

高等学校网络英语系列教材

网络英语 · 基础篇

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清华大学出版社

北京交通大学出版社

· 北京 ·

内 容 简 介

本书主要讲述互联网基础知识、网络浏览器的使用和网络浏览、网络信息的获取与下载、搜索引擎的使用、电子邮件的申请和使用、网络安全、多媒体的应用,等等。本书内容翔实,环环相扣,层层递进,选材全部采用最实用的英语网络知识,语言鲜活、地道。

本书可作为高等院校英语专业“网上阅读”课程的教材,也可作为其他专业“网络英语入门”课程的教材。本书的使用对象是具有一定英语基础的大学本科生,英语、商务、国贸和计算机专业的学生都可以使用,同时本书也适用于相关专业的研究生和高职高专的学生。此外,对于网络英语感兴趣的读者也可通过阅读本书,提高自己的网络使用技巧和英语水平。

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摇图书在版编目(CIP)数据

摇网络英语·基础篇 李向民,修月祯编著—北京:清华大学出版社;北京交通大学出版社,2009.12
ISBN 978-7-302-22922-2

摇(高等学校网络英语系列教材 李向民主编)

摇陈昇苑原书封面原书封底原书封套

摇I ①网...摇II ①李...摇②修...摇III ①计算机网络 原英语 原高等学校 原教材摇IV ①计算机

摇中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2009)第229222号

责任编辑:张利军 摇摇特邀编辑:刘建国

出版者:清华大学出版社 摇摇邮编:100084 摇摇电话:(010)62770175 摇摇传真:(010)62770176 摇摇地址:北京清华大学学研大厦A座 摇摇邮编:100084

北京交通大学出版社 摇摇邮编:100044 摇摇电话:(010)58059280 摇摇传真:(010)58059281 摇摇地址:北京交通大学校内 摇摇邮编:100044

印刷者:北京瑞达方舟印务有限公司

发 行 者:新华书店总店北京发行所

开 摇 本:185mm×260mm 摇摇印张:15.5 摇摇摇字数:368千字

版 摇 次:2009年 12月第 1 版 摇摇2009年 12月第 1 次印刷

书 摇 号:陈昇苑原书封面原书封底原书封套·1

印 摇 数:1~5000册 摇摇定价:39.00元



人类迈进 21 世纪以来,电子技术发展日新月异。计算机的普及和互联网的广泛使用已经成为现代社会的标志。随着信息技术的发展,人们之间的交往和沟通方式也发生了变化。网上浏览、网上聊天、网上购物、网上流媒体点播及远程教育正是这种变化在人们生活中的具体反映。技术的发展和社会的变化对当代人提出了挑战,要求人们了解互联网,熟练地使用互联网,以便在瞬息变化的社会里与时俱进,赶上世界发展的潮流。

《高等学校网络英语系列教材》的出版正是适应了社会的需求,为读者提供了详尽的学习材料。本系列教材涉及网络基础、网络应用、电子商务等诸多方面。该系列教材内容丰富,集实用性、趣味性、知识性为一体,是一套难得的有关网络英语的教科书。

《高等学校网络英语系列教材》是英语教材,所选的文章都是英语原文。目前,图书市场上可以买到各种各样的英语读物和教材,但是有关网络的读物大多是用中文出版的,用英语出版的有关网络的读物和教材寥寥无几。用英语学习有关网络的知识,可以使读者了解英语语言在一个比较陌生的领域里是如何使用的,让读者更广泛地接触真实的语言,帮助读者触类旁通,扩大英语词汇量,提高英语水平。

教育部于 2004 年修订并批准实施的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》中新增了“网上阅读”课程,要求学生掌握网上阅读与从网上获取信息的能力。在国内的一些大学里还开设了“电子商务”课程。《高等学校网络英语系列教材》可以作为“网上阅读”和“电子商务”课程的阅读教材。因此,它填补了大学教材在这方面的空白。

