

计算机应用英语

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内 容 提 要

本书从应用角度出发,在课文中收集了常用微机西文软件(如DOS、FOXBASE、BASIC、QAPLUS、CPAV、WINDOWS、HDCOPY等)使用中常见的屏幕提示信息,并选编了许多有关计算机基本知识方面的文章和语法作为教学内容,供读者学习和阅读。为方便读者,书末附有计算机专业词汇英汉对照表。

本书内容深入浅出,实用性强,可供技工学校、计算机职业学校以及各类微机应用培训班作为初级计算机专业英语教材使用,也可供微机操作人员作为自学微机的参考书。

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计 算 机 应 用 英 语

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前言

随着微机在我国迅速普及,应用微机已成为各行各业从业人员必须掌握的基本技能之一。而随着计算机技术的迅速发展,微机的基本操作和应用也变得愈来愈简单,过去许多只有专业人员才能胜任的工作,现在只需借助一些优秀软件,任何人都能根据屏幕提示方便地操作了。但由于这些屏幕信息多数采用的是英语,因此,计算机应用能力的进一步提高,实际上已很大程度上依赖于专业英语水平的提高。

鉴于许多读者在初学微机时,既不大懂英语也不大熟悉微机的情况,本书的编写力求面向普及、面向应用。为满足各类技工学校和微机培训班的教学需要,本书在课文内容上做了以下安排:1至6课是介绍微机基本知识的课文,通过这几课的教学,可使读者学到许多微机应用中常见的词汇和语法,为今后的学习打下基础;7至13课主要选编了一些常用软件的屏幕信息作为教学内

容,通过这几课的学习,可使读者掌握大量常用的专业词汇和语法,基本已能满足一般操作的需要;14至16课是介绍有关网络、办公自动化和电子邮件的课文,这几课主要是为扩大读者的阅读水平和词汇量而编写的,可根据需要来安排教学。

限于学时的要求,本书课文及阅读材料中出现的计算机专业词汇约500条,这些词汇对于一般阅读尚觉偏少。作为补充,在课文生词的基础上适当扩充至850余条,全部列在书末的词汇表中。这些词汇是计算机专业的常用词,可作为进一步学习的参考。

本书初稿曾作为讲义在陕西省邮电技工学校讲授过多遍,得到肯定。此次正式出版,根据教学实践和计算机领域的发展,对内容做了修订。本书在编写过程中,得到了陕西社会科学院副研究员石英同志,西北大学徐二胡同志的大力帮助;在出版过程中,西安交通大学易文同志对书稿做了全面的修改和审订。在此一并致谢。

作 者

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1

What Is a Computer?

什么是计算机 ？

A computer is a machine that accepts and processes data into information under the control of a stored program^①.

Data are facts or observations, while information is the meaning we attribute to them. Data flow into the machine as input. Information flows from the machine as output. The computer processes the data. These three basic concepts of input, processing and output occur in almost every aspect of human life whether at work or at play^②. For example, in clothing manufacturing, the input is the pieces of cut cloth^③. The processing is the sewing together of these pieces^④, and the output is the finished garment.

How does a computer process its data? What functions, what operations, can it perform? Generally, computers can add, subtract, multiply, divide, compare, copy, request

input and output. So can most calculators. What makes a computer different from a calculator^⑤?

We know that when adding two numbers on a calculator to find the sum, we must provide control by deciding what button to push next. It requires direct human intervention at each step.

A computer can process data automatically without human intervention. However a computer is not intelligent. It doesn't know when to add, or subtract, or compare, or request input. If it is to function^⑥ without direct human control, it must be given a set of instructions to guide it, step by step^⑦, through a process. The set of instructions is called a program. The program is stored physically inside the machine, making it a stored program. It is the stored program that distinguishes a computer from a calculator^⑧.

New Words

1. accept [ək'sept] *v.* 接受, 接收
2. process ['prəuses] 或 ['prəuses] *v.* 加工, 处理 *n.* 过程
3. data ['deɪtə] *n.* 数据
4. information [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃən] *v.* 信息, 情报
5. store [stɔ:] *v.* 储存; *n.* 存储器
6. program ['prəugræm] *n. v.* 程序, 编程
7. observation [ˌɒbzə(:)'veɪʃən] *n.* 观察结果

8. attribute [ə'tribju(:)t] *v.* 认为……是……所有
把……归于

attribute A to B 认为 A 是 B 所有, 把 A 归于 B

9. input ['input] *n. v.* 输入

10. output ['autput] *n. v.* 输出

11. occur [ə'kə:] *v.* 发生, 出现

12. aspect ['æspekt] *n.* 方面

13. manufacturing [ˌmænju'fæktʃəriŋ] *n.* 制造业, 生产

14. sew [səu] *v.* 缝制, 缝合

15. garment ['gɑ:mənt] *n.* 衣服, 外套

16. function ['fʌŋkʃən] *n.* 功能; *v.* 起作用, 运行

17. perform [pə'fɔ:m] *v.* 执行, 操作

18. generally ['dʒenərəli] *ad.* 广泛地, 一般地

19. subtract [səb'trækt] *v.* 减, 作减法计算

20. multiply ['mʌltiplai] *v.* 乘, 倍增

21. divide [di'vaɪd] *v.* 分, 除

22. compare [kəm'peə] *v.* 比较, 对照

23. copy ['kɒpi] *v. n.* 复制, 拷贝

24. request [ri'kwest] *v.* 请求, 要求

25. calculator ['kælkjuleɪtə] *n.* 计算器

26. control [kən'trəʊl] *n. v.* 控制, 操纵

27. button ['bʌtn] *n.* 按钮

28. intervention [ˌɪntə(:)'venʃən] *n.* 介入, 干涉

29. intelligent [ɪn'telɪdʒənt] *a.* 有智力的, 智能的

30. instruction [ɪn'strʌkʃən] *n.* 指令, 说明(书)

31. distinguish [dɪ'stɪŋwɪʃ] *v.* 区分

Notes to the Text

- ① ... that accepts and processes... program.

