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习题1

第14章 专业英语

14.1 习题

• MIMD systems can be classified into__ (1) __-oriented systems, high-availability systems and response-oriented systems.The goal of__ (1) __-oriented multiprocessing is to obtain high

__ (1) ____ (2) __minimal computing cost.The techniques employed by multiprocessor operating systems to achieve this goal take advantage of an inherent processing versus input/output balance in the workload to produce __ (3) __ and__ (4) __loading of system__ (5) __.

(1) A.through B.through C.throughout D.throughput

(2) A.at B.of C.on D.to

(3) A.balance B.balanced C.balances D.balancing

(4) A.uniform B.unique C.unit D.united

(5) A.resource B.resources C.source D.sources

上一节本书简介下一节

习题2

• Soon, more of the information we receive via the Internet could come__ (6) __in digital wrappers.Wrappers are made up__ (7) __software code that's targeted to do specific things with the data __ (8) __within them, such as helping to define queries for search engines.They also keep__ (9) __from__ (10) __access to that code.

(6) A.package B.packaged C.packages D.packaging

(7) A.of B.off C.on D.out

(8) A.close B.closed C.enclose D.enclosed

(9) A.insiders B.money C.outsiders D.warehouse

(10) A.gain B.gained C.gains D.gaining

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习题3

• A typical__ (11) __language contains an applicative sub-language which approximates the mathematical abstractions of "timeless" functions applied to "spaceless" values, where the actual operation sequences and use of storage space during expression evaluation are organized behind the__ (12) __. In this setting, values are data structures of low volume, typically a few computer words or less, which means that an illusion of spacelessness can be realized by having__ (13) __results during expression evaluation stored at the discretion of the language implementation, and effecting parameter__ (14) __and__ (15) __operations through value copying.

- (11) A.imperative B.mandatory C.compulsory D.voluntary
(12) A.foreground B.background C.screen D.scenes
(13) A.middle B.intermediate C.previous D.final
(14) A.transverse B.transportation C.transmission D.translation
(15) A.assignment B.design C.value D.dispatch

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习题4

• Most computer systems are__ (16) __to two different groups of attacks: Insider attacks and outsider attacks. A system that is known to be__ (17) __to an outsider attack by preventing__ (18) __from outside can still be vulnerable to the insider attacks accomplished by abusive usage of__ (19) __users. Detecting such abusive usage as well as attacks by outsiders not only provides information on damage assessment, but also helps to prevent future attacks. These attacks are usually__ (20) __by tools referred to as Intrusion Detection Systems.

- (16) A.vulnerable B.week C.sensitively D.helpless
(17) A.reliable B.secure C.indestructible D.steady
(18) A.visit B.access C.I/O D.read/write
(19) A.power B.rights C.authorized D.common
(20) A.searched B.checked C.tested D.detected

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习题5

• SOCKS is a generic proxy protocol for TCP/IP-based networking, applications. SOCKS includes two__ (21) __, the SOCKS server and the SOCKS client. The SOCKS server is implemented at the application layer. The SOCKS client is implemented between applications and the__ (22) __layer. When an application client needs to connect to an application server, the client connects to a SOCKS proxy server. The proxy server connects to the application server instead of the client, and__ (23) __data between the client and the application server. For the application server, the proxy server is the__ (24) __. SOCKS is also one of the popular__ (25) __to network firewalls. Because of its simplicity and flexibility, SOCKS has been used as generic application proxy in virtual private network (VPN) , and for extranet applications.

(21) A.elements B.components C.services D.clients

(22) A.transport B.transmission C.network D.datalink

(23) A.relays B.replaces C.replays D.repeals

(24) A.workstation B.user C.customer D.client

(25) A.methods B.alternatives C.choices D.replacements

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习题6

• A Web browser is simply a terminal emulator, designed to display text on a screen. The two essential differences between an ordinary terminal emulator and a Web browser are that the browser knows how to deal with__ (26) __, and that it has a mechanism for__ (27) __graphical files. Display text, display graphics, and __ (28) __hyperlinks-there's 99 percent of the__ (29) __value. That's not to say that the manufacturers didn't go all-out to attach a hyperactive efflorescence of useless capabilities onto their browsers. Remember when media channels in the browser were a big deal, instead of the clutter you can't wait to delete from your favorites or bookmarks menu? Remember when client-side Java applets were supposed to become the preferred__ (30) __for application development? Remember frames and all their nasty side effects?