《高等学校网络英语系列教材》是由北京第二外国语学院英语专家、教授编写的。他们不仅具有丰富的英语教学经验和国外生活经历,而且还热衷于计算机和网络技术的使用,并且在本科和研究生的教学中开设了相应的课程。编者的这种跨学科的知识结构使得这套系列教材更具实用性和教学上的可操作性。

愿广大读者能从这套教材中开阔眼界、了解网络,同时也能不断提高自身的英语水平。

阎善明摇教授

北京对外经济贸易大学

前言

网络和英语是当前社会上比较流行的话题，也是现代人必备的素质。在我国处于新世纪改革开放的大潮及加入 ~~宰藉的~~ 背景下，网络和英语无论在生活还是工作中都与我们紧密相连。本书的目的就是要适应新形势对教学改革的要求，力求通过高新技术手段，使学生熟练掌握网络应用的基本技能，并运用到实际生活和工作中去，以尽快提高学生的上网效率，充分利用网络这个无穷的宝藏，提高自身的素质。同时，由于网络上超过 ~~怨因~~ 的资源都是以英语为母语的人士所提供的，因此本书的第二个目的就是对网络上流行的英语术语、词汇、惯用法、表达方式等进行总结，并用通俗的语言表达出来，使读者在获取知识的同时，对英语语言和网络英语术语也有一个大概的了解，以利于浏览英文网站。

本书内容涉及网络应用基础的各个主要方面，如互联网简介、网络浏览器的使用和网络浏览、网络信息的获取与下载、搜索引擎的使用、电子邮件的申请和使用、网络安全、多媒体的应用，等等。本书在内容上环环相扣，层层递进；在选材上，全部采用最实用的英语网络知识，语言鲜活、地道。

本书可作为高等院校英语专业“网上阅读”课程的教材，也可作为其他专业“网络英语入门”课程的教材。本书的适用对象是具有一定英语基础的大学本科生，英语、商务、国贸和计算机专业的学生都可以使用。同时，本书也适用于相关专业的研究生和对网络英语感兴趣的读者。通过阅读本书，读者不仅可以提高自己的网络使用技巧，而且还可以提高英语水平。

由于本书编写时间仓促，难免有错误遗漏之处，恳请广大读者不吝指正。

编 者
圆 缘 年 员 月

注：本书课后练习答案可到网站 ~~浏览~~ 或发邮件到 ~~信箱~~ 索取。

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Chapter 1

What Is World Wide Web

Topics covered :

- Introduction
- History of the Internet and the Web
- Connections of Internet
- Potential uses of the Web

员

The World Wide Web (also called the WWW , W猿, or simply “the Web”) is a huge global database of information , which is stored and distributed by the millions of linked computers that make up the Internet. Using the Web , you can access information from all over the world , and can display it in the form of documents called “Web pages” on your own desktop computer.

Many different types of information are available on the Web. In addition to plain text , Web pages can also contain pictures , video clips and sounds , and they can even be programmed to “interact” with the person viewing them. This ability to provide multi-media information content means that the Web is now an extremely powerful educational tool. The ability to use the Web is rapidly becoming a fundamental academic skill.

The Internet as we know it today is not the product of a long or sustained effort by any single research team. Rather , it is the amalgamation of the efforts from some very bright people working independently of each other. Most people point to January 员, 员 as the date when the Internet was born.

Tim Berners-Lee , a physicist at CERN in Switzerland , invented the World Wide Web (WWW) in 员 as a way to organize information in a more brain-like fashion. His idea was to allow

people to make multiple free associations with different bits of information.

His research was based on hypertext, a concept invented by Ted Nelson as part of the “Xanadu Project” in the 1960s. Hypertext allows an author to link a passage of text to another document so that when you activate that link, the client program opens the document to which it refers. Recent advances have evolved hypertext into hypermedia, which is similar to hypertext but throws multimedia images, videos, and sounds into the mix.

