Unit 3

Software for Systems

Part 1

Reading and Translating

Section A：Web Apps and Mobile Apps

A Web application (or Web app) is software that is accessed with a Web browser. Instead of running program files that are stored locally, the code for Web applications is downloaded along with HTML pages and is executed **client-side** by the browser. Program code for some Web applications may also run on a remote server.

Web apps are examples of cloud computing. You might be familiar with some frequently used Web apps, such as Gmail, Google Docs, and Turnitin, but there are thousands more.

Many Web apps **are associated with** consumer sites, such as the Color Visualizer at the Sherwin-Williams Web site that uses a photo of your house to help you select paint colors. Other Web apps, such as the XE Currency Converter, have dedicated sites.

Chromebook[1] owners depend on Web apps for the software they use for just about every task in the digital world. Web apps also have advantages for owners of other devices, from desktops to smartwatches.

Most Web apps require no installation at all on your local computer or handheld device. Your device must, however, have a Web browser and an Internet connection.

To access a Web app, simply go to its Web site. You might have to register before your first use, and then log in using your registered user name and password for subsequent visits. Your browser will remain open while the app is in use.

Just about everyone uses Web apps. Web apps **are** particularly **suited for** consumer-level activities, such as basic word processing, spreadsheet creation, photo editing, audio recording, video editing, presentation design, and personal finance management. Although they may not yet provide features required by professionals, the **sophistication** of Web apps continues to increase. As an extra **bonus**, many Web apps allow several people to collaborate on projects because the project files are stored on the Web and can be easily shared.

Although just about every mobile device includes a browser, the current trend is not to use Web apps on mobile devices. Following Applet [2] lead, most mobile developers offer apps that are installed locally on a smartphone or tablet.

A mobile app is designed for a handheld device, such as a smartphone, tablet computer, or enhanced media player. They are generally small, focused applications

sold through an online app store.

Most handheld devices can use both Web apps and mobile apps. The difference between the two is that the program code for Web apps **arrives** only when you use the app, whereas mobile apps are stored on the handheld device, so they have to be downloaded and installed.

Some mobile apps, such as Yelp and Pandora, are hybrids. A thin **client** is downloaded from an app store, but during use, data is accessed from the Web. These hybrid apps can only function correctly when the device is connected to the Internet, and their use can **rack up** megabytes on your mobile plan. Figure 3-1 summarizes software options for mobile devices.

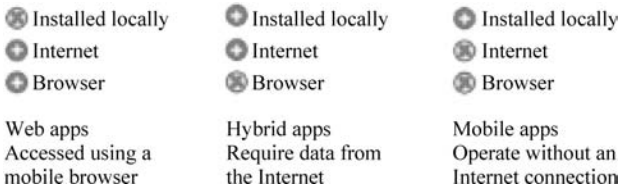


Figure 3-1 Software for mobile devices

iPads, iPhones, and iPods are only allowed to download apps from the official iTunes App Store [3]. Apps are available from other sources, but using them requires an unauthorized change to the device's software called a **jailbreak**. After downloading and installing the jailbreak software, your device will be able to install apps from a variety of sources other than the iTunes App Store. The jailbreak lasts until you accept a software update from Apple. Updates **wipe out** the jailbreak software, forcing you to reinstall it.

Android phones are not limited to a single app store, so there is no need to jailbreak them to access more apps. There are various ways to make unauthorized modifications to any mobile device to overcome limitations imposed by mobile service providers. The process is called rooting [4], but most consumers have no need to root their mobile devices.

Words

client-side 客户端
sophistication[səˌfisti'keiʃn] *n.* (技术、产品等的)复杂性,精密性,尖端性
bonus['bəunəs] *n.* 额外给予的东西,意外获得的东西,赠品
arrive[ə'raiv] *v.* (东西)被送来,到达
client['klaiənt] *n.* 客户端
jailbreak['dʒeilbreik] *n.* 越狱,破解

Phrases

be associated with 与……有关，与……有关系
be suited for 适合于，适合做
rack up 积累，击倒，获胜
wipe out 摧毁，毁灭