(26) A.superlinks B.links C.hyperlinks D.connections

- (27) A.displaying B.illustrating C.drawing D.writing
- (28) A.direct B.navigate C.indicate D.go-on
- (29) A.Web browser's B.terminal's C.emulator's D.network's
- (30) A.plane B.plant C.plate D.platform

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习题7

• __ (31) __data effectively is crucial for success in today's competitive environment.Managers must know how to use a variety of tools.Integrated data takes information from different sources and puts it together in a meaningful and useful way.One of the difficulties of this is the__ (32) __in hardware and software.__ (33) __integration uses a base document that contains copies of other objects.__ (34) __integration uses a base document that contains the current or most recent version of the source document it contains.__ (35) __provides an overview of the program written in "plain" English, without the computer syntax.

- (31) A.Generalizing B.Sharing C.General-using D.Globalizing
- (32) A.similarity B.interoperability C.diversity D.interaction
- (33) A.Simulated B.Duplicated C.Dynamic D.Static
- (34) A.Linked B.pointed C.Dynamic D.Static
- (35) A.High-level language B.Decision tree C.Pseudocode D.Flowchart

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习题8

• Traditional structured analysis techniques focus upon the flow of__ (36) __within a system.Object-oriented analysis emphasizes the building of real-world models.It examines requirements from the perspective of the classes and objects found in the vocabulary of the__ (37) __domain.

Traditional system design method emphasizes the proper and effective structure of a complex system.Object-oriented design method encompasses the process of object-oriented decomposition and a__ (38) __for depicting both logical and physical as well as

static and dynamic models of the system under design.

Object-oriented programming is a method of implementation in which programs are organized as cooperative collections of objects, each of which represents an__ (39) __of some class, and whose classes are all members of a hierarchy of classes united via__ (40) __relationships.

- (36) A.control B.program C.data D.reference
(37) A.problem B.solution C.data D.program
(38) A.mark B.picture C.symbol D.notation
(39) A.instance B.example C.existence D.implementation
(40) A.control B.inheritance C.inference D.connection

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习题9

• Networks can be interconnected by different devices.In the physical layer, networks can be connected by__ (41) __or hubs, which just move the bits from one network to an identical network.One layer up we find bridges and switches, which operate at data link layer.They can accept__ (42) __, examine the MAC address, and forward the frames to a different network while doing minor protocol translation in the process.In the network layer, we have routers that can connect two networks.If two networks have__ (43) __network layer, the router may be able to translate between the packet formats.In the transport layer we find transport gateway, which can interface between two transport connections.Finally, in the application layer, application gateways translate message __ (44) __.As an example, gateways between Internet E-mail and X.400 E-mail must__ (45) __the E-mail message and change various header fields.

- (41) A.reapers B.relays C.connectors D.modems
(42) A.frames B.packets C.packages D.cells
(43) A.special B.dependent C.similar D.dissimilar
(44) A.syntax B.semantics C.language D.format
(45) A.analyze B.parse C.delete D.create

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习题10

•The purpose of the requirements definition phase is to produce a clear, complete, consistent, and testable__ (46) __of the technical requirements for the software product.

During the requirements definition phase, the requirements definition team uses an iterative process to expand a broad statement of the system requirements into a complete and detailed specification of each function that the software must perform and each__ (47) __that it must meet.The starting point is usually a set of high-level requirements from the__ (48) __that describe the project or problem.

In either case, the requirements definition team formulates an overall concept for the system and then defines__ (49) __ showing how the system will be operated, publishes the system and operations concept document, and conducts a system concept review (SCR) 。

Following the SCR, the team derives__ (50) __requirements for the system from the high-level requirements and the system and operations concept.Using structured or object-oriented analysis the team specifies the software functions and algorithms needed to satisfy each detailed requirement.

