

计算概论(B) 课前问题5

Updated 1124 GMT+8 Sep 3, 2023

2023 fall, Complied by Hongfei Yan

Markdown (用 <https://typoraio.cn> 编辑) 格式文件在, <https://github.com/GMyhf/2023fall-cs101>

课程号: 04831410 课程名: 计算概论(B)	班号: 12
上课时间: 1-16周 每周 周二 7-9节	地点: 理教208
上机时间: 1-15周 每周 周四 7-8节 期末机考时间: 第16周 周四 7-8节	地点: 理科1号楼计算中心, 二层楼的6号和三层楼的7号机房
助教: 张哲瑞、张以宁、彭亦男、涂程颖、陈威宇	在课程微信群中的名字是“TA-”开始, 地点: 理科1号楼1220

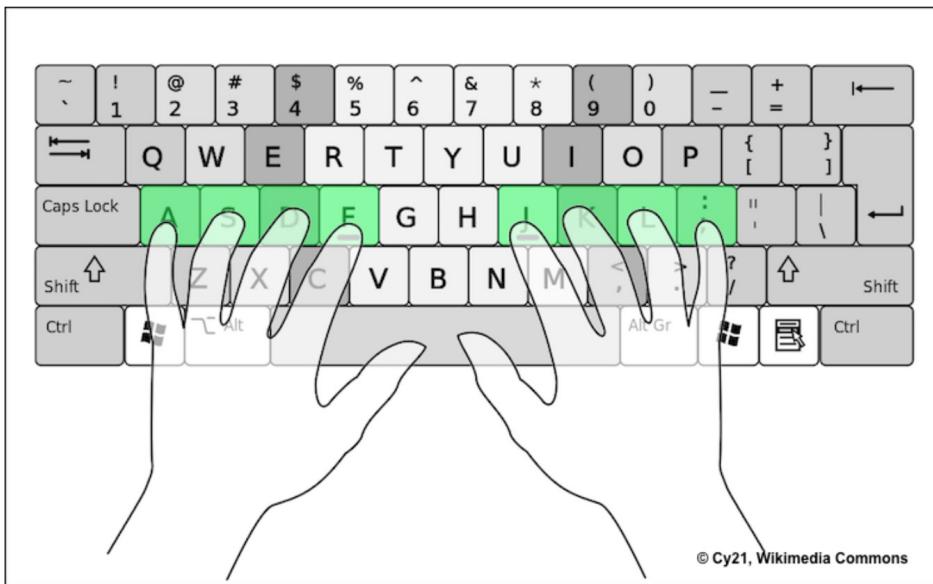
在学习编程的过程中, 需要敲击键盘输入代码, 尤其是机考时候, 当然是又快又准的敲出代码会有优势。2019年秋季我敲了一些《新概念英语》第3册和第4册的文章, 并记录了时间, 以此来练习盲打。请同学练习盲打, 接近我的完成时间为止。

1. Fingers in position, hands ready

<https://www.readandspell.com/us/finger-placement-for-typing>

Fingers in position, hands ready

The position of the hands is much the same as it was when the method was developed back in the 1880s for use with a typewriter. In fact, the modern day keyboard layout, commonly known as QWERTY, hasn't changed much over the years. Perhaps the most relevant difference for typists was the addition of the delete key with the advent of the computer!



Start with the home row

At rest, the fingers sit on the home row keys. If you're not sure which ones these are, look two lines up from the spacebar on your keyboard and you'll see them starting with ASDF on the left. The fingers of each hand should sit on four keys each. The left hand pinky finger starts things off on the "A" key, the ring finger sits on the "S" key, the middle finger takes the "D" and the index the "F."

Thumbs don't have a row and typically hover over the spacebar which can be hit with either hand, depending on the typist's preference. When it comes to the right hand, the index starts off on the "J" key and the fingers fall in line across the "K," "L" and ";" to complete the row.

