

计算机英语：Windows简介 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，
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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/221/2021_2022__E8_AE_A1_E7_AE_97_E6_9C_BA_E8_c98_221823.htm 计算机等级考试训练软件《百宝箱》 Introduction to Windows Microsoft Windows is a software system that works hand in hand with MSDOS to create what is commonly called a graphical operating environment, or Graphical User Interface (GUI) . Working with your computer in this environment offers many advantages over working with "normal" MSDOS . Here are some of those advantages : Windows replaces the DOS command line, so that you no longer have to deal with difficult-to-remember DOS commands ' Instead of typing at the DOS A or C prompt to start programs, for example, you can start them by selecting easily recognizable graphic symbols , called icons . And instead of having to look up command syntax in a DOS manual when you want to copy, files or check the amount of free space on a disk, you can perform these functions with Windows drop down of menus and dialog boxes . These menus and dialog boxes free you from concerning about command syntax . Windows lets you run more than one program at a time and move easily and quickly between programs. You don't have to quit your word processor, for example, when you want to consult your calendar . Windows provides a standard mechanism for copying or moving information from one program to another . This mechanism, called the Clipboard, means that information created in one context is instantly reusable in another: you don't need to reenter information

or work with clumsy data-transfer utilities . Windows also includes a facility called Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE) that allows certain program to exchange information automatically . Programs that support DDE can be "hot linked" together so that changes within one are instantly reflected in the other. Windows makes more efficient use of all your computer ' s memory than does standard MSDOS. All programs written for version 3 (or later) of Windows can take advantage of memory beyond 640KB, without requiring special hardware or "driver" files. Windows encourages consistency among applications, making it easier for you to use a variety of complementary programs in your work. Applications written specifically for the Windows environment have a great deal in common, because they all use standard Windows 0drop-down menu and dialog box formats . Thus , when you learn to use one Windows program, youre well on your way toward knowing how to use a Windows program . In short, Windows is a system that makes your computer easier to use, allowing you to be more productive and get the maximum value from your hardware and software investment.

翻译：Windows简介 Microsoft Windows是一个软件系统，它与MSDOS联合创立了一个我们平常所说的图形操作环境或者是图形用户接口（GUI）。在这种环境下工作的计算机具有了比“普通”工作在MSDOS下的计算机更突出的优点。现列举其中一些：Windows取代了DOS命令行，因此你不必再记忆那些难一记的DOS命令。举个例子你能够通过选择容易识别的图形符号（称为图标）来启动程序，而代替原来在DOS下的A或者C提示符下的启动。你也不必为了复制

文件或检查磁盘空间而去查看DOS手册中的命令。

在Windows中这些功能的执行是通过下拉菜单和对话框来实现。这些菜单和对话框使你从命令语法中解放出来。

Windows可以同时运行多个程序，并且很容易和迅速地在程序间切换。例如说，当你想查看日程时，不必退出在运行的字处理程序去操作。Windows提供了一套标准的机制在程序之间复制或移动信息。这种机制称为剪贴板。意思是说。在一个环境中创建的信息可以立即在另一个环境下使用，你不必重新输入信息或使用笨拙的数据传送功能。Windows还包含了一个工具称作动态数据交换（DDE），它允许某些程序自动进行信息交换。支持动态数据交换（DDE）的程序能被紧密地链接在一起从而在一个程序中所做的变更会立即“映射”到其它程序。Windows使用计算机内存的效率比标准的MSDOS要高。所有Windows 3（或更高）的程序有能够使用超过640KB内存的长处，而不需要特殊的硬件或“驱动”文件。Windows一贯支持众多应用程序的一致性，使得在工作中能够很容易使用各种不同的功能互补的程序字节专门为Windows环境下运行而写的应用程序有不少操作是共同的，是由于使用了标准的Windows的下拉菜单和对话框格式。这样，当学会使用一个Windows程序，你就已经完全学会了如何使用其它任何一个Windows程序了。总之，Windows是一个使计算机更容易使用的系统，它能使你软硬件的投资得到更多的收益和最大的效益。100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com