(46) A.function B.definition C.model D.statement

(47) A.criterion B.standard C.scenarios D.system

(48) A.producer B.customer C.specification D.analyser

(49) A.rules B.principles C.programmer D.scenes

(50) A.detailed B.outlined C.total D.complete

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习题11

• DOM is a platform and language- __ (51) __API that allows programs and scripts to dynamically access and update the content, structure and style of WWW documents (currently, definitions for HTML and XML documents are part of the specification) 。

The document can be further processed and the results of that processing can be incorporated back into the presented__ (52) __.DOM is a __ (53) __-based API to documents, which requires the whole document to be represented in__ (54) __while processing it .A simpler alternative to DOM is the event-based SAX, which can be used to process very large__ (55) __documents that do not fit into the memory available for processing.

(51) A.specific B.neutral C.contained D.related

(52) A.text B.image C.page D.graphic

(53) A.table B.tree C.control D.event

(54) A.document B.processor C.disc D.memory

(55) A.XML B.HTML C.script D.web

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习题12

• Melissa and LoveLetter made use of the trust that exists between friends or colleagues. Imagine receiving an__ (56) __ from a friend who asks you to open it. This is what happens with Melissa and several other similar Email __ (57) __. Upon running, such worms usually proceed to send themselves out to Email addresses from the victim's address book, previous Emails, Web pages__ (58) __.

As administrators seek to block dangerous Email attachments through the recognition of well-known__ (59) __, virus writers use other extensions to circumvent such protection. Executable (.exe) files are renamed to .bat and .cmd plus a whole list of other extensions and will still run and successfully infect target users.

Frequently, hackers try to penetrate networks by sending an attachment that looks like a flash movie, which, while displaying some cute animation, simultaneously runs commands in the background to steal your passwords and give the__ (60) __ access to your network.

(56) A.attachment B.packet C.datagram D.message

(57) A.virtual B.virus C.worms D.bacteria

(58) A.memory B.caches C.ports D.registers

(59) A.names B.cookies C.software D.extensions

(60) A.cracker B.user C.customer D.client

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习题13

• MIDI enables people to use__ (61) __ computers and electronic musical instruments. There are actually three components to MIDI, the communications "__ (62) __", the Hardware Interface and a distribution__ (63) __ called "Standard MIDI Files". In the context of the WWW, the most interesting component is the__ (64) __ Format. In principle, MIDI files contain sequences of MIDI Protocol messages. However, when MIDI

Protocol__ (65) __are stored in MIDI files, the events are also time-stamped for playback in the proper sequence.Music delivered by MIDI files is the most common use of MIDI today.

- (61) A.personal B.electronic C.multimedia D.network
- (62) A.device B.protocol C.network D.controller
- (63) A.format B.text C.wave D.center
- (64) A.Video B.Faxmail C.Graphic D.Audio
- (65) A.messages B.packets C.frame D.information

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习题14

• Certificates are__ (66) __documents attesting to the__ (67) __of a public key to an individual or other entity.They allow verification of the claim that a given public key does in fact belong to a given individual.Certificates help prevent someone from using a phony key to__ (68) __someone else.In their simplest form, Certificates contain a public key and a name.As commonly used, a certificate also contains an__ (69) __date, the name of the CA that issued the certificate, a serial number, and perhaps other information.Most importantly, it contains the digital __ (70) __of the certificate issuer.The most widely accepted format for certificates is X.509, thus, Certificates can be read or written by any application complying with X.509.

- (66) A.text B.data C.digital D.structured
- (67) A.connecting B.binding C.composing D.conducting
- (68) A.impersonate B.personate C.damage D.control
- (69) A.communication B.computation C.expectation D.expiration
- (70) A.signature B.mark C.stamp D.hypertext

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习题15

• Originally introduced by Netscape Communications, __ (71) __are a general mechanism which HTTP Server side applications, such as CGI__ (72) __, can use to both store and retrieve information on the HTTP__ (73) __side of the connection.Basically,

Cookies can be used to compensate for the__ (74) __nature of HTTP.The addition of a simple, persistent, client-side state significantly extends the capabilities of WWW-based__ (75) __.

