes:

- Typing information.
- Entering numbers with the numeric keypad.
- Requesting specific functions.
- Performing system functions with key combinations.
- Moving around the computer screen.

The keyboard has letter keys, punctuation keys, and a spacebar. It also has function,

numeric, and arrow keys. How you use the keys depends on the software installed on your computer. The documentation that comes with your software has information about specific key functions.

You will probably notice a difference between the touch (response) on a computer keyboard and the response of a typewriter. A computer keyboard is so responsive that you can type using a light touch. When you hold down a character key, the character continues to type. This is called the typematic effect of a computer keyboard.

6. Adding Hardware

Ports (sometimes called connectors) are sockets on the back of the computer. When you set up your computer, you connect the display, keyboard, and mouse into ports. Your computer also has ports for adding hardware such as a printer or an external modem. Adding an external modem to your computer requires a serial port; adding a printer typically requires a parallel port.

(1) The Serial Port

The serial port is a connector on the back of the computer. You can use it to add hardware to your computer, such as a plotter, serial printer, or external modem. You have two serial ports in your computer, Serial B and Serial A.

(2) The Parallel Port

The parallel port on the back of the AAA computer lets you connect a printer to your computer.

(3) The Mouse

The mouse is a pointing device for selecting items on a computer screen. You can use it instead of the keyboard to do many tasks on your AAA computer. In many cases, a mouse makes your program easier to use. With the mouse, you control the pointer that selects items on the screen.

(4) Printers

Printers vary not only in quality, speed, and graphics capability, but also in the type of fonts (type styles) supported.

(5) The Modem

A modem is used to communicate with another computer over telephone lines. Some modems are installed inside the computer; others attached to the outside using a serial port. Modems send and receive information at different speeds (baud rate).

NEW WORDS

[1] computer	计算机, 电脑
[2] hardware	硬件
[3] basic	基础
[4] touch	触摸
[5] contain	包括, 包含
[6] microprocessor	微处理器
[7] memory	内存, 存储器
[8] disk	磁盘
[9] drive	驱动器
[10] electronic	电子的
[11] component	部件, 元件
[12] locate	定位
[13] processor	处理器
[14] process	处理
[15] interpret	解释, 翻译
[16] information	信息
[17] organize	组织
[18] logical	逻辑的
[19] efficient	效率高的
[20] plumbing	(建筑物内的)水管装置
[21] frequently	常常, 时常
[22] jumper	跳线插头
[23] upgrade	升级, 更新
[24] socket	插座
[25] related	相关的
[26] system	系统
[27] principle	原理
[28] channel	引导; 通道; 频道
[29] voltage	电压
[30] connector	连接器
[31] permanent	永久的
[32] instruction	指令
[33] store	存储
[34] erase	删除, 擦除
[35] module	模块
[36] program	程序
[37] flash	快速的

[38] temporary	暂时的
[39] kilobyte	千字节 (缩写为:KB)
[40] megabyte	兆字节 (缩写为:MB)
[41] digit	数字
[42] approximately	大约
[43] software	软件
[44] active	活动的,有效的
[45] display	显示;显示器
[46] echo	回显,回声
[47] keyboard	键盘
[48] size	大小,尺寸
[49] monochrome	单色
[50] file	文件
[51] save	保存
[52] removable	可移动的,可换的,可取下的
[53] typewriter	打字机
[54] layout	布局
[55] function	功能,函数
[56] screen	屏,幕,荧光屏;屏蔽
[57] spacebar	空格键
[58] documentation	文档,文件汇编
[59] port	端口
[60] mouse	鼠标
[61] printer	打印机
[62] modem	调制解调器
[63] external	外部的
[64] serial	串行的
[65] parallel	并行的
[66] plotter	绘图机
[67] pointer	指针
[68] font	字体
[69] typematic	键盘响应速率

PHRASES

[1] be made up of	由……组成
[2] refer to	涉及,关于;指的是;参考
[3] disk drive	磁盘驱动器
[4] electronic component	电子部件,电子元件
[5] be located	位于