Notes

［1］ Chromebook 是 Google 推出的网络笔记本。这是一种全新的笔记本电脑，号称“完全在线”，能提供完善的网络应用服务。

［2］ Applet 是采用 Java 编程语言编写的小应用程序，该程序可以包含在 HTML（标准通用标记语言的一个应用）页中，与在页中包含图像的方式大致相同。

［3］ App Store 是 iTunes Store 中的一部分，是 iPhone、iPod Touch、iPad 以及 Mac 的服务软件，允许用户从 iTunes Store 或 Mac App Store 浏览和下载一些为 iPhone SDK 或 Mac 开发的应用程序。

［4］ 安卓（Android）手机的 ROOT，是为了获取最高的权限而设定的，就与计算机获取超级管理员权限一样的；厂家怕用户不懂手机系统就设置了这样一个权限。用户的手机没有 ROOT 之前，就是以一个使用者的身份在用这个手机。用户只能被动地使用里面的一些功能，或者在不影响系统全局的情况下安装一些新的程序。而 ROOT 之后，用户就变成了一个开发者的身份，就是说可以深入地编辑这部手机了。

Exercises

Ⅰ. Read the following statements carefully, and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

____ 1. Web apps are examples of local area network.
____ 2. A mobile app is designed for a desktop.
____ 3. Both Web apps and mobile apps can be used by most handheld devices.
____ 4. If your device wants to use Web apps, it must have a Web browser and an Internet connection.
____ 5. A Web application (or Web app) is software that is accessed with a word processor.

Ⅱ. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions according to the text.

1. Where are iPads, iPhones, and iPods only allowed to download apps from?
A. Google play
B. Amazon

C. The official iTunes App Store
D. All of the above

2. Web apps are examples of which of the following?
A. Local Area Network
B. Wide Area Network
C. Cloud computing
D. Bluetooth

3. If you want to use Web apps, which of the following do you need?
A. A Web browser
B. An Internet connection
C. A local computer or handheld device
D. All of the above

Ⅲ. Identify the letter of the choice that best matches the phrase or definition.

a. cell
b. field
c. shareware
d. label
e. domain software

____ 1. A single category of data to be stored in a database, such as a person's name or phone number; also called a column.
____ 2. A text-based entry in a worksheet cell that identifies data on the worksheet.
____ 3. Copyrighted software that is distributed on the honor system; consumers should either pay for it or uninstall it after the trial period.
____ 4. Software that is not copyrighted and may be used without restriction.
____ 5. The location at the intersection of a row and column on a worksheet into which data can be typed.

Ⅳ. Fill in the numbered spaces with the words or phrases chosen from the box. Change the forms where necessary.

market	offshoot	program	source	reason
license	feature	perform	free	introduce

Dan Bricklin—VisiCalc Developer

Dan Bricklin ___1___ wikiCalc in 2007 as a ___2___ software tool for Web pages

that have data in lists and tables. This program is an ___3___ of a prototype program he had developed 30 years earlier, named VisiCalc, that ___4___ a series of calculations automatically when numbers were entered.

Bricklin and a friend founded a company, Software Acts, to develop VisiCalc, short for Visible Calculator. They ___5___ the software using Apple Basic on an Apple II computer. This small program was the first type of application software that provided a ___6___ for businesses to buy Apple computers. It included many ___7___ found in today's spreadsheet software.

Bricklin founded a small consulting company, Software Garden, to develop and ___8___ software such as wikiCalc. The company also distributes resources to help programmers learn about ___9___ their products and about open ___10___ software.

Ⅴ. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

How Should Schools Deal with Internet Plagiarism?

A high school teacher failed 28 students for plagiarizing, or copying, material from the Internet. When parents complained, the school board passed the students, and the teacher resigned. Word processing software and the Internet make plagiarism easier than ever. Students can use term paper Web sites, such as CheatHouse.com or Research Papers Online, to copy complete papers on a variety of topics. According to one survey, half of those who responded said that cheating does not or may not matter in the long run, and 60 percent had plagiarized in the past. Students who plagiarize blame peer pressure, classroom competition, the "busy work" nature of some assignments, and the permissive attitude that pervades the Internet. Teachers have several tools to catch plagiarists, including a variety of Internet-based services, such as Turnitin, that compare suspected papers to papers found on the Internet and produce an originality report highlighting text that may have been copied. Some instructors, however, are reluctant to investigate the integrity of a students work and possibly ruin an academic career.

