



English for Computer Science and Engineering

Unit 11

Networks: The WAN, MAN, LAN and TAN

classify	categorize	طبقه بندي کردن
proximity	adjacency, vicinity	نزدیکی ، مجاورت
disperse	scatter, send out	پراکنده کردن ، متفرق ساختن
encompass	surround, enclose	دورگرفتن ، احاطه کردن
suite	group of things that together form a set	مجموعه
coin	invent a new word or phrase	ضرب شدن، نام گذاری کردن
household	domestic establishment	خانواده، خانگی
associate	connect; unite	پیوستن
vary	alter; change	تغییر کردن

Networks: The WAN, MAN, LAN and TAN

spectrum	range of colors	طیف
constrain	force, oblige	تحمیل کردن
previous	earlier, prior	پیشین ، قبلی
mention	remind of, indicate	ذکر کردن ، اشاره کردن
embed	insert, implant	کار گذاشتن
token	symbol, sign, mark	نشانه
demonstrate	exhibit, present	نشان دادن ، شرح دادن
circulate	move around	گردش کردن
benevolent	generous, kind	نیکخواه ، خیراندیش

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contend	maintain, assert, compete	ادعا کردن، رقابت کردن
fraction	part of a whole	بخش ، قسمت
relinquish	give up, abandon	صرفنظر کردن، ترک کردن
topology	non-quantitative geometry	پیکربندی
share	apportion	تسهیم کردن
spool	send a task to memory or disk where it will be accessed for processing in the future	انباره موقتی، ذخیره سازی موقتی
accomplish	complete, perform, execute	بانجام رساندن
consolidate	unify, merge	متحد کردن

The Trend to Telecommuting

commute	exchange , travel back and forth regularly	تبدیل کردن، مسافرت کردن مداوم
stockbroker	an agent in the buying and selling of stocks	دلال سهام
certify	confirm to be true; authorize	تصدیق کردن
accountant	one who maintains financial records	حسابدار
president	head, leader	مدیر
mayor	executive head of a town or city	شهردار
interrupt	discontinue; disturb	متوقف کردن
discourage	show disapproval of	دلسرد کردن
reluctant	hesitant, unwilling	بی میل

The Trend to Telecommuting

concern	involve; worry	نگران بودن ، اهمیت داشتن
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Language focus K

Compound nouns

The language of computing in English contains an ever-increasing number of compound nouns, that is, a group of two or more nouns which act as a single noun.

Examples:

memory capacity *an address bus* *an arithmetic unit*
information systems *a bar code scanner*

It is important to be able to recognize how such compounds are formed in order to understand what they mean.

The exact relationship between the words depends on the particular expression, but all these expressions have one thing in common: the last word in the chain says what the thing is, while the preceding word or group of words describes the thing. So when we read compound nouns, we have to start with the last word and work backwards.

Examples:

*An **address bus** is a bus dedicated to address information.*
*The **memory capacity** of a computer is the capacity of its memory.*

A large number of possible meanings can be expressed by compound nouns. For instance, the first noun or group of nouns can tell us what the second noun is made of, what it is for, or what it is part of.

- 1 **Material:** the first noun tells us what the second consists of.

Examples:

a silicon chip (a chip made of silicon)
a ferrite ring (a ring made of ferrite)

- 2 **Function:** the first noun tells us what the second noun is for.

Examples:

an address bus (a bus dedicated to address information)
an input device (a device for inputting)
an arithmetic unit (a unit which performs arithmetic functions)

- 3 **Part:** the second noun refers to a part of the first noun.

Examples:

a computer keyboard (the keyboard of a computer)
a monitor screen (the screen of a monitor)
a program feature (a feature of a program)

- 4 **Activity or person:** the second noun refers to an activity or person related to the first noun.

Examples:

computer programming (the programming of computers)
a computer programmer (a person who programs computers)
systems analysis (the analysis of organizational systems)
a systems analyst (a person who analyses organizational systems)

- 5 **Multiple nouns:** sometimes a compound noun will join together with one or more other nouns to give an expression that has three or four words. In such cases, it is important to examine the expression very carefully to break it into its constituent parts. The secret, as always, is to read the expression from the back towards the front.

Example:

4 3 2 1
a document-image-processing program (a program which processes images of documents)

Note: some expressions are written separately, while others are joined by hyphens. There are no clear rules for this. Sometimes you will see the same expression written in different ways in different texts.

Example:

document-image-processing program
document image-processing program
document image processing program

However, it is important to be consistent within a single text.

Exercise 1

A device that scans bar codes is called a *bar code scanner*.

What name is given to :

- 1 a unit that gives a visual display of information on a screen?
- 2 a device that reads magnetic cards?
- 3 a device that plots graphs?
- 4 a device that prints using a laser as the light source?
- 5 a unit that holds magnetic disks?
- 6 a device that prints using a jet of ink?
- 7 the rate of transmission of data?
- 8 a package for making presentations using multimedia?
- 9 a program which processes data in batches?
- 10 the process for the conversion of disks for computers?

Exercise 2

Using the explanations in Exercise 1 as models, write short simple explanations of the following items:

- 1 an input device
- 2 an optical character reader
- 3 a graphics stylus
- 4 a document sorter

- 5** a fibre optics transmission system
- 6** a sequence control register
- 7** a liquid crystal display
- 8** network configuration information
- 9** a desktop document manager
- 10** a multimedia editing software package