Although Berners-Lee invented the Web for his physics project, it took off and was quickly adopted by many other groups on the Internet. The Web has now outpaced every other service such as Gopher or WAIS. It is so popular now that the Web is what most people think of when one mentions the Internet.

网络英语·基础篇

There are four basic building blocks to the Internet, Hosts, Routers, Clients and Connections. Hosts and Clients are explained later in the chapter, but for now, be content to know that unless you have very special circumstances, in most cases your computer falls under the “Client” category. Data is sent from your computer in the form of a “packet”. You can compare a packet to be similar to an envelope, it surrounds your data and contains both a return and destination address. Your computer handles the packets for you, it’s all done in the background, without your knowledge.

A Router is a special device. Basically routers sit at key points on the Internet and act like traffic cops at an intersection of hundreds of streets. The Router basically reads the destination address on the packets being sent by your computer and then forwards the packet to the appropriate destination. In some cases your data will travel through several routers before reaching its ultimate destination.

网络英语·基础篇

At the moment, there are two basic kinds of Internet connections. There are low-speed connections, and there are high-speed connections. Actually, there is only one kind of low-speed connection. It’s called a dial-up connection, because it uses the regular phone lines, and because it actually does dial a phone number to connect you to the Internet.

Getting connected to the Internet is fairly simple, but there are a number of steps you need to take

before hand.

The first requirement will be to locate an Internet Service Provider (ISP) in your area. This is a company through which you can access the Internet. Prices and features will vary , so calling around , shopping for the best price is recommended.

Once you have found an ISP and signed their service agreement , next you will need to install some softwares on your computer , including telecommunications software , or other Internet protocol transceiver software , A World Wide Web browser , an e-mail program , etc. With all these softwares installed , you will be ready to access the Internet.

Once you are ready , it's now time to connect to the Internet. How is this accomplished ? Well it's simple really. Your computer will dial a local number , which is provided by your ISP. Once you have logged into your ISP , you are connected to the Internet.

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(员) A computer plus a modem.

(圆) Access to a phone line.

(猿) An Internet account. In the case of an individual computer connected to the Internet via a phone line , this will normally come as a package allowing you to access the Internet via an ISP (Internet Service Provider) and usually also includes an e-mail account , which allows you to send and receive e-mail via the Internet.

(源) Lastly you will require an Internet browser (i.e. Microsoft Internet Explorer) , which is software that allows you to view Web pages.

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You may have come across the phrase “broadband access.” This buzzword refers to a connection , either wired or wireless , that can carry a large amount of information in a short time. High-speed Internet connections , as discussed here , are an example of broadband access.

High-speed connections allow information to travel quickly from the Internet into your computer , much more quickly than a dial-up connection permits. In practice , this means that you don't have to wait so long for images and text to appear on your screen. With dial-up connections , a picture

appears slowly on your monitor. With a high-speed connection, it's there in a flash. Lots of Internet services work better at higher speeds: music, radio, video, voice, downloads. It's a more pleasant experience all around.

There are four basic types of high-speed connections, but not all are available in all areas, and in some regions none are available at all.

1 数字订户线路 (DSL)

DSL is also called ADSL, the "A" means "Asymmetric". DSL cleverly uses existing phone lines to carry the Internet service so that you can talk on your telephone while you are still connected to the Internet. In fact, with DSL, you are always connected to the Internet — you don't connect and disconnect, as you do with dial-up. Connection speeds vary, and you pay more to get a faster connection. DSL is not available everywhere, though.

2 电缆

The Internet signal here is carried on the TV cable network (it doesn't interfere with the TV signal). As with DSL, you're always connected. It's fast, but there have been reports of slower service when a lot of subscribers are using the service at the same time.

3 卫星

This is just edging above the horizon, so to speak. Its great advantage is that it is available wherever there is a line of sight to an appropriate satellite, even in rural areas that are beyond the reach of cable or DSL. As yet, however, the technology has some way to go. So far you still need a phone line to send information out, even though you are receiving data at high speed from the satellite. It's slower than cable or DSL, and is considerably more expensive. However, improvements are on the way.