Section B: Cloud Software

Instead of being available in an installed format, some software is run directly from the Internet as cloud software, also referred to as Software as a Service (SaaS) and cloudware. Cloud software is delivered **on demand** via the Web to wherever the user is at the moment, **provided** he or she has an Internet connection (and has paid to use the software if a payment is required).[1] The use of cloud software is growing rapidly and research firm IDC estimates that the enterprise SaaS market alone will exceed $307.3 billion by 2026. Typically, documents created using cloud software are stored online so that they are accessible via any Internet-enabled device.

There is a wide range of both free and fee-based cloud software available (Figure 3-2). For instance, many free interactive games are available through Web sites and there are

Figure 3-2 Cloud software is commonly used with both computers and mobile devices

several free online office suites (such as Google Docs, ThinkFree Online, CloudOn, and Zoho Docs) that can be used on computers and mobile devices as an alternative to the Microsoft Office suite. Some software is offered in both installed and cloud versions. For instance, the latest version of Microsoft Office is available as a traditional installed version (Office 2019) or a **subscription**-based cloud version(Office 365); Office 365 users can install and use the program on their computers, as well as **stream** the program over the Internet via the Office on Demand feature. In addition, many business software services are offered as SaaS, including applications **geared** for collaboration, scheduling, customer service, accounting, project management, and more. Typically, business SaaS applications use a subscription (often per user, per month) pricing scheme; companies that deliver SaaS are sometimes referred to as Application Service Providers (ASPs). As it evolves, cloud software is beginning to move from single stand-alone applications to

groups of products that can work together to **fulfill** a wide variety of needs. For instance, the Google Docs Home page provides access to the Google Docs applications, but it also allows easy access to other Google online services, such as Gmail, Calendar, Photos, and Web search.

One advantage of cloud software **over** installed software is that the programs and your files can be accessed from any computer with an Internet connection regardless of the type of computer or operating system used; some can also be accessed via a smartphone, media tablet, or other type of Internet-enabled mobile device. This makes cloud software especially appropriate for applications like shared scheduling and collaboration applications that are **time-critical** because documents and other data can be shared regardless of an individual's location or device. Other advantages of cloud software include ease of implementation, potential lower cost of ownership, improved collaboration capabilities, and always working with the most current version of the software without having to perform software updates on company computers. In addition, cloud applications can easily **interface** with existing online databases, such as online maps and property records (for instance, the real estate applications accessible via the Zillow Web site utilize maps, property record information, and real estate listing information pulled from various online databases).

Some potential disadvantages of cloud software are that online applications tend to run more slowly than applications stored on a local hard drive, that many online applications have a limit regarding the file size of the documents you create, and that the cost may eventually exceed the cost of buying a similar installed software program.[2] In addition, you cannot access cloud software and your data if the server on which they reside **goes down** or if you are in a location with no Internet access, such as while traveling or in a rural area. To eliminate this last concern, a growing trend is for online applications to also **function**, at least in part, offline. For instance, Google Docs includes offline capabilities so that users can access the Google Docs applications and their documents locally on their computers, when needed. Edits are stored locally on the computer when a user is offline and, when the user reconnects to the Internet, the changes are synchronized with the documents stored on the Google Docs servers.

Words

provided[prəˈvaidid] *conj.* 如果，假如
subscription[səbˈskripʃən] *n.* （报刊等的）订阅费
stream[striːm] *v.* 流，流动
gear[giə] *v.* 准备好，使适应
fulfill[fulˈfil] *v.* 达到（目的），履行（诺言等）

over['əuvə(r)] *prep.* 超过
time-critical 时间敏感的，时序要求严格的
interface['intəfeis] *v.* （使通过界面或接口）接合，连接
function['fʌŋkʃən] *v.* 有或起作用

Phrases

on demand 一经要求，点播
go down 停止，被打败

Notes

[1] **Original**: Cloud software is delivered on demand via the Web to wherever the user is at the moment, provided he or she has an Internet connection (and has paid to use the software if a payment is required).

Translation: 如果需要，云软件可以通过 Web 向用户递送，不论用户此时身处何地，前提是用户具有因特网连接(如果为付费软件，则需要交费)。

[2] **Original**: Some potential disadvantages of cloud software are that online applications tend to run more slowly than applications stored on a local hard drive, that many online applications have a limit regarding the file size of the documents you create, and that the cost may eventually exceed the cost of buying a similar installed software program.