图1 盲打指法

2. 盲打记录

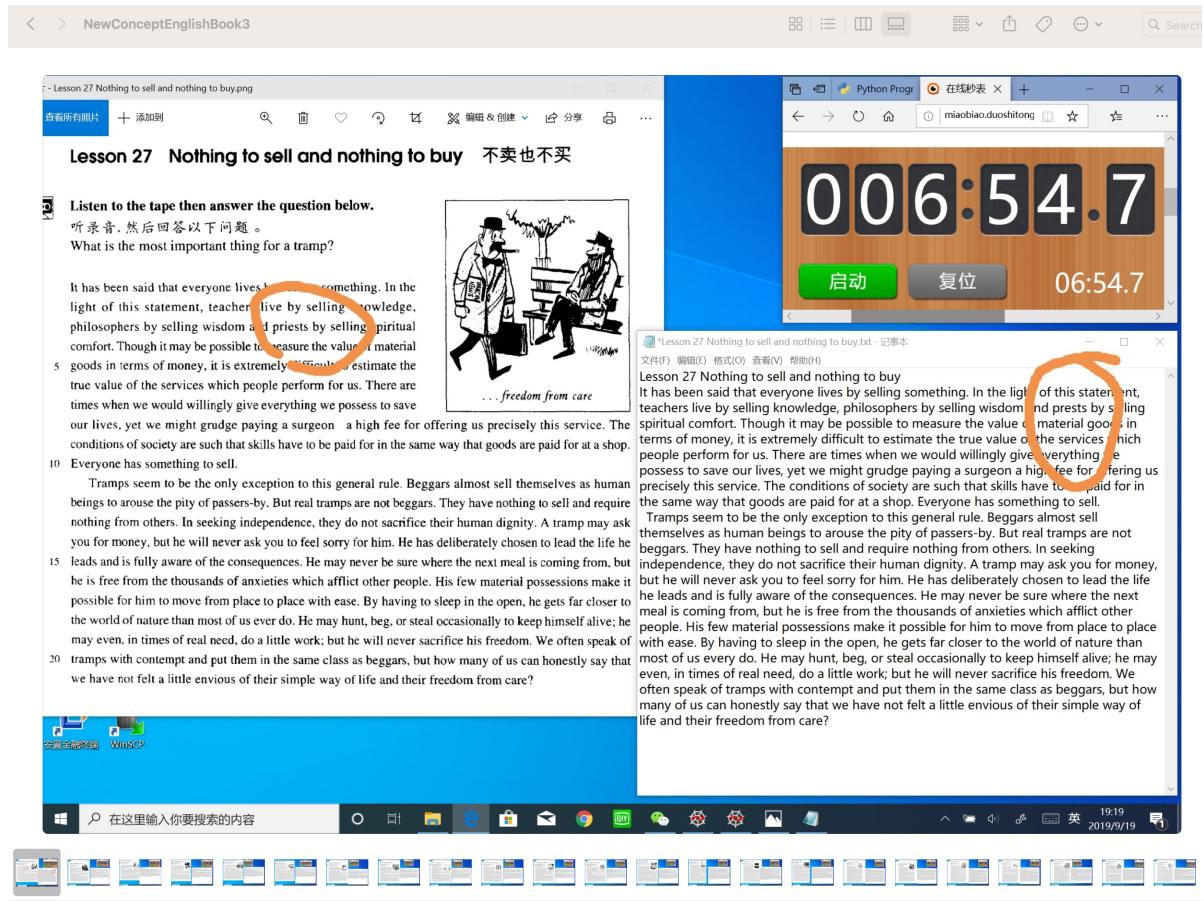


图2 盲打《新概念英语》第3册第27篇文章的时间花费6分54秒

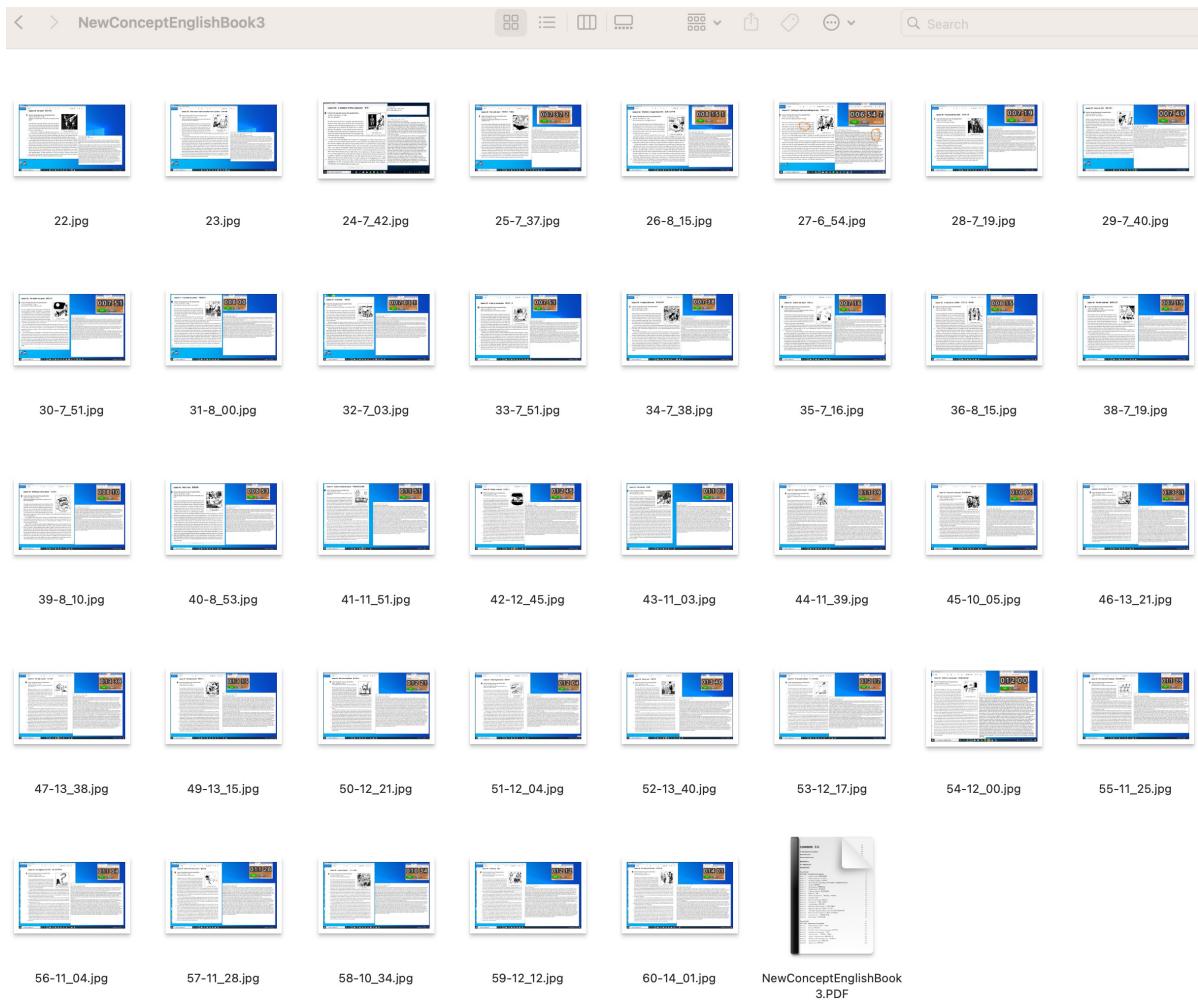


图3 盲打《新概念英语》第3册部分文章时间花费

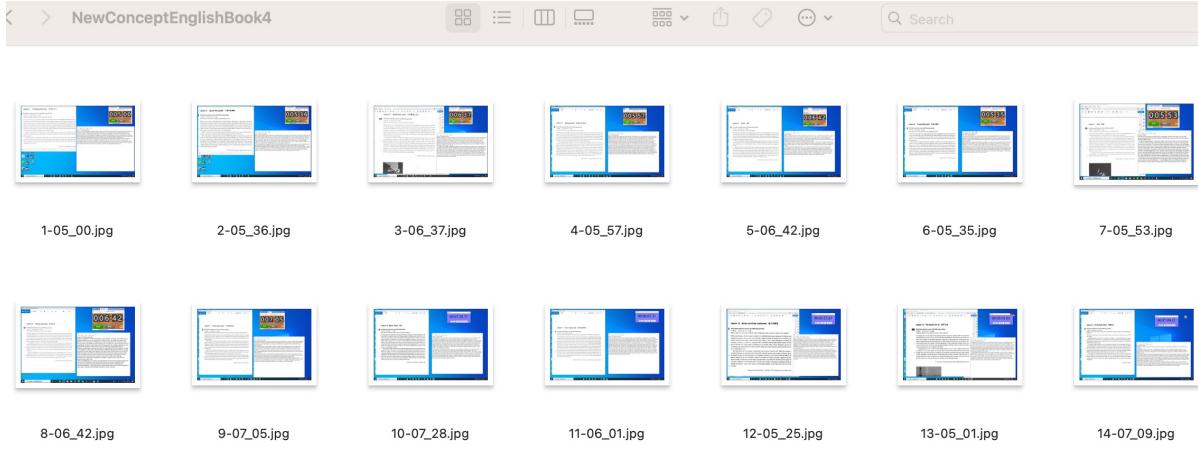


图4 盲打《新概念英语》第4册部分文章时间花费

请给出你的盲打记录，至少1篇，填写到下面作业模版中。

3. Answer:

【宋昕杰，物理学院，2023年秋】

操作系统：Windows 11 22H2

盲打截图

Lesson 24 00:11:35

Lesson 24 A skeleton in the cupboard “家丑”

Listen to the tape then answer the question below.

