

专业英语复习重点

专业名词英汉互译

| | |
|--|--|
| 嵌入式系统 embedded system | 寄存器 registers |
| 通用计算机 general-purpose computer | 数据存储 data storage |
| 集成电路 integrated circuit | 外围设备 peripheral |
| 导航系统 navigation system | 磁盘驱动器 hard disk drivers |
| 微处理器 microprocessor | 编程语言 programming language |
| 实时系统 real-time system | 子程序 subroutine |
| 计算机网络 computer network | 算法 algorithm |
| 因特网协议组 Internet protocol suite | 离散数学 discrete mathematics |
| 通信协议 communication protocol | 实数 real number |
| 传输控制协议 transmission control protocol (TCP) | 整数 integer |
| 因特网协议 internet protocol (IP) | 图 graph |
| 封装 encapsulation | 语句 statement |
| 套接字 socket | 可计算性 computability |
| 路由器 router | 复杂性 complexity |
| 应用层 application layer | 完整性 completeness |
| 传输层 transport layer | 软件工程 software engineering |
| 网络层 network layer | 软件规范 software specification |
| 数据链路层 data link layer | 软件设计与实现 software design and implementation |
| 局域网 local area network (LAN) | 瀑布模型 the waterfall model |
| 计算机结构 computer structure | 操作与维护 operation and maintenance |
| 元件 component | 生命周期 life cycle |
| 运算器 arithmetic/logic unit (ALU) | 系统测试 system testing |
| 控制器 control unit (CU) | 需求分析 requirements analysis |
| 内存 memory | 数据库 database |
| 输入设备 input devices | 客户机/服务器体系结构 client-server architecture (C/S) |
| 输出设备 output devices | 演示、示范 demonstration |
| 正逻辑表示 positive logical | 实验 experimentation |
| 解码 decode | 浏览器 browser |
| 程序指令 program instruction | |

句子翻译

注：课内考察其中 8 句，其余为课外句子

1. 这些部件中的每一个都是数万亿个小电路，可以通过电子开关关闭或打开。每个电路代表一位（二进制数字）信息，以便当电路接通时它代表“1”，而当它关闭时它代表“0”（正逻辑表示）。

Inside each of these parts are **trillions** of small electrical **circuits** which can be turned off or on by means of an electronic switch. Each circuit represents a bit (**binary digit**) of information so that when the circuit is on it represents a “1”, and when off it represents a “0” (in **positive logic representation**).

2. 早期的 CPU 由许多独立的组件组成，但自 20 世纪 70 年代中期以来，CPU 通常构建在称为微处理器的单个集成电路上。

Early CPU were composed of many separate components but since the mid-1970s CPUs have typically been constructed on a single **integrated circuit** called a **microprocessor**.

3. 控制单元（通常称为控制系统或中央控制器）管理计算机的各种组件；它读取并解释（解码）程序指令，将它们转换为一系列控制信号，这些控制信号激活计算机的其他部分。

The control unit (often called a control system or central controller) manages the computer's various components; it reads and **interprets (decodes)** the program instructions, transforming them into a series of control signals which **active** other parts of the computer.

4. 可以指示计算机“将数字 123 放入编号为 1357 的单元中”或“将单元 1357 中的数字添加到单元 2468 中的数字并将答案放入单元 1595”。

The computer can be **instructed** to “put the number 123 into the cell numbered 1357” or to “add the number that is in cell 1357 to the number that is in cell 2468 and put the answer into cell 1595”.

5. 计算机主存有两种主要类型：随机存取存储器(或 RAM)和只读存储器(或 ROM)。可以在 CPU 命令的任何时候读取和写入 RAM，但 ROM 预先加载了永不改变的数据和软件，因此 CPU 只能读取它。

Computer main memory comes into two principal **varieties: random-access** memory or RAM and read-only memory or ROM. RAM can be read and written to anytime the CPU commands it, but ROM is **pre-loaded** with data and software that never changes, so the CPU can only read from it.

6. 完成此操作的一种方法是使用称为中断的特殊信号，该信号可以周期性地使计算机停止执行指令，而不是执行其他操作。

One means by which this is done is with a special signal called an **interrupt** which can **periodically** cause the computer to stop **executing instructions** where it was and **do something else instead**.

7. 与具有变化“平滑”性质的实数相比，在离散数学中研究的对象 - 例如整数，图形和逻辑中

的陈述 - 不会以这种方式平滑变化，而是具有不同的离散值。

In contrast to real numbers that have the property of **varying** “smoothly”, the objects studied in **discrete mathematics**-such as integers, graphs, and **statements in logic-do** not vary smoothly in this way, but have **distinct**, separated values.

8. 各个程序单元或程序作为一个完整的系统进行集成和测试，以确保满足软件要求。测试后，软件系统交付给客户。

The **individual** program units or programs are **integrated** and **tested** as a **complete system** to ensure that the software **requirements** have been **met**. After testing, the software system is **delivered** to the customer.

9. 维护包括纠正在生命周期的早期阶段未发现的错误，改进系统单元的实施，并在发现新要求时增强系统的服务。

Maintenance involves correcting errors which were not **discovered** in earlier stages of the life cycle, improving the implementation of system units and enhancing the system's services as new requirements are discovered.

10. MySQL 数据库系统使用以服务器为中心的客户端 - 服务器体系结构。

The MySQL database system uses a **client-server architecture** that centers on the server.

11. 客户端程序本地安装在您要从中访问 MySQL 的计算机上，但只要客户端可以连接到服务器，服务器就可以安装在任何位置。

Client programs are installed locally on the machine from which you want to access MySQL, but the server can be installed anywhere, as long as clients can connect to it.

12. 当以交互方式使用时，MySQL 会提示您输入语句，将其发送到 MySQL 服务器以供执行，然后显示结果。

When used **interactively**, MySQL **prompts** you for a statement, sends it to the MySQL server for execution, and then displays the results.