Translation: 云软件的潜在劣势在于在线应用往往要比存储在本地硬盘中的应用程序慢得多，很多在线应用程序因为所创建文档的文件大小具有限制，价格也许最终会超过购买一个类似的已安装的软件程序。

Exercises

Ⅰ. Read the following statements carefully, and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

____ 1. Office 2019 is one kind of cloud software.
____ 2. SaaS means Solider as a Stronghold.
____ 3. Office 365 is a traditional installed software.
____ 4. Google Docs is a cloud software which is not free.
____ 5. You cannot access cloud software if you are in a location with no Internet access.

Ⅱ. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions according to the text.

1. Which of the following items is the traditional installed software?
A. Zoho Docs

B. Google Docs
C. Office 2019
D. All of the above

2. Which of the following is not the advantage of cloud software over installed software?
A. Online applications tend to run more slowly than applications stored on a local hard drive
B. Improved collaboration capabilities
C. Potential lower cost of ownership
D. Ease of implementation

3. Which of the following can be an alternative to the Microsoft Office suite?
A. Google Docs
B. CloudOn
C. ThinkFree Online
D. All of the above

Ⅲ. Identify the letter of the choice that best matches the phrase or definition.

a. buttons
b. cloud
c. database
d. galleries
e. image editor

____ 1. Also known as a photo editor, this specialized graphics program edits or modifies digital photographs.
____ 2. Toolbars typically appear below the menu bar and include small graphic elements called.
____ 3. Simplifies the process of making a selection from a list of alternatives by graphically displaying the effect of alternatives before being selected.
____ 4. A type of suite that is stored at a server on the Internet and is available anywhere you can access the Internet.
____ 5. A collection of related data.

Ⅳ. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases chosen from the box. Change the forms where necessary.

sensor	technology	find	feel	be
imagine	recent	dimension	market	project

Virtual Reality

Virtual reality is an artificial hardware-and-software-created environment that seems "real" and can be manipulated in real time.

Virtual reality (VR), a computer-generated artificial reality, ___1___ a person into a sensation of three-dimensional space.

To put yourself into virtual reality, you need software and special headgear; then you can add gloves, and later perhaps a special suit. The headgear—which is called a head-mounted display (___2___ as a VR headset)—has two small video display screens, for each eye, to create the sense of three-___3___. Headphones pipe in stereophonic sound or even 3-D sound so that you think you are hearing sounds not only near each ear but also in various places all around you. The glove has sensors for collecting data about your hand movements. Once you are wearing this equipment, software gives you interactive ___4___ feelings similar to real-world experiences.

Virtual reality is used in arcade-type games, most ___5___ the VR Oculus version of SoundSelf, but there are far more important uses—for example, in simulators for training. Simulators are devices that represent the behavior of physical or abstract systems. Virtual reality simulation ___6___ are applied a great deal in training.

Virtual reality is also ___7___ used in research. In one Stanford University study of people's ___8___ about conservation, subjects were immersed in a three-dimensional virtual forest and told to saw through a towering sequoia redwood tree until it crashed in front of them. Later these subjects were ___9___ to use less paper in the real world than did people who only ___10___ what it was like to cut down a tree. "We found that virtual reality can change how people behave," said researcher Sun Joo Ahn.

Ⅴ. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Cross-Platform Software

A typical application program must rely on the operating system to perform many of its tasks. It may require the services of the window manager to communicate with the computer user, or it may use the file manager to retrieve data from mass storage. Unfortunately, different operating systems dictate that requests for these services be made in different ways. Thus for programs to be transferred and executed across networks and Internets involving different machine designs and different operating systems, the programs must be operating-system independent as well as machine independent. The term cross-platform is used to reflect this additional level of independence. That is, cross-platform software is software that is independent of an operating systems design as well as the machines hardware design and is therefore executable throughout a network.