听录音，然后回答以下问题。

Who was Sebastian?

We often read in novels how a seemingly respectable person or family has some terrible secret which has been concealed from strangers for years. The English language possesses a vivid saying to describe this sort of situation. The terrible secret is called ‘a skeleton in the cupboard’. At some dramatic moment in the story, the terrible secret becomes known and a reputation is ruined. The reader’s hair stands on end when he reads in the final pages of the novel that the hero had been an old lady who had always been so old and so ugly, and in her youth, had married every one of her five husbands.

It is all very well for such things to occur in fiction. To varying degrees, we all have secrets which we do not want even our closest friends to learn, but few of us have skeletons in the cupboard. The only person I know who has a skeleton in the cupboard is George Carlton, and he is very proud of the fact. George studied medicine in his youth. Instead of becoming a doctor, however, he became a successful writer of detective stories. I once spent an uncomfortable weekend which I shall never forget at his house. George showed me to the bedroom which he said was really bad. He had to go to sleep in his clothes and then come down to dinner. After I had stacked my shirts and underclothes in two empty drawers, I decided to had one of the two suits I had brought with me in the cupboard. I opened the cupboard door and then stood in front of it petrified. A skeleton was dangling before my eyes. The sudden movement of the door made it sway slightly and it gave me the impression that it was about to leap out at me. Dropping my suit, I dashed downstairs to tell George. This was worse than ‘a terrible secret’; this was a *real* skeleton! But George was unsympathetic. ‘Oh, that,’ he said with a smile as if he were talking about an old friend. ‘That’s Sebastian. You forget that I was a medical student once upon a time.’

New words and expressions 生词和短语

skeleton (n.) /'skelətən/ n. 骷髅	guestroom (L15) /'gest-rom/ n. (家庭中的) 来客
seemingly (L1) /'simglɪ/ adv. 表面上地	住处
respectable (L1) /rɪ'spektəbl/ adj. 体面的，雅观的	unpack (L15) /'ʌnpak/ vt. (从箱中) 取出
conceal (L2) /kən'seɪl/ v. 隐藏，隐瞒	stack (L16) /stæk/ v. (整齐地) 堆放，排放
vivid (L3) /'vɪvɪd/ adj. 生动的	underclothes (L16) /'ʌndəkləʊðz/ n. 内衣
dramatic (L5) /dræmə'tɪk/ adj. 戏剧性的	desecrate (L16) /dɪ'sekeɪt/ v. 玷污

Lesson 27 00:11:11

Lesson 27 Nothing to sell and nothing to buy 不卖也不买

Listen to the tape then answer the question below.

听录音，然后回答以下问题。

What is the most important thing for a tramp?

It has been said that everyone lives by selling something. In the light of this statement, teachers live by selling knowledge, philosophers by selling wisdom and priests by selling spiritual comfort. Though it may be possible to measure the value of material goods in terms of money, it is extremely difficult to estimate the true value of the services people offer us when we would willingly give up what we possess to save our lives yet we might grudge paying a surgeon a high fee for offering us precisely this service. The conditions of society are such that skills have to be paid for in the same way that good are paid for at a shop. Everyone has something to sell.

Tramps seem to be the only exception to this general rule. Beggars almost sell themselves as human beings to arouse the pity of passers-by. But real tramps are not beggars. They have nothing to sell and require nothing in return. They are living in poverty and sell their dignity when they ask you for money, but he will never ask you to feel sorry for him. He has deliberately chosen to lead the life he leads and is fully aware of the consequences. He may never be sure where the next meal is coming from, but he is free from the thousands of anxieties which afflict other people. His few material possessions make it possible for him to move from place to place with ease. By having to sleep in the open, he gets far closer to the world of nature than most of us ever do. He may hunt, beg, or steal occasionally to keep himself alive; he may even, in times of real need, do a little work, but he will never sacrifice his freedom. We often speak of tramps with contempt and put them in the same class as beggars, but how many of us can honestly say that we have not felt a little envious of their simple way of life and their freedom from care?

