

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_ti2020/261/2021_2022__E8_AE_A1_E7_AE_97_E6_9C_BA_E8_c67_261288.htm 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 's 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