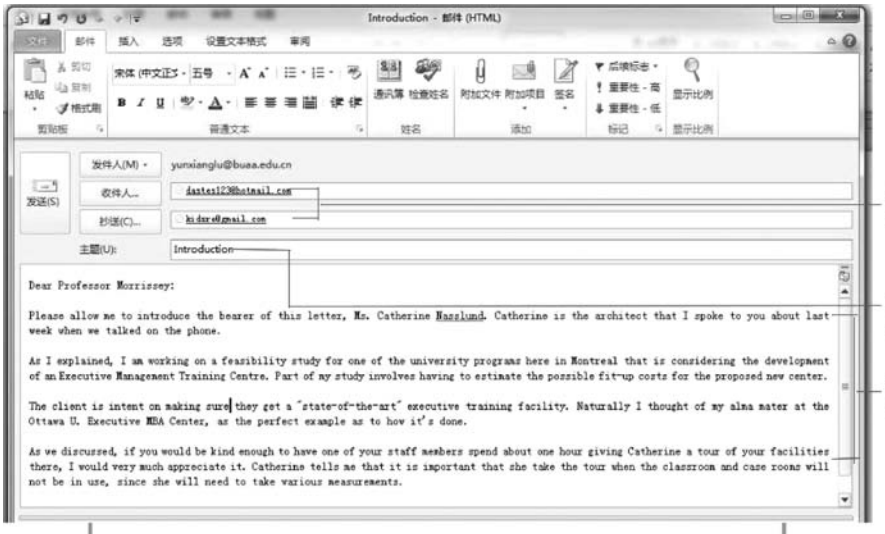
Part 2

Simulated Writing: Communicating with E-mail and Memos (I)

当我们需要和同事或者所在组织的其他人交流的时候，通常会发送电子邮件或者发布备忘录。电子邮件是组织内部交换信息最流行的手段，是必不可少的生产力工具，例如，我们可以使用电子邮件来收集信息，对请求做出回复，或者对决策做出确认。然而，当我们想创建一个永久的或者更加正式的记录时，备忘录是更合适的选择。

1. 什么是电子邮件和备忘录

电子邮件和备忘录是企业交流的标准形式，可用于员工通知、政策传达、信息请求，提供回复和决策确认。图 3-3 展示了专业的电子邮件和备忘录。然而，正如表 3-1 所描述的那样，电子邮件和备忘录都有其不同的目的。



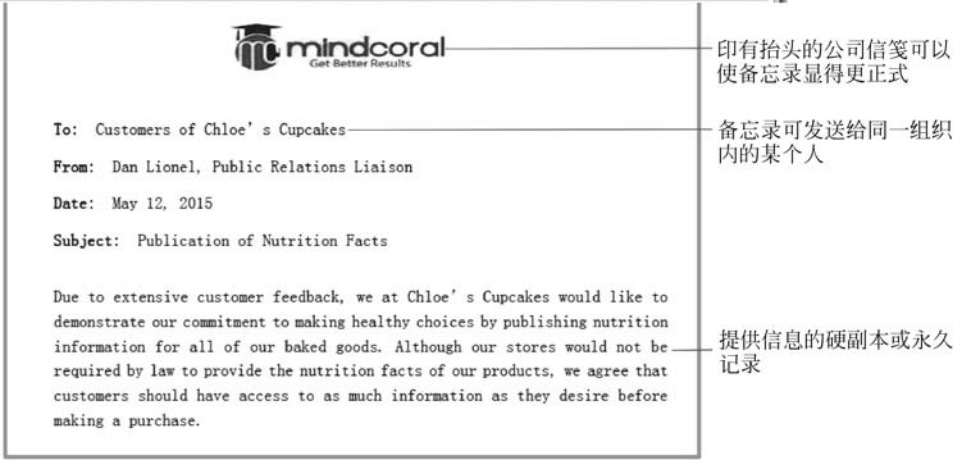


图 3-3　电子邮件和备忘录的样例

表 3-1 恰当使用电子邮件和备忘录

场　景	使用电子邮件	使用备忘录	使用其他
许多人都收到相同的短消息	√		
快速回答一个或多个问题	√		
回复同事的电子邮件	√		
上司要求你确认一个决策	√		
邀请其他人来开会	√		
更新一个简单的流程	√	√	
与会者回顾计划的细节		√	
传递新的正式的公司政策		√	
对同事表现出热情			打电话或者拜访
解决争端			面对面协商
消息是机密的			用信封封装的信

2. 在撰写电子邮件或者备忘录之前，先回答下面的问题

• 这封邮件或备忘录的目的是什么，对象是谁？

首先要分析通过发送电子邮件或者发布备忘录来达到什么目的，这应该是主题，并且要明确地分辨发送的对象。写给同事的邮件可以写得不太正式，但是写给上司的邮件就应该更加专业。