New words and expressions 生词和短语

philosopher (L1-2-3) /fɪlə'sofər/ n. 哲学家	dignity (L13) /dɪgnɪtɪ/ n. 尊严
wisdom (L3) /'wɪzdəm/ n. 智慧	deliberately (L14) /dɪlɪ'bɔːtlɪ/ adv. 故意地
priest (L3) /priːst/ n. 牧师	consequence (L15) /kən'sekwəns/ n. 后果，结果
spiritual (L3) /'spɪritʃuəl/ adj. 精神上的	affect (L16) /ə'fekt/ v. 使苦恼，折磨
grudge (L8) /grʌdʒ/ v. 不愿给，舍不得给	ease (L17) /ɪz/ n. 容易

Lesson 60 00:18:54

NewConceptEnglishBook3.PDF

听录音，然后回答以下问题。
Why did the young girl miss the train?

Punctuality is a necessary habit in all public affairs in civilized society. Without it, nothing could ever be brought to a conclusion; everything would be in a state of chaos. Only in a sparsely-populated rural community is it possible to disregard it. In ordinary living, there can be some tolerance of unpunctuality. The intellectual, who is working on some abstruse problem, has no time to waste. He is therefore forgiven if late for a dinner party. But people are often reproached for unpunctuality when their only fault is cutting things fine. It is hard for energetic, quick-minded people to waste time, so they are often tempted to finish a job before setting out to keep an appointment. If no accidents occur on the way, like punctured tyres, diversions of traffic, sudden descent of fog, they will be on time. They are often more indolent, useful citizens than those who are never late. The over-punctual can be as much a trial to others as the unpunctual. The guest who arrives half an hour too soon is the greatest nuisance. Some friends of my family had this irritating habit. The only thing to do was ask them to come half an hour later than the other guests. Then they arrived just when we wanted them.

If you are catching a train, it is always better to be comfortably early than even a fraction of a minute too late. Although being early may mean wasting a little time, this will be less than if you miss the train and have to wait an hour or more for the next one, and you avoid the frustration of arriving at the very moment when the train is drawing out of the station and having to wait to get on board. Is there an experience behind a certain young girl? The first time she was travelling alone, she entered the situation twenty minutes before the train was due, since her parents and impressed upon her that it would be unforgivable to miss it and cause the friends with whom she was going to stay to make two journeys to meet her. She gave her luggage to a porter and showed him her ticket. To her horror he said that she was two hours too soon. She felt in her handbag for the piece of paper on which her father had written down all the details of the journey and gave it to the porter. He agreed that a train did come into the station at the time on the paper and that it did stop, but only to take on mail, not passengers. The girl asked him for a timetable, making sure that her father could not have made such a mistake. The porter went to the station office and came back with a timetable, which he checked with the train's arrival time. Beside the time of the arrival of the train at his station, this little 'o' indicated that the train only stopped for mail. Just as that moment the train came into the station, the girl, tears streaming down her face, begged to be allowed to slip into the guard's van. But the station master was adamant: rules could not be broken. And she had to watch that train disappear towards her destination while she was left behind.

闹钟网
naozhong.net.cn

18:54.05

Lesson six Late and too early

Punctuality is a necessary habit in all public affairs in civilized society. Without it, nothing could ever be brought to a conclusion; everything would be in a state of chaos. Only in a sparsely-populated rural community is it possible to disregard it. In ordinary living, there can be some tolerance of unpunctuality. The intellectual, who is working on some abstruse problem, has no time to waste. He is therefore forgiven if late for a dinner party. But people are often reproached for unpunctuality when their only fault is cutting things fine. It is hard for energetic, quick-minded people to waste time, so they are often tempted to finish a job before setting out to keep an appointment. If no accidents occur on the way, like punctured tyres, diversions of traffic, sudden descent of fog, they will be on time. They are often more indolent, useful citizens than those who are never late. The over-punctual can be as much a trial to others as the unpunctual. The guest who arrives half an hour too soon is the greatest nuisance. Some friends of my family had this irritating habit. The only thing to do was ask them to come half an hour later than the other guests. Then they arrived just when we wanted them.

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4. 学习总结和收获

打字过程中遇到生词时需要辨认，打字速度会变慢，扩充词汇量有助于提高打字速度