

English for Computer Science and Engineering

Unit 12

Browsers: The Information Tool

get a taste of	Try, attempt	دست به کاری زدن
tap	use	بهره برداری کردن
pull together	assemble or get together	به صورت مجموعه درآوردن
frequently	regularly, often	مکررا
context	environment, background	زمینه، متن
majority	pertaining to or characterized by a majority	اکثریت
fortunately	luckily	خوشبختانه
on-demand	upon request	عندالمطالبه
element	main component	عنصر
dominant	controlling, commanding	مسلط
facilitate	make easy, assist forward	تسهیل نمودن

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hierarchical	arranged according to rank	سلسله مراتبی
accommodate	settle, reside	منزل دادن، جادادن
emerge	appear, come out	ظهور کردن
cruise	travel, drive aimlessly	گشت زدن
critical	important, crucial	بحرانی، وخیم
affectionately	fondly, lovingly	مهربانانه
attribute	feature, characteristic	ویژگی

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interactive	acting mutually	محاوره ای
whisk	move somewhere quickly	راندن
bullet	round character put at the beginning of a paragraph for emphasis	گلوله
submit	give in	تقدیم کردن، ثبت کردن
ultimately	eventually	نهایتاً
apparent	obvious, clear	واضح

Internet Issue

frontier	pioneer	پیشگام
come along	proceed, succeed	پیشرفت کردن، جلو رفتن
inherent	intrinsic, natural	ذاتی، لاینفک
mischievous	teasing; harmful	مودی
plague	nuisance, annoyance	بلا
disrupt	disturb, upset	منقطع کردن، درهم گسیختن
assault	attack	حمله کردن

Internet Issue

plant	place seeds in ground	کاشتن
disguise	hide, conceal	جامه مبدل پوشیدن
entice	tempt	فریفتن، اغواکردن
explosion	outburst	انفجار
conduct	direct, manage	هدایت کردن، رهبری کردن، اداره کردن
plenty	abundance	فراوانی
fraud	deceit; cheating	کلاه برداری
fort	defensive structure	حصار، برج و بارو
enterprise	business, entire organization	سازمان

Internet Issue

restrict	confine	محدود کردن
deal	take care	سر و کار داشتن با
fight	battle, combat	جنگیدن
outlandish	strange	عجیب و غریب
societal	pertaining to society	وابسته به اجتماع
barrage	bombardment	رگبار
scathe	injure or damage by scorching	خسارت زدن
spam	junk mail	هرزنامه
junk	trash, garbage	آشغال

Internet Issue

unsolicited	unrequested, uninvited	ناخواسته
occasionally	sometimes, now and then, every so often, from time to time	گاهگاه
rival	compete with, challenge	رقابت کردن
towering	outstanding, high	بلند مرتبه
pasture	a field covered with grass or herbage and suitable for grazing by livestock	مرتع

Language focus L

Classifying

The term 'classifying' means arranging objects in classes or groups according to shared characteristics. For example, the class of 'animals' includes all living things that can feel and move about, such as fish and birds. Each of these subgroups is also a class in its own right, having shared characteristics.

Classifying, then, is a process of bringing order out of confusion by organizing information in a logical fashion. There are often several ways of classifying the same information.

- 1 **From general to specific:** focusing on the large or high-level category and talking about its parts, that is from general to specific, the following expressions can be used:

is	is made up of
can be divided into	is composed of
is of	comprises
has	consists of

A general-to-specific classification will usually have singular main verbs, unless two or more things are being analysed simultaneously.

Examples:

- 1 *The CPU **is divided into** three parts: the control unit, the arithmetic-logic unit, and memory.*
 - 2 *The CPU **has** three parts: the control unit, the arithmetic-logic unit, and memory.*
 - 3 *The CPU **is made up of** three parts: the control unit, the arithmetic-logic unit, and memory.*
 - 4 *The CPU **is composed of** three parts: the control unit, the arithmetic-logic unit, and memory.*
 - 5 *The CPU **consists of** three parts: the control unit, the arithmetic-logic unit, and memory.*
- 2 **From specific to general:** what the smaller (or lower-level) components make when they are put together. This kind of classification uses the following expressions:

make up	may be
form	can be
constitute	are classified as

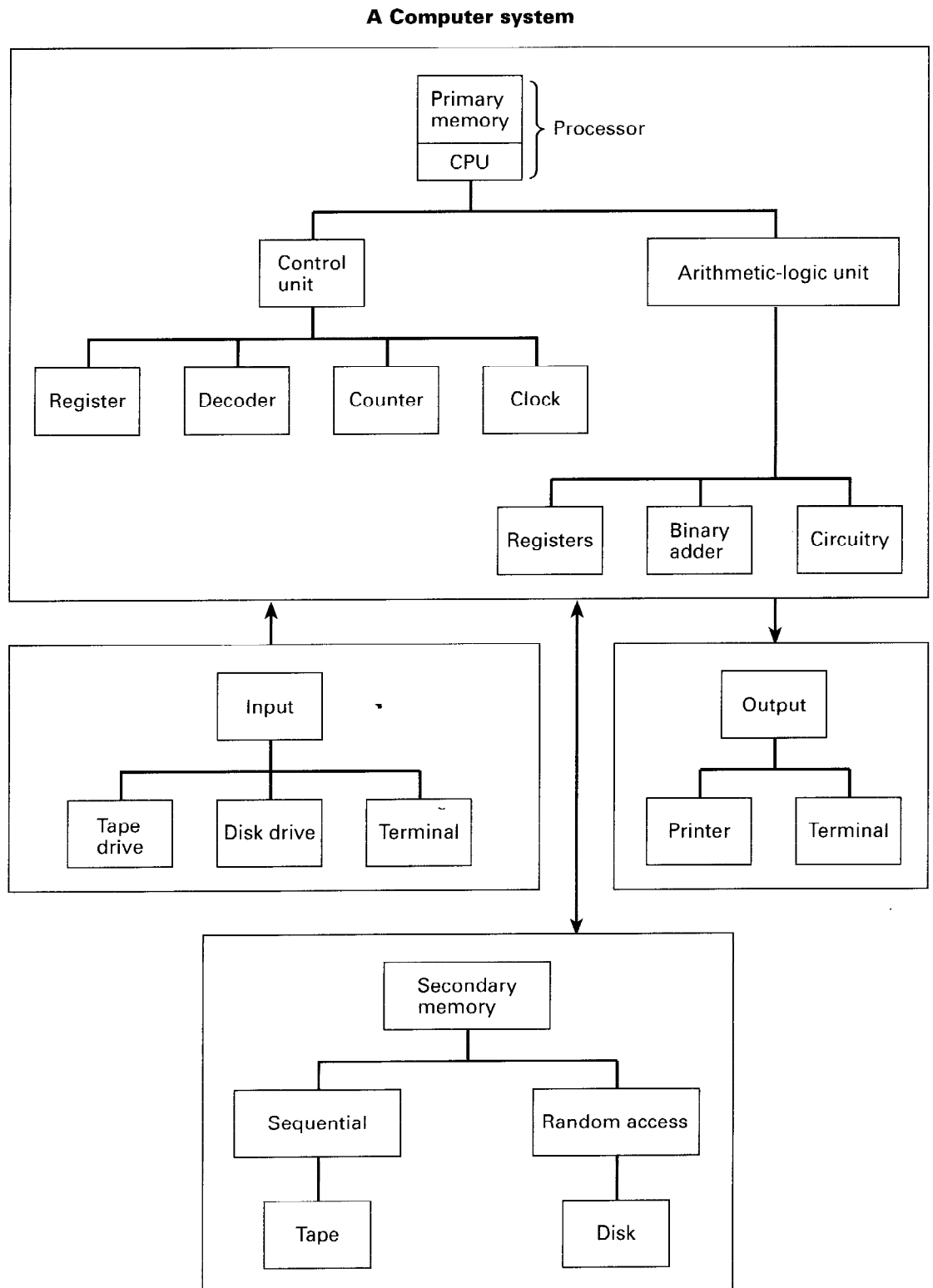
A specific-to-general classification will have plural verbs, because two or more lower-level categories are the focus of classification.

Examples:

- 1 The control unit, the arithmetic-logic unit, and memory are the three parts that **make up** the CPU.
- 2 The control unit, the arithmetic-logic unit, and memory are the three parts that **form** the CPU.

Exercise 1

Using the diagram below, complete the paragraph on the following page.



A computer, has four basic components: input, processor, memory, and output. The CPU consists of two parts: the ¹ _____, which directs and controls the signals and commands inside the processor, and the ² _____ unit, which does the arithmetic operations and the decision-making operations. While the ³ _____ is made up of a ⁴ _____, a ⁵ _____, a ⁶ _____, and a ⁷ _____, the ⁸ _____ is composed of ⁹ _____, a ¹⁰ _____, and ¹¹ _____.

In a computer, internal memory or ¹² _____ refers to the storage locations inside the computer, whereas ¹³ _____ refers to the storage embodied in the peripherals. ¹⁴ _____ may be divided into ¹⁵ _____ (¹⁶ _____) and ¹⁷ _____ (¹⁸ _____). The ¹⁹ _____ devices can be either a ²⁰ _____, a ²¹ _____, or a ²² _____.

These devices enter information into the computer. After the processor has operated on it, the ²³ _____ devices display the results of the computations on either a ²⁴ _____ or a ²⁵ _____, or store them on tape or disk for future use.

Exercise 2

Refer back to the text on C language (Unit 4, page 46) and complete the diagram.