• 电子邮件还是备忘录？

电子邮件一般来说比备忘录更短、更具有时效性，并且没有备忘录那样正式。邮件也可以包含存储在计算机、网络或者因特网上的电子信息。

3. 使用电子邮件可完成下列任务

• 与同一组织的其他人交流想法和信息。

电子邮件之所以流行是因为它允许快速地交换简短的消息，尤其是那些需要快速回复、确认决策或者提供简要信息的消息。

• 告知人们未来计划的变更。

当时间是一个要素的时候，电子邮件是用于交流计划变更的理想工具，例如，会议改期、项目更新，以及截止日期延后。

• 请求信息或者行动和回复请求。

发送电子邮件而不是打电话来请求的信息，可以让同事查阅询问或者请求行动的文字记录。电子邮件软件也允许用户很方便地回复别人发来的邮件，并且在回复中包含他们发来的原始邮件的内容。

• 向许多人发布信息。

因为可以方便地同时向许多人发送电子邮件，所以可以使用邮件来发布信息，例如，职位空缺、新产品或者推广信息。

4. 使用备忘录可以完成下列任务

• 创建一个永久的记录。

当需要一份交流内容的实体记录的时候，可以传递备忘录，例如，列举流程、提供指导或

者在中心地带发布信息。

• 传递正式的消息。

书面的备忘录比电子邮件更加正式，这使得备忘录很适合进行官方的交流，例如，公司政策、雇佣决策以及其他重要事项。

5. 撰写电子邮件的主要元素

当撰写电子邮件时，电子邮件应该包含 4 个基本元素：

（1）能够提供邮件内容预览的一个标题；

（2）能够传达主要思想的一个起始句；

（3）能够解释、支持或者证明主要思想的邮件的正文；

（4）一个合适的结束语。

图 3-4 展示了具有这 4 个元素的一封电子邮件。

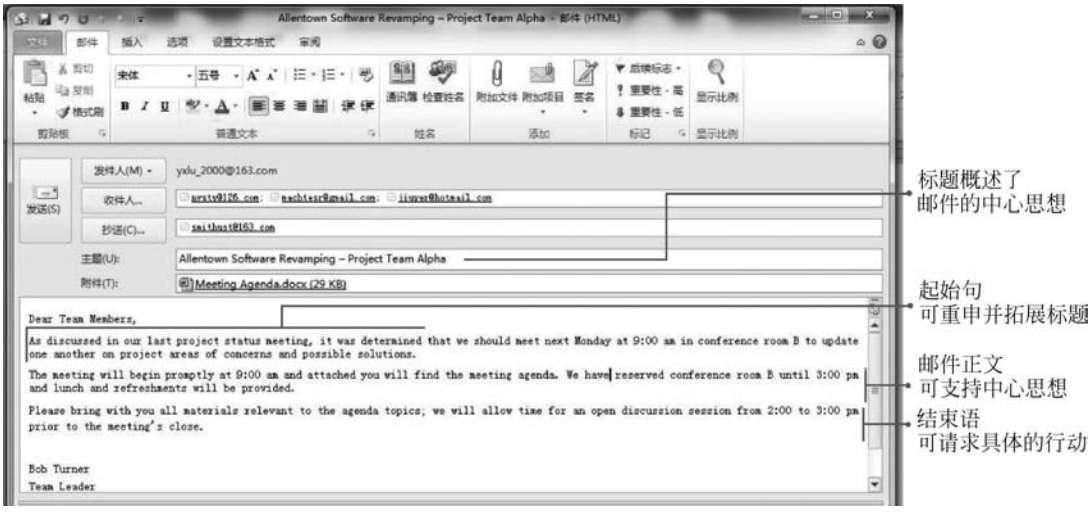


图 3-4　电子邮件中的 4 个基本元素

1）标题

使用简明的语句概述邮件的主要思想。忙碌的人往往基于标题来决定是否打开一封电子邮件。例如，“周二上午 10 点有会议”和“在秋季贸易展上的报告”都是有效的标题，而“重要的”“问题”“会议”就不太好。表 3-2 列出了有关标题和其他电子邮件元素的注意事项。