4 综合业务数字网 (ISDN)

ISDN lines are connections that use ordinary phone lines to transmit digital instead of analog signals. With digital signals, data can be transmitted at a much faster rate than with a traditional modem. ISDN converts audio signals—your voice, for example—into digital bits. Because bits can be transmitted very quickly, you can get much faster speed out of the same telephone line—about three times faster than a dial-up, in fact. In addition, ISDN connections are made up of two different channels, allowing two simultaneous "conversations"; you therefore can speak on one channel and connect to the Internet over the other channel. All these transactions occur on the same ordinary phone line currently plugged into your telephone.

What information can you get on the Web?

The short answer to this is “almost anything”. Tens of millions of documents are currently available on the Web, covering a huge range of topics. Some of the most useful include:

- teaching resources — lecture notes, interactive tutorials, discussion articles;
- research — project descriptions, databases, conference proceedings, grants;
- computing — software archives, tutorials, manuals, discussions;
- administration — staff lists, course details, minutes of meetings;
- government — legislation, political parties, United Nations, European Union;
- environment — conservation, climate change, wildlife, pollution;
- career — vacancy listings, career agencies, on-line newspapers;
- travel — tourist guides, accommodation, timetables, weather;
- culture — art galleries, music, cinema, literature, religion;
- recreation — sport, recipes, TV listings, magazines, personal home-pages.

It may help to imagine the Web as a huge de-centralized library. If you need information about, for example, cinema in France, forest destruction in South America, or job vacancies in Ireland, then all of that information is probably available somewhere on the Web.

What abilities should you have to use the Internet?

As a client to the Internet, you should have the following abilities:

- Send e-mail
- Upload/Download files
- Access the World Wide Web

E-mail is the ability to write a message to someone, using a mail program, and use the Internet as a means of delivering that message. Contrary to popular opinion, and to the opinion of some “so-called” experts that have received nationwide TV airtime, e-mail is not instantaneous. When you send a message to someone it leaves your computer and travels first to your Service Provider, from there your e-mail may travel through several other HOST computers until it reaches its final destination. The time it takes to transit from one host to another varies depending upon how busy

the network is at the time you sent it.

Upload and Download are two different faces on the same coin. Basically it refers to moving a file, either from a host computer to your client computer or from your client computer to some host computer.

Representing the latest in Internet technology, the Web blends the best and not-so-best of the textual information with the graphical capabilities of today's desktop systems. On the Web you will find information relating to almost any conceivable topic, including the topics mentioned above.



Words and Expressions

sustained *a.* 持续不断的, 相同的
 amalgamation *n.* 融合, 合并
 outpace *vt.* 超过, 赶上
 hosts *n.* 主机
 routers *n.* 路由器
 clients *n.* 客户机 (程序)
 ultimate *a.* 最后的, 最终的
 broadband *n.* 宽带
 interactive *a.* 交互式的
 tutorials *n.* 指南, 使用手册

archives *n.* 档案, 公文
 minutes *n.* 记录, 备忘录
 accommodation *n.* 食宿
 de-centralized *a.* 分散
 airtime *n.* 电影或电视开始的时间
 instantaneous *a.* 瞬间, 即时的
 conceivable *a.* 可能的, 想得到的
 Internet Service Provider 网络服务供应商
 Local Area Network 局域网



Questions for Discussion

What is World Wide Web? When did it come into being?

How does the Internet work?

How do you connect to the Internet?