这是一个定语从句,修饰 a machine。其中 under the control of ... 是固定搭配,意思是“受……的控制”,“在……的控制下”。

- ② ... whether at work or at play

不管是在工作中还是在消遣中

whether...or... 有三种意思:“是……,还是……”;或者……,或者……”;“不管……,还是……”。具体是哪种意义,要根据上下文而定。

- ③ ... the pieces of cut cloth 一块块裁好的布料

cloth 布料(不可数名词),如 a piece of cloth 一块布料;此处 cut 是过去分词,作 cloth 的定语,意为“已裁好的”。

- ④ ... the sewing together of these pieces

动名词短语作表语。

- ⑤ ... different from a calculator

……与计算器不同。different from... 与……不同

- ⑥ If it is to function...

这是一个条件状语从句,其中“be + 不定式”结构表示计划安排要发生的事。

- ⑦ ... step by step 逐步地,稳步地

- ⑧ distinguish A from B

将 A 与 B 区分开来

计算机专业英语常用结构及表达(一)

科技文章中,经常需要对概念或术语下定义。这类表达往往用 be 或 (can) be defined as 构成句子。例如:

1. term + $\begin{cases} \text{be} \\ (\text{can}) \text{ be defined as} \end{cases}$ + 表示类属的名词
+ 介词 of 或 with 等构成的短语

Records are groups of fields and files are groups of records.

记录是字段的集合,而文件则是记录的集合。

2. term + $\begin{cases} \text{be} \\ (\text{can}) \text{ be defined as} \end{cases}$ + 表示类属的名词
+ 定语从句

Compilers are the programs which convert high-level languages into machine languages.

编译程序是将高级语言转换成机器语言的程序

3. term + $\begin{cases} \text{be} \\ (\text{can}) \text{ be defined as} \end{cases}$ + 表示类属的名词
+ $\begin{cases} \text{used} \\ \text{designed} \end{cases}$ to do sth.

I/O devices are units used to either input data or output information.

输入/输出设备是用于输入数据或输出信息的设备。

Computers are machines designed to process, eletronically, specially prepared pieces of information which are termed data.

计算机是以电子方式处理专门准备的被称为数据的信息的机器。

4. term + $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{be} \\ (\text{can}) \text{ be defined as} \end{array} \right.$ + 表示类属的名词
+ used for doing sth.

A buffer is a register used for compensating the different data rate between a transmitting device and a receiving device.

缓冲器是用以弥补发送设备与接收设备在数据速率上的差异的寄存器。

5. term + $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{be} \\ (\text{can}) \text{ be defined as} \end{array} \right.$ + 表示类属的名词
+ 现在(或过去)分词短语

A disk storage is a unit consisting of a disk drive and one or more storage disks.

磁盘存储器是由磁盘驱动器和一片或多片存储盘组成的设备。

The menu is a series of options listed by a display for selection by the operator.

菜单是显示器上列出的一系列选择项,供操作员选择。

Exercises

I. Translate the following terms into English.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 数据 | b) 信息 |
| c) 接收 | d) 处理 |
| e) 储存 | f) 程序 |

g) 输入

h) 输出

i) 执行、操作

j) 复制、拷贝

k) 按钮

l) 指令

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper words or phrase from the list:

program

stored program

data

processes

input

information

instructions

output

1. In computer science, facts or observations are called _____.
_____.
2. _____ is the meaning that we attribute to facts or observations.
3. A computer _____ data into information.
4. Data flow into the computer as _____.
5. Information flows from a computer as _____.
6. The _____ distinguishes a computer from a calculator.
7. If a computer is to function automatically without human intervention, it must be given a set of _____, called a _____.

Reading Material

(A)

First-Generation Computers

第一代电子计算机

The first generation computers lasted from 1951 until 1958.

First generation computers were large, costly to buy, expensive to power and often unreliable. Their internal operations were controlled through the use of vacuum tubes. These tubes were fairly large, and they generated so much heat that special air-conditioning had to be installed to handle it.

It was during this period that symbolic languages were developed. Symbolic languages use symbols made up of letters and numbers to stand for the 0s and 1s of machine languages. Computer instructions written in symbolic languages were easier for people to use than machine language. But symbolic language had to be translated into machine code before the computer could execute the instructions.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. expensive 贵的 | 2. unreliable 不可靠的 |
| 3. vacuum tube 真空管 | 4. air-conditioning 空调 |

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 5. handle 处理 | 6. symbolic language 符号语言 |
| 7. machine code 机器码 | 8. execute 执行,完成 |

(B)

Basic Functional Units of a Computer

计算机的基本功能部件

Computer performs arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division on numbers at speeds of thousands of operations per second.

The basic operations require a computer having four different functional units:

1. A memory unit used to store the information for calculating and for the control of the machine;
2. An input-output unit used to read information into the machine and also to remove results from the machine;
3. An arithmetic unit to perform the calculations;
4. A control unit to sequence the operations in a manner which is flexible enough to allow the sequences to be dependent on some of the previous results in the calculation.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. arithmetic 算术,计算 | 2. functional 功能的 |
| 3. conveniently 方便的 | 4. flexible 灵活的 |
| 5. sequence 排列,顺序 | 6. previous 早先的,前面的 |