2）起始句

第一句就可以传达邮件的中心思想。可以通过重申标题或者拓展标题来做到这一点，例如，“请告诉我你是否能参加预定于 4 月 4 日周二上午 10 点的项目会议。”如果所传递的是一个坏消息，无论怎样，都应该以一个温和的语气来开始。

3）邮件的正文

用更多的信息来支持邮件的中心思想，解释为什么要写这封邮件。将邮件限制在某个主题，并且尽可能地组织材料使其更加易于阅读。例如，使用短句子、章节标题、列表、表格和图形标出法，比如加粗和着重号。要避免冗长的文本段落。

表 3-2 电子邮件基本元素的注意事项

基本元素	适合提到	尽量避免
标题	• 概述邮件的中心思想 • 使用简短的句子	• 使用模糊的或冗长的语言 • 写完整的句子 • 使用可能被过滤为垃圾的词语
起始句	• 重申中心思想(除非是个坏消息) • 确保请求或者回复是直接针对某个问题的	• 以其他主题开始 • 在做出请求之前解释 • 在回复中重申请求
邮件正文	• 专注于某个主题 • 有逻辑地组织可支持性观点 • 使用短句子、章节标题和列表 • 将补充材料包含在附件中	• 让读者淹没在冗长的陈述中 • 包含与主题无关的信息
结束语	• 如果要做出一个请求的话,请包含一个行动号召 • 在合适的时候提供一个截止日期 • 概述长邮件或者以一个结束观点来结束	• 遗漏联系方式 • 突然结束

4) 结束语

以对读者具体行动的请求、申明截止日期、概述复杂邮件的关键点来结束,或者以正面观点来结束。例如,“请在 9 月 3 日之前提交产品描述”是一个有效的行动号召。如果要写一个简单的不需要读者行动的邮件,以礼貌的陈述结束即可,比如,“感谢你对这个项目的帮助。”

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Part 3

Listening and Speaking

Dialogue: Making an Electronic Album Using Multimedia Editing Software

(*Today is the first day after the National Day holiday. Henry met Mark in the hall.*)

Henry: Hi, Mark. How was your National Day holiday?

Mark: It was wonderful! During this holiday, I went to Hangzhou with my family. It's a very beautiful city. We took a lot of photos and made many pieces of video with my video camera.

Henry: Really? Sounds exciting! All of these will be precious memories. I think you can make a family album about your journey in Hangzhou with that material, so that you can enjoy it on your computer at any time. Furthermore,[1] if you like, you can release it on your blog so as to allow more people to share with you.

[1] Replace with:
1. In addition
2. Moreover
3. What is more
4. Additionally
5. Besides
6. Plus
7. Also

Mark: Oh, that's a good idea! But I don't know how to do that at all. Could you help me?

Henry: Sorry, I'm a **layman** too. But Sophie is good at multimedia editing software, maybe she can help you.

Sophie: According to my experience, graphics software is necessary, Mark. It can help you create, **manipulate** and print graphics.

Henry: There are many types, right?

Sophie: Yes, they include painting software, photo editing software, drawing software, 3D graphics software, **CAD** software, and presentation software, etc. However,[2] in your case, Mark, photo editing software is enough, such as Photoshop.

[2] Replace with:
1. Nevertheless
2. Even so
3. Yet

Mark: Oh, yes. I've heard that it's a very nice photo editing software. And what about those pieces of video?

Sophie: Don't worry. You can edit those pieces of video with video editing software. It provides a set of tools for transferring video **footage** from a **camcorder** to a computer, **clipping out** unwanted footage, assembling video segments in any sequence, adding special visual effects and adding a sound track.

Henry: I have heard that one brand of this software is Adobe Premiere.

Sophie: That's right! Besides, **DVD authoring** software offers tools for creating DVDs with Hollywood-style menus. For example, Sonic DVDit, ULead DVD MovieFactory, Apple iDVD and Adobe Encore DVD.

Mark: Thank you very much for your helpful guide, Sophie. Would you like to tell me some details about how to use them to make a complete electronic album?

Sophie: No problem! If you have time, I'll show you how to use these kinds of software.

Henry: Well, we look forward to your wonderful work, Mark!

Mark: Ok, I'll try my best!

Sophie: May you succeed! We'd say "Good luck!"