- (71) A.Browsers B.Cookies C.Connections D.Scripts
- (72) A.graphics B.processes C.scripts D.texts
- (73) A.Client B.Editor C.Creator D.Server
- (74) A.fixed B.flexible C.stable D.stateless
- (75) A.programs B.applications C.frameworks D.constrains

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习题16

• WebSQL is a SQL-like__ (76) __language for extracting information from the web.Its capabilities for performing navigation of web__ (77) __make it a useful tool for automating several web-related tasks that require the systematic processing of either all the links in a __ (78) __, all the pages that can be reached from a given URL through__ (79) __that match a pattern, or a combination of both.WebSQL also provides transparent access to index servers that can be queried via the Common __ (80) __Interface.

- (76) A.query B.transaction C.communication D.programming
- (77) A.browsers B.servers C.hypertexts D.clients
- (78) A.hypertext B.page C.protocol D.operation
- (79) A.paths B.chips C.tools D.directories
- (80) A.Router B.Device C.Computer D.Gateway

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习题17

• NAC's (Network Access Control) role is to restrict network access to only compliant endpoints and__ (81) __ users.However, NAC is not a complete LAN__ (82) __solution; additional proactive and__ (83) __security measures must be implemented.Nevis is the first and only comprehensive LAN security solution that combines deep security processing of every packet at 100Gbps, ensuring a high level of security plus application availability and

performance. Nevis integrates NAC as the first line of LAN security__ (84) __In addition to NAC, enterprises need to implement role-based network access control as well as critical proactive security measures-real-time, multilevel __ (85) __inspection and microsecond threat containment.

- (81) A.automated B.distinguished C.authenticated D.destroyed
(82) A.crisis B.security C.favorable D.excellent
(83) A.constructive B.reductive C.reactive D.productive
(84) A.defense B.intrusion C.inbreak D.protection
(85) A.port B.connection C.threat D.insurance

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习题18

● Virtualization is an approach to IT that pools and shares__ (86) __so that utilization is optimized and supplies automatically meet demand. Traditional IT environments are often silos, where both technology and human __ (87) __are aligned around an application or business function. With a virtualized__ (88) __, people, processes, and technology are focused on meeting service levels, __ (89) __is allocated dynamically, resources are optimized, and the entire infrastructure is simplified and flexible. We offer a broad spectrum of virtualization__ (90) __that allows customers to choose the most appropriate path and optimization focus for their IT infrastructure resources.

- (86) A.advantages B.resources C.benefits D.precedents
(87) A.profits B.costs C.resources D.powers
(88) A.system B.infrastructure C.hardware D.link
(89) A.content B.position C.power D.capacity
(90) A.solutions B.networks C.interfaces D.connections

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习题19

● The Rational Unified Process (RUP) is a software engineering process, which captures many of best practices in modern software development. The notions of __ (91)

__ and scenarios have been proven to be an excellent way to capture function requirements. RUP can be described in two dimensions – time and content. In the time dimension, the software lifecycle is broken into cycles. Each cycle is divided into four consecutive __ (92) __ which is concluded with a well-defined __ (93) __ and can be further broken down into __ (94) __ – a complete development loop resulting in a release of an executable product, a subset of the final product under development, which grows incrementally to become the final system. The content structure refers to the disciplines, which group __ (95) __ logically by nature.

(91) A.artifacts B.use-cases C.actors D.workers

(92) A.orientations B.views C.aspects D.phases

(93) A.milestone B.end-mark C.measure D.criteria

(94) A. rounds B.loops C.iterations D.circularities

(95) A.functions B.workflows C.actions D.activities

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习题20

• Object-oriented analysis (OOA) is a semiformal specification technique for the object-oriented paradigm. Object-oriented analysis consists of three steps. The first step is __ (96) __. It determines how the various results are computed by the product and presents this information in the form of a __ (97) __ and associated scenarios. The second is __ (98) __, which determines the classes and their attributes, then determines the interrelationships and interaction among the classes. The last step is __ (99) __, which determines the actions performed by or to each class or subclass and presents this information in the form of __ (100) __.

