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Windows operations take place within the framework of the "desktop", the screen space Windows occupies. You can think of this area as you would the surface of an actual desk. You can move work items around on the desk, bring new ones onto it, and remove items you won't need for a while. The Program Manager application is open on your desktop the first time you start up Windows, Program Manager is central to the operation of Windows. You can organize your applications into groups and start them by using Program Manager. After you start up an application, it runs in an Application Window on the desktop. If you are running several applications at a time, you can shrink as many applications windows as you'd like to Applications Icons. By shrinking these windows to icons, you can clear some space on your desktop without exiting the running applications. As you work with applications, two different kinds of windows appear on your desktop. application windows and document windows. Application windows contain running applications. The name of the application, the associated document, and the application's menu bar appear at the top of the application windows. Application windows can be positioned anywhere within the desktop borders. In 386 enhanced mode, most non-Window s applications can run in application windows, while others require the entire screen. In standard mode and in real mode,

all non-Windows applications occupy the entire desktop instead of running inside application windows . Document windows appear only with applications that can open two or more documents at a time inside the same workspace. For example, with Windows File Manager you can open a number of directories at the same time. Each directory appears in as operate document window (called a directory window) in the File Manager workspace . Being able to open more than one document at a time inside an application ' s workspace makes working with a number of documents easy. 翻译

：启动Windows 所有Windows操作发生在桌面 框内，即Windows占据的屏幕空一间。可把这一区域认为是一个真实的桌面。可以在桌面移动工作顺目、带来新的工作项目和删除不需要的工作项目。首次启动Window时，Program Manager（程序管理器）就在桌面打开了。Program Manager对于操作Windows十分重要。可以把应用程序组织成群组并用Program Manager启动它们。在启动一个应用程序后，可以在Application Window（应用窗口）中运行它。若要同时运行多个程序，可按意愿把它们缩Applications Icons（应用图标）。通过把窗口缩为图标，可以清理桌面而无须退出正在运行的应用程序。运行应用程序时，桌面上会出现两种不同类型的窗口：应用窗口和文档窗口。应用窗口容纳应用程序。应用程序名，相关的文档及应用菜单棒都显示在窗口顶部。应用窗口可放在桌面的任意位置。在386增强模式下，大部分非Windows应用程序都可以运行在应用窗口中，而其它的则需要整个屏幕。在标准模式和实模式下，所有非Windows应用程序都要占据整个桌面，而不是在应用窗口里面运行。文

档窗口只与一次能够在同一工作空间中打开两个或两个以上文件的应用程序同时出现。如使用“Windows File Manager”可同时打开许多目录。每一目录都在“File Manager”中显示单独的文档窗口（叫目录窗口）。能够在应用工作空间中一次打开一个以上文档。这一功能可容易地调用多个文件。

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