Exercises

Work in a group, and make up a similar conversation by replacing the statements with other expressions on the right side.

Words

layman['leimən] *n.* 外行
manipulate[mə'nipjuleit] *v.* (熟练地)操作,使用
footage ['futidʒ] *n.* 连续镜头,电影胶片
camcorder['kæmkɔ:də] *n.* 便携式摄像机
author['ɔ:θə(r)] *v.* 编写

Phrases

clip out 剪辑,剪辑出

Abbreviations

CAD Computer Aided Design 计算机辅助设计
DVD Digital Video Disc 数字化视频光盘

Listening Comprehension: IDE

Listen to the article and answer the following 3 questions based on it. After you hear a question, there will be a break of 15 seconds. During the break, you will decide which one is the best answer among the four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D).

Questions

1. What is the correct full name of the abbreviation "IDE" in this article?

（A）Interface Development Environment

（B）Integrated Development Environment

（C）Integrated Development Editor

（D）Interface Debugging Editor

2. What is the greatest benefit brought by IDE for software developers according to this article?

（A）Learning a language

（B）Increasing developing productivity

（C）Piecing together command lines

（D）Compiling code

3. Which of the following items is not integrated in the IDE first used in Dartmouth BASIC?

（A）File management

（B）Compilation

（C）Debugging

（D）Graphical user interface

Words

abbreviate[ə'bri:vieit] *v.* 缩写，简写
facility[fə'siliti] *n.* 工具，便利
interpreter[in'tə:pritə] *n.* 解释程序
build[bild] *n.* 构建
configuration[kən,figju'reiʃən] *n.* 配置
cohesive[kəu'hi:siv] *adj.* 使内聚的，黏着的
flowchart[fləu'tʃa:t] *n.* 流程图
keypunch['ki:pʌntʃ] *n.* 键盘穿孔机

Phrases

be characteristic of 具有……特色的

Dictation: Open Source Software

This article will be played three times. Listen carefully, and fill in the numbered spaces with the appropriate words you have heard.

The use of open source software has grown over the past few years, ___1___ for cost reasons. One of the first widely known open source programs was the Linux operating system. However, there are also low-cost or no-cost open source **alternatives** for a wide ___2___ of application programs today. For instance, the free LibreOffice office ___3___ can be used as an alternative to Microsoft Office, and the ___4___ **GIMP** program can be used to **retouch** photos ___5___ Adobe Photoshop or another **pricey** image ___6___ program. In addition to saving you money, these alternative programs often require less disk space and memory than their ___7___ software **counterparts** ___8___.

Other possible ___9___ of using open source software include increased ___10___ and security (because they are tested and improved by a wide variety of programmers and users), and the ability to modify the application's source code. **Perceived** ___11___ of using open source software include ___12___ of support and ___13___ issues. However, both Linux and open source application programs are continuing to gain ___14___ and their use is growing. Some **insiders** ___15___ that the open source movement is finally ___16___ the **momentum** it **deserves**.

A ___17___ **survey** of **executives** found that most executives ___18___ open source as beneficial to both ___19___ and collaboration. It also **revealed** that more than half of all software purchased five years from now is expected to be open source, with the top factors driving this increased ___20___ of open source software being improved quality and flexibility of software **libraries**.

Words

alternative[ɔːl'tɜːnətiv] *n.* 二中择一，供替代的选择
retouch[ˌriː'tʌtʃ, 'riːtʌtʃ] *v.* 修描（底片等）
pricey['praisi] *adj.* 高价的，过分昂贵的
counterpart['kauntəpɑːt] *n.* 配对物，极相似的人或物
perceive[pə'siːv] *v.* 察觉，发觉，感知
insider[ˌin'saidə] *n.* 知情人，了解内幕的人，消息灵通人士
momentum[məu'mentəm] *n.* 势头，动量，动力
deserve[di'zəːv] *v.* 值得，应得，该得
survey[səː'vei, 'səːvei, sə-] *n.* 民意调查，民意测验，抽样调查
executive[ig'zekjutiv] *n.* 管理人员，主管业务的人，经理
reveal[ri'viːl] *v.* 显示，透露，揭露
library['laibrəri] *n.* （程序）库，文件库

Abbreviations

GIMP GNU Image Manipulation Program GNU 图像处理程序