(96) A.use-case modeling B.class modeling

C.dynamic modeling D.behavioral modeling

(97) A.collaboration diagram B.sequence diagram

C.use-case diagram D.activity diagram

(98) A.use-case modeling B.class modeling

C.dynamic modeling D.behavioral modeling

(99) A.use-case modeling B.class modeling

C.dynamic modeling D.behavioral modeling

(100) A.activity diagram B.component diagram

C.sequence diagram D.state diagram

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习题21

• It should go without saying that the focus of UML is modeling. However, what that means, exactly, can be an open-ended question. __ (101) __ is a means to capture ideas, relationships, decisions, and requirements in a well-defined notation that can be applied to many different domains. Modeling not only means different things to different people, but also it can use different pieces of UML depending on what you are trying to convey. In general, a UML model is made up of one or more __ (102) __. A diagram graphically represents things, and the relationships between these things. These __ (103) __ can be representations of real-world objects, pure software constructs, or a description of the behavior of some other objects. It is common for an individual thing to show up on multiple diagrams; each diagram represents a particular interest, or view, of the thing being modeled. UML 2.0 divides diagrams into two categories: structural diagrams and behavioral diagrams. __ (104) __ are used to capture the physical organization of the things in your system, i.e., how one object relates to another. __ (105) __ focus on the behavior of elements in a system. For example, you can use behavioral diagrams to capture requirements, operations, and internal state changes for elements.

(101) A. Programming B. Analyzing C. Designing D. Modeling

(102) A. views B. diagrams C. user views D. structure pictures

(103) A. things B. pictures C. languages D. diagrams

(104) A. Activity diagrams B. Use-case diagrams

C. Structural diagrams D. Behavioral diagrams

(105) A. Activity diagrams B. Use-case diagrams

C. Structural diagrams D. Behavioral diagrams

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习题22

• For nearly ten years, the Unified Modeling Language (UML) has been the industry standard for visualizing, specifying, constructing, and documenting the __ (106) __ of a software-intensive system. As the __ (107) __ standard modeling language, the UML

facilitates communication and reduces confusion among project__ (108) __The recent standardization of UML 2.0 has further extended the language's scope and viability.Its inherent expressiveness allows users to__ (109) __everything from enterprise information systems and distributed Web-based applications to real-time embedded systems.The UML is not limited to modeling software.In fact, it is expressive enough to model__ (120) __systems, such as workflow in the legal system, the structure and behavior of a patient healthcare system, software engineering in aircraft combat systems, and the design of hardware.To understand the UML, you need to form a conceptual model of the language, and this requires learning three major elements: the UML's basic building blocks, the rules that dictate how those building blocks may be put together, and some common mechanisms that apply throughout the UML.

- (106) A.classes B.components C.sequences D.artifacts
(107) A.real B.legal C.de facto D.illegal
(108) A.investors B.developers C.designers D.stakeholders
(109) A.model B.code C.test D.modify
(110) A.non-hardware B.non-software C.hardware D.software

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习题23

• Why is __ (111) __fun? What delights may its practitioner expect as his reward? First is the sheer joy of making things.As the child delights in his mud pie, so the adult enjoys building things, especially things of his own design.Second is the pleasure of making things that are useful to other people.Third is the fascination of fashioning complex puzzle-like objects of interlocking moving parts and watching them work in subtle cycles, playing out the consequences of principles built in from the beginning.Fourth is the joy of always learning, which springs from the__ (112) __nature of the task.In one way or another the problem is ever new, and its solver learns something:sometimes__ (113) __, sometimes theoretical, and sometimes both.Finally, there is the delight of working in such a tractable medium.The__ (114) __, like the poet, works only slightly removed from pure thought-stuff.Few media of creation are so flexible, so easy to polish and rework, so readily capable of realizing grand conceptual structures.

Yet the program__ (115) __, unlike the poet's words, is real in the sense that it moves and works, producing visible outputs separate from the construct itself.It prints results, draws pictures, produces sounds, moves arms.Programming then is fun because it gratifies creative longings built deep within us and delights sensibilities we have in common with all

men.

- (111) A.programming B.composing C.working D.writing
(112) A.repeating B.basic C.non-repeating D.advance
(113) A.semantic B.practical C.lexical D.syntactical
(114) A.poet B.architect C.doctor D.programmer
(115) A.construct B.code C.size D.scale

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习题24

• Observe that for the programmer, as for the chef, the urgency of the patron (顾客) may govern the scheduled completion of the task, but it cannot govern the actual completion. An omelette (煎鸡蛋), promised in two minutes, may appear to be progressing nicely. But when it has not set in two minutes, the customer has two choices - waits or eats it raw. Software customers have had __ (116) __ choices.

