



English for Computer Science and Engineering

Unit 8

Special-Function Terminals: ATMs and POSs

variety	diversity, multiplicity	تنوع
badge	tag, sign	علامت برجسته و مشخص
transaction	interaction between two parties	تراکنش، معامله
response	reply, answer	پاسخ
catch on	become widespread	گرفتن
consortium	an association of companies for some definite purpose	ائتلاف چند شرکت
on the spot	immediately, in a difficult position	نقدا
transcript	written copy	سواد، نسخه رونوشت

Special-Function Terminals: ATMs and POSs

revenue	income, government income earned through taxation	منافع، بازده
point-of-sale	computer application facilitating sales transactions and helping track inventory	نقطه فروش
establishment	foundation, permanent organization	موسسه، تاسیس
wand	optical bar code reader	دستگاه کد میله‌ای خوان
stationary	not moving, still	ثابت
contain	include, have within	حاوی بودن
identification	recognition	تعیین هویت
request	demand	تقاضا

Special-Function Terminals: ATMs and POSs

verbally	orally	شفاهاً
checkout	final inspection, place where one pays for purchases in a commercial establishment	وارسي
stand	position	جايگاه
pulse	throbbing, beating	ضربه، پالس
besides	in addition to	بعلاوه
replenish	resupply, reload, restock	پر کردن مجدد
restock	resupply	پر کردن مجدد

Special-Function Terminals: ATMs and POSs

fasten	secure, bind, attach, close	بستن، محکم کردن
warehouse	storehouse	انبار، مخزن
restrict	confine	محدود کردن
merchandise	goods, ware, stock	کالا، مال التجاره
itemize	list	جزء به جزء نوشتن
purchase	buy, procure	خریداری کردن
tax	impose a tariff, levy	مالیات، مالیات بستن

Multi-User Systems

wise	clever; smart	عقلانه
afford	be able to pay for	استطاعت داشتن
economic	of the science of economics	اقتصادی
dumb	mute, slow	کندذهن، گنگ
inexpensive	cheap	ارزان
savings	conservation, preservation	پس انداز
currently	presently	در حال حاضر
compatible	consistent	سازگار

Multi-User Systems

appropriate	suitable; fitting	مناسب، در خور
extensive	comprehensive	گسترده
suitable	becoming	مناسب
ergonomy	pertaining to human engineering	فاکتورهای انسانی
prompt	done immediately	بیدرنگ

Language focus H

The passive

Passives are very common in technical writing where we are more interested in facts, processes, and events than in people. We form the passive by using the appropriate tenses of the verb *to be* followed by the past participle of the verb we are using.

Examples:

Active

- 1 *We sell computers.* (simple present)
- 2 *Babbage invented 'The Analytical Engine'.* (simple past)

Passive

- 1 *Computers **are sold**.* (simple present)
- 2 *'The Analytical Engine' **was invented** in 1830.* (simple past)

Facts and processes

When we write or talk about facts or processes that occur regularly, we use the present passive.

Examples:

- 1 *Data **is transferred** from the internal memory to the arithmetic-logical unit along channels known as buses.*
- 2 *The other users **are automatically denied** access to that record.*
- 3 *Distributed systems **are built** using networked computers.*

Exercise 1

Read the text below, which describes the insurance company's procedure for dealing with PC-users' problems. Fill in the gaps using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

All calls ¹ _____ (register) by the Help Desk staff. Each call ² _____ (evaluate) and then ³ _____ (allocate) to the relevant support group. If a visit ⁴ _____ (require), the user ⁵ _____ (contact) by telephone, and an appointment ⁶ _____ (arrange). Most calls ⁷ _____ (deal with) within one working day. In the event of a major problem requiring the removal of a user's PC, a replacement can usually ⁸ _____ (supply).

Exercise 2

Fill in the gaps in the following sentences using the appropriate form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 The part of the processor which controls data transfers between the various input and output devices _____ (call) the control unit.
- 2 The address bus _____ (use) to send address details between the memory and the address register.
- 3 The pixel positions _____ (pass on) to the computer's pattern recognition software.
- 4 An operating system _____ (store) on disk.
- 5 Instructions written in a high-level language _____ (transform) into machine code.
- 6 In the star configuration, all processing and control functions _____ (perform) by the central computer.
- 7 When a document arrives in the mail room, the envelope _____ (open) by a machine.
- 8 Once the index _____ (store), a temporary key number _____ (generate) and _____ (write) on the document.

Events

When we write or talk about past events, we use the past passive. Let us look at some examples.

Examples:

- 1 COBOL **was first introduced** in 1959.
- 2 Microsoft **was founded** on the basis of the development of MS/DOS.
- 3 The organization **was created** to promote the use of computers in education.

Exercise 3

Fill in the gaps in the following sentences using the appropriate form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 Microsoft _____ (found) by Bill Gates.
- 2 C language _____ (develop) in the 1970s.
- 3 During that period, enormous advances _____ (make) in computer technology.
- 4 The following year, twice as many PCs _____ (sell).

- 5 In the 1980s, at least 100,000 LANs (set up) in laboratories and offices around the world.
- 6 The first digital computer (build) by the University of Pennsylvania in 1946.
- 7 Last year, more software companies (launch) than ever before.
- 8 IBM's decision not to continue manufacturing mainframes (reverse) the year after it (take).