厦门大学《IT 专业英语》课程试卷

信息 学院 软件工程 系 ____ 年级 软件工程 专业

学年学期：____ 主考教师：张仲楠 A 卷（ ）B 卷（ ）

一、按照给定的词性英译汉/英译汉

1.	shell	n.	外壳	11.	海量存储器	n.	massive memory
2.	interpreter	n.	接口 解释程序	12.	复选框	n.	check box
3.	encapsulation	n.	封装	13.	目标代码	n.	target code
4.	visualize	v.	可视化	14.	瀑布模型	n.	waterfall model
5.	prototyping	n.	原型	15.	软件生命周期	n.	software lifestyle
6.	cardinality	n.	基数	16.	视频分辨率	n.	video resolution
7.	artifact	n.	加工品	17.	二维表	n.	two-dimensional table
8.	agile	adj.	灵活的	18.	用例	n.	use cases
9.	encode	v.	编码	19.	压力测试	n.	stress tests
10.	synchronization	n.	同步化	20.	对象图	n.	the object diagram

二、写出以下缩略语的完整形式和中文意思

	缩略语	完整形式	中文意思
1.	GUI	graphical user interface	图形用户界面
2.	OOAD		
3.	RAM	random-access memory	随机存取存储器
4.	DBMS		
5.	AI		

三、从供选择的答案中选出应填入下列英文语句中空格内的正确答案

1. Software testing, which is defined as the execution of a program to find its C (1), is a vital part of the software G (2). There are different types of testing, mainly, they are D (3) or functional testing, which tests whether the F (4) is the expected result with the A (5) input; and J (6) (or glass box testing) which is performed to E (7) problems with the B (8) structure of a program . Debugging is the process of analyzing and locating bugs when software does not behave as expected. Software testing is a much more I (9) means of identifying software J (10). Therefore, debugging supports testing other than replacing testing.

供选择的答案：

A.	thorough	B.	internal	C.	bug	D.	black box testing	E.	reveal
F.	output	G.	faults	H.	valid	I.	white box testing	J.	lifecycle

2. WebSQL is a SQL-like (1) language for extracting information from the web. Its capabilities for performing navigation of web (2) make it a useful tool for automating several web-related tasks that require the systematic processing of either all the links in a (3) , all the pages that can be reached from a given URL through (4) that match a pattern, or a combination of both. WebSQL also provides transparent access to index servers that can be queried via the Common (5) Interface.

D (1): A. query B. application C. communication D. programming
B (2): A. browsers B. servers C. hypertexts D. clients
B (3): A. hypertext B. page C. protocol D. operation
A (4): A. paths B. chips C. tools D. directories
C (5): A. Router B. Device C. Computer D. Gateway

四、阅读理解

1. A bridge automatically initializes and configures itself (in terms of its routing information) in a dynamic way after it has been put into service.

A LAN segment is physically connected to a bridge through a bridge port. A basic bridge has just two ports whereas a multiport bridge has a number of connected ports (and hence segments). In practice, each bridge port comprises the MAC integrated circuit chipset associated with the particular type of LAN segment—Ethernet—together with some associated port management software. The software is responsible for initializing the chipset at start-up—chipsets are all programmable devices—and for buffer management. Normally, the available memory is logically divided into a number of fixed-size units known as buffers. Buffer management involves passing a free buffer (pointer) to the chipset ready for receiving a new frame and passing the pointer of a full buffer to the chipset for onward transmission (forwarding).

Every bridge operates in the promiscuous(混杂的) mode, which means it receives and buffers all frames received on each of its ports. When a frame has been received at a port and put into the assigned buffer by the MAC chipset, the port management software prepares the chipset for a new frame and then passes the pointer of the memory buffer containing the received frame to the bridge protocol entity for processing. Since two (or more) frames may arrive concurrently at the ports and two or more frames may need to be forwarded from the same output port, the passing of memory pointers between the port management software and the bridge protocol entity software is carried out via a set of queues.

A bridge maintains a forwarding database (also known as a routing directory) that indicates, for each port, the outgoing port (if any) to be used for forwarding each frame received at that port. If a frame is received at a port that is addressed to a station on the segment (and hence port) on which it was received, the frame is discarded; otherwise it is forwarded via the port specified in the forwarding database. The normal routing decision involves a simple look-up operation: the destination address in each received frame is first read and then used to access the corresponding port number from the forwarding database. If this is the same as the port on which it was receive, the frame is discarded, else it is queued for forward transmission on the segment associated with the accessed port. This process is also known as frame filtering.

A problem with transparent bridges is the creation of the forwarding database. One approach is for the contents of the forwarding database to be created in advance and held in a

fixed memory, such as programmable read-only memory (PROM). The disadvantage is that the contents of the forwarding database in all bridge have to be changed whenever the network topology is changed—a new segment added, for example—or when a user changed the point of attachment (and hence segment) of his or her station. To avoid this, in most bridged LANs the contents of the forwarding database are not statically set up but rather are dynamically created and maintained during normal operation of the bridge.

A (1) A LAN segment is physically connected to a bridge through a bridge ( ).
A. port B. LAN C. hub D. operator

(2) Which of the following is not true? ( )
A. All routing decisions are made exclusively by the bridge.
B. A basic bridge has a number of ports.
C. A multiport bridge has a lot of connected ports.
D. A problem with transparent bridges is the creation of the forwarding database.

(3) The main idea of the fourth paragraphs is ( ).
A. hub B. bridge C. frame filtering D. port

(4) In most bridged LANs the contents of the forwarding database are set up( ).
A. statically B. arbitrarily C. mistakenly D. dynamically

D (5) What is the main idea of this passage? ( )
A. rout B. bridging hubs C. frame D. bridging ports

五、句子英译汉

1. The properties variables can have are called types, and they include such things as what possible values might be saved in the variables, how much numerical accuracy is to be used in the values, and how one variable may represent a collection of simpler values in an organized fashion, such as a table or array.