Now I do not think software __ (117) __ have less inherent courage and firmness than chefs, nor than other engineering managers. But false __ (118) __ to match the patron's desired date is much more common in our discipline than elsewhere in engineering. It is very __ (119) __ to make a vigorous, plausible, and job risking defense of an estimate that is derived by no quantitative method, supported by little data, and certified chiefly by the hunches of the managers.

Clearly two solutions are needed. We need to develop and publicize productivity figures, bug-incidence figures, estimating rules, and so on. The whole profession can only profit from __ (120) __ such data. Until estimating is on a sounder basis, individual managers will need to stiffen their backbones and defend their estimates with the assurance that their poor hunches are better than wish derived estimates.

- (116) A.no B.the same C.other D.lots of
(117) A.Testers B.constructors C.managers D.architects
(118) A.Tasks B.jobs C.Works D.scheduling
(119) A.easy B.difficult C.simple D.painless
(120) A.sharing B.excluding C.omitting D.ignoring

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习题25

• People are indulging in an illusion whenever they find themselves explaining at a cocktail (鸡尾酒) party, say, that they are "in computers," or "in telecommunications," or "in electronic funds transfer". The implication is that they are part of the high-tech world. Just between us, they usually aren't. The researchers who made fundamental breakthroughs in those areas are in a high-tech business. The rest of us are __ (121) __ of their work. We use computers and other new technology components to develop our products or to organize our affairs. Because we go about this work in teams and projects and other tightly knit working group (紧密联系在一起的工作小组), we are mostly in the human communication business. Our successes stem from good human interactions by all participants in the effort, and our failures stem from poor human interactions.

The main reason we tend to focus on the __ (122) __ rather than the human side of work is not because it's more __ (123) __, but because it's easier to do. Getting the new disk drive installed is positively trivial compared to figuring out why Horace is in a blue funk (恐惧) or why Susan is dissatisfied with the company after only a few months. Human interactions are complicated and never very crisp (干脆的, 干净利落的) and clean in their effects, but they matter more than any other aspect of the work.

If you find yourself concentrating on the __ (124) __ rather than the __ (125) __, you're like the vaudeville character (杂耍人物) who loses his keys on a dark street and looks for them on the adjacent street because, as he explains, "The light is better there!"

(71) A. creators B. innovators C. appliers D. inventors

(72) A. technical B. classical C. social D. societal

(73) A. trivial B. crucial C. minor D. insignificant

(74) A. technology B. sociology C. physiology D. astronomy

(75) A. technology B. sociology C. physiology D. astronomy

上一节本书简介下一节

习题26

• Ravi, like many project __ (126) __, had studied the waterfall model of software development as the primary software life-cycle __ (127) __. He was all set to use it for an upcoming project, his first assignment. However, Ravi found that the waterfall model could not deliver software delivered in stages, something that

习题26

guilt in __ (128) __ and not as __ (129) __.

The situation in many other projects is not very different. The real world rarely presents a problem in which a standard process, or the process used in a previous project, is the best choice. To be the most suitable, an existing process must be __ (130) __ to the new problem. A development process, even after tailoring, generally cannot handle change requests. To accommodate change requests without losing control of the project, you must supplement the development process with a requirement change management process.

- (126) A. customers B. managers C. users D. administ
(127) A. activity B. procedure C. process D. progress
(128) A. parts B. modules C. software D. a whole
(129) A. parts B. modules C. software D. a whole
(130) A. modified B. used C. suited D. tailored

上一节本书简介下一节

第 14 章：专业英语

2023年05月08日

习题参考答案

14.2 习题参考答案

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
D	A	B	A	B	B	A	D	C	D
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
A	D	B	C	A	A	B	B	C	D
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
B	A	A	D	B	C	A	B	A	D

上一节本书简介下一节

第 15 章：数据流图

2023年05月08日

例题1

第15章 数据流图的设计

15.1 习题

例题1

阅读下列说明和数据流图，回答问题1至问题3,将解答填入答题纸的对应栏内。

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