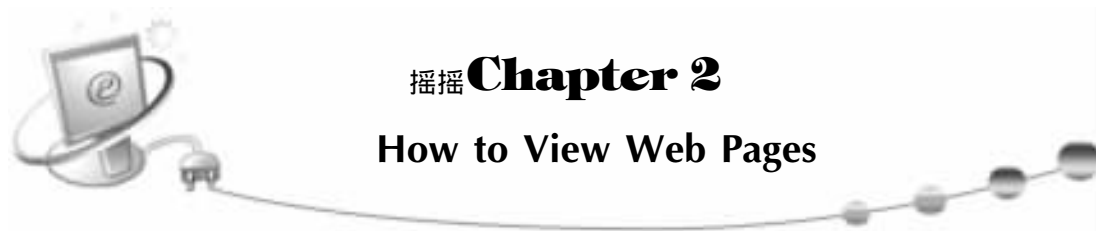
What information can you find on the Internet?

What are the uses of the Internet?

Do you often log on to the Internet? What do you usually do on the Internet?

此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: www.chinapdfbook.com

摇



Topics covered :

- 摇摇☑ Browsers
- 摇摇☑ Hypertext
- 摇摇☑ URLs
- 摇摇☑ Client-server interaction.

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In theory , hypertext describes a method for organizing information. In practice , however , hypertext describes the ability to link related documents together using words and phrases. Take , for example , a document that contains an overview of several different travel destinations. The name of each destination might be linked to another document that contains more detail. When a user clicks a link in the first document , the browser opens the second , more detailed document.

Hypertext has two interesting characteristics :

摇摇摇It imposes no order or class on information—only random relationships. Whereas many methods focus on ordering information or putting information in a hierarchy , hypertext focuses on creating relationships between information. In this way , hypertext supports the organization of information in the “ brain-like ” manner that Berners-Lee imagined.

摇摇摇It allows information to have different relationships to other information. When creating an ordered list or outline , you put a single piece of information in a single place within the organization. However , hypertext easily allows each piece of information to occupy many different locations within an organization.

The term hypermedia describes what you find on the Web. Hypermedia is a natural extension of

hypertext in that the contents of each document include much more than text. They include multimedia, like images, videos, and sounds. Many types of media that you find in a hypermedia document can be linked to other hypermedia documents. In a Web page, for example, you can link images to documents so that when a user clicks the image, the browser opens the document to which it refers.

网页是由多媒体元素组成的，这些元素可以链接到其他网页。

1 Web pages (HTML documents)

A Web page is a hypermedia document. It is a specific implementation, though, that has its own characteristics. Figure 1-1 is a typical Web page.



图 1-1 典型的 Web 页面

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) describes a Web page, which is stored in a plain text file with the HTML or HTML file extension. The primary purpose of HTML is to describe how to format the text content of a Web page. For example, HTML tags specify when text is displayed with emphasis or when a block of text is formatted as a heading. Some HTML tags also cause the Web browser to display an image or to format content as a table. Most importantly, HTML tags can link a word or phrase to other documents on the Internet. In short, a Web page is a

combination of text and the HTML tags that format that text.

2.2 Uniform Resource Locators (URLs)

You open a resource using its address, or URL (see Figure 2.1). An URL is the standard convention for specifying the location of every resource on the Internet, whether that resource is a document or service.



Figure 2.1: A web browser's address bar showing a URL.

A URL has three parts.

Protocol—The scheme describes the protocol that the client should use to access the resource. The protocol is usually followed by `://` except in the case of file, which looks like `file://`, `mailto`, which looks like `mailto:`, and `news`, which looks like `news:`.

Host—The host is the domain name of the Internet host on which the resource resides. The third-level domain for the host name usually tells you what kind of information you find at the host. For example, you probably find Web pages at a host called `www.host.com` and you probably find an FTP site at a host called `ftp.host.com`.

Path—The path is the full path and possibly the file name of a document. Although the protocol and host are always required, the path is not. If you're opening an `http` URL, leaving off the path causes the Web server to return the default home page for the site.

This is the format of the URL: `protocol://host/path/filename`. For example, this is a URL on the home page of the House Committee on Agriculture of the US House of Representatives: `http://www.house.gov/agriculture/schedule.htm`. This URL is typical of addresses hosted in domains in the United States. The structure of this URL is as follows:

Protocol: `http`;

Host computer name: `www`;

Second-level domain name: `house`;

Top-level domain name: `gov`;

Directory name: `agriculture`;

File name: `schedule.htm`.