[6] system board	系统板,主板
[7] power supply	电源
[8] cooling fan	冷却风扇
[9] voltage selection switch	电压选择开关
[10] power connector	电源插座
[11] turn off	关闭
[12] turn on	打开
[13] Configuration Utility	配置应用(程序)
[14] in addition to	除……以外
[15] be referred to as	称为,被称为
[16] work session	工作对话
[17] be measured in	以……测量,以……计量
[18] software packaging	软件包
[19] output device	输出设备
[20] input device	输入设备
[21] operating system (缩写为:OS)	操作系统
[22] video controller	视频控制器
[23] depend on	依靠,依赖,取决
[24] hard disk drive	硬盘驱动器
[25] fixed disk drive	固定盘驱动器
[26] floppy disk drive	软盘驱动器
[27] be familiar with	熟悉
[28] numeric keypad	数字小键盘
[29] move around	绕……移动
[30] letter key	字母键
[31] punctuation key	标点符号键
[32] numeric key	数字键
[33] arrow key	箭头键
[34] function key	功能键
[35] set up	建立
[36] serial port	串行口
[37] parallel port	并行口
[38] pointing device	定位设备
[39] instead of	代替
[40] not only... but also	不但……而且,不仅……而且
[41] communicate with	与……通信
[42] baud rate	波特率

ABBREVIATIONS

[1] ROM(Read Only Memory)	只读存储器
[2] EEPROM (Electronically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory)	电擦除可编程只读存储器
[3] BIOS(Basic Input/Output System)	基本输入/输出系统
[4] RAM(Random-Access Memory)	随机存储器
[5] POST (Power-On Self-Test)	加电自检

NOTES

[1] The microprocessor, also called a processor, is the "brain" of your computer.
also called a processor 是现在分词短语作非限定性定语,对 microprocessor 进行补充说明。

本句意为:

微处理器,也叫处理器,是计算机的“大脑”。

[2] This is where your computer interprets and processes information.
where your computer interprets and processes information 是表语从句,它和 is 一起构成句子的谓语。

this 指上句中提到的 microprocessor。

本句意为:

这就是计算机解释和处理信息的地方。

[3] In the past, it has been impossible to change the instructions stored in ROM without changing the ROM modules, or the system board in the computer.

句中,it 是形式主语,has been impossible 是谓语,真正的主语是动词不定式短语 to change the instructions stored in ROM。该短语中,stored in ROM 是过去分词短语作定语,修饰 the instructions。

without changing the ROM modules, or the system board in the computer 是介词短语作状语。

本句意为:

近些年来,不换 ROM 模块或不换计算机系统板就不能改变存在 ROM 中的指令。

[4] You might have heard computer memory referred to as RAM for random-access memory.
might have done sth. 表示对过去的推测和判断。

情态动词+have done sth. 表示对过去的推测和判断。其中 must 的语气最强,表示“一定……”。它的否定句和一般疑问句要用 can。might 的语气最弱。请看下例:

He must have finished his work.

他一定已经完成了工作。

Can he have gone to the office?

他可能去办公室了吗?

He can't have finished the work in such a short time.

他不可能在这么短的时间内完成工作。

He might have gone to sleep.

他也许去睡觉了。

本句中, referred to as RAM for random-access memory 是过去分词短语, 作定语, 修饰 computer memory。在此短语中, 介词短语 for random-access memory 作 RAM 的定语。for 的意思是“代表”。

本句意为:

你也许听说过被称为 RAM 的计算机内存, RAM 代表随机存储器。

[5] The instructions that your computer gets and the information your computer processes remain in RAM during your work sessions.

主语是 the instructions and the information, 谓语是 remain in RAM。that your computer gets 和 your computer processes 两个定语从句分别作 instructions 和 information 的定语。

本句意为:

工作对话期间, 计算机所得到的指令和所处理的信息都保存在 RAM 之中。

GRAMMAR

定语从句

在复合句中, 修饰某一名词或代词的从句叫做定语从句。定语从句所修饰的词叫做先行词。定语从句放在先行词的后面。请看下例:

【例】Do you know the man who will give us a talk on computer science tomorrow?

你认识明天要给我们做关于计算机学术报告的那个人吗?

句中, who will give us a talk on computer science tomorrow 是定语从句, the man 是先行词。

【例】This is the software that I would like to buy.

这就是我想买的那个软件。

that I would like to buy 是定语从句, the software 是先行词。

【例】He will never forget the day when he bought his own computer.

他永远都不会忘记买到自己计算机的那一天。

when he bought his own computer 是定语从句, the day 是先行词。

通常, 定语从句都由关系代词 that、which、who、whom、whose 和关系副词 when、where、why、how 引导。关系代词和关系副词往往放在先行词和定语从句之间, 起联系作用, 同时又作定语从句的一个成分。

定语从句可分为限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句两类, 以下分述之。

1. 限定性定语从句

限定性定语从句使修饰的词代表一个(些)或一类特定的人或物。如果修饰人, 一般用关系代词 who, 有时也用 that。若关系代词在句子中作主语, 则 who 用得较多, 且不可省略。请