Note how much information about the content of the file is present in this well-constructed URL. Other examples:

摇摇telnet //opac.albany.edu摇摇摇摇摇摇the University at Albany library text-based catalog

摇摇ftp //ftp.uu.net/graphics/picasso a file at an ftp site

Several top-level domains (TLDs) are common in the United States :

摇摇com — commercial enterprise

摇摇edu — educational institution

摇摇gov — US government 藻藻藻藻

摇摇mil — US military entity

摇摇net — network access provider

摇摇org — usually nonprofit organizations

New domain names were approved in November 圆园园园by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) : .biz , .museum , .info , .pro (for professionals) .name (for individuals) , .aero (for the aerospace industry) , and .coop (for cooperatives). These domain names are beginning to become available.

In addition , dozens of domain names have been assigned to identify and locate files stored on host computers in countries around the world. These are referred to as two-letter Internet country codes , and have been standardized by the International Standards Organization as ISO 猿园二四. For example :

摇摇ch — Switzerland

摇摇cn — China

摇摇de — Germany

摇摇hk — Hongkong

摇摇jp — Japan

摇摇tw — Taiwan

摇摇uk — United Kingdom

3 圆 TTP (Hypertext Transport Protocol)

HTTP is the protocol that defines how clients form requests and how Web servers respond to those requests. In short , HTTP describes how the Web transports Web pages.

HTTP is a plain text protocol , which means that you could read and understand each command sent to the server. A browser sends a request to the Web server , which replies in turn with a response.

Figure 2-1: Buttons in the Address Bar

The client program that you use to access the Web is called a Web browser. The two most popular browsers are Internet Explorer and Navigator. Internally, Web browsers are incredibly complex programs. They support series of standards that govern everything from how to transfer a Web page using HTTP to how to display a document with HTML to how to secure a transaction using SSL (Security Socket Layer). Externally, however, Web browsers are extremely easy to use. To get you up and running, take a look at the capabilities you find in most every Web browser.

Each Web browser provides the same methods for opening a Web page. You can click a link, type the URL of the Web page in the Address Bar, use the menu, pick a site from your list of favorites, and so on.

Most Web browsers provide the same buttons in their toolbars. Figure 2-2 describes them.



Figure 2-2: Buttons in the Address Bar

Your browser keeps three different history lists. First, it keeps a list of all the Web pages you've visited during the current session; you can move forward and backward through this list using the Forward and Back buttons. Second, it keeps a history of all the Web pages you've opened by typing their URLs in the Address Bar. You see this list by clicking the arrow next to the Address Bar. Third, it keeps a separate list of every Web page you've visited. Figure 2-3 describes them.

Your Web browser provides a number of ways to keep a copy of a Web page. You can print it. You can save the page to your disk. You can also send a page or a link to a page to someone else via Internet mail.



Figure 2-3: History Window

摇摇月噪宅禁屋早再噪则云禁噪噪译 — The Web contains millions upon millions of Web pages. Your browser makes it easier to go back to your favorite pages by allowing you to put links to those pages in a bookmarks or favorites list (see Figure 图缘).



云音噪图缘哉蚤早遭噪宅禁噪

摇摇摇韵宅备噪月噪增蚤早 — A recent innovation is offline browsing. You specify parameters for a Web search and download the content to your computer while you're not using it. Then, you can browse that content while you're not connected to the Internet. Because you don't have to wait for pages to download before your eyes, offline browsing makes the whole Web searching experience seem faster.

摇摇摇悦宅噪宅禁噪社 — Early browsers allowed you very little customization. These days you can customize everything, though. You can change your start page. You can customize the location, size, and contents of your toolbars. Most browsers also provide an abundance of advanced options you can set.

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Think of using the WWW in the same way you would think of a book. There are people who write and publish books and then there are the people who read the books. In the case of the