

IBM公司的微型机新系列—PS/2(简介)

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1981年8月IBM公司推出以Intel 8088为CPU个人计算机(PC)开始涉足微型机市场以来,以其十分雄厚的财力和强大的技术优势迅速成为微型机市场的主导力量。仅短短几年IBM公司就发展了十余个型号的PC机,到目前为止共生产了各种PC机三百余万台。很多计算机厂商竞相仿制PC机,因而出现了大批兼容机。同时围绕着PC机发展了大量的用户软件和外围设备,到目前为止全世界有PC机用户近千万家。很多兼容机制造商,他们的产品价格低、性能好,因而取得越来越大的市场。特别是向高档机发展的方向上他们大有赶上或超过IBM公司之势。面对兼容机的剧烈竞争,IBM公司今年采取了惊人之举,突然大幅度降低了目前正在市场流行的PC/XT和PC/AT的售价,处理完存货后完全停止了PC机的生产。转而生产PS/2(Personal System/2)系列产品。

目前IBM—PS/2系列有四个型号—30型, 50型, 60型和80型。

30型可替代目前的XT机。它采用8086 CPU, 8087协处理器, 两个720K、3.5英寸软盘驱动器或一个软盘驱动器和一个20M硬盘, 640K RAM。有三个扩展接口。

50型可替代AT机。它采用80286 CPU, 80287协处理器, 主频10MHz, 1M RAM, 可扩展为7M, 一个1.44M 3.5英寸软盘驱动器和一个20M硬盘, 还可以加装第二个软盘驱动器。有三个扩展接口。

60型与50型相同采用80286 CPU和80287协处理器, 主频10MHz, 1M RAM, 可扩展为15M, 1.44M 3.5英寸软盘驱动器, 44M, 70M或115M硬盘, 可加装第二个硬盘, 有七个扩展接口。

80型采用80386 32位CPU, 主频16MHz, 1M或2M RAM, 可扩展到16M, 1.44M 3.5英寸软盘驱动器, 44M, 70M或115M硬盘, 7个扩展接口。

30型是一个廉价的过渡机种,它采用了Intel公司九年前开始生产的8086芯片作CPU,其性能和速度与目前IBM公司的8MHz AT机相近,但售价却便宜一半。双软盘型参考价为1695美元。它与AT机相比重量轻、体积小、噪音低。它采用多彩色图形阵列(MCGA)可接用新发展的模拟监视器,其性能比EGA图形系统优越。但是与PS/2系列的其它型号相比,30型没有采用新的总线,不能运行新发展的操作系统只能运行DOS 3.3,其软盘驱动器不能读1.44M软盘。因此只适用于因经费有限无力购置PS/2系列其它型号的用户。

50型和60型都是选用80286 CPU,并全部采用了PS/2系列的新技术:高密度软盘驱动器,微通道结构总线,视频图形阵列(AGA)等。其速度比AT机快两倍,可运行新发展OS/2 (Operating System/2)操作系统。但50型硬盘配置较小,扩展能力较小,60型扩展能力较强,可加装第二个硬盘。最大硬盘配置是185M。

80型速度比AT机快三倍半,扩展能力较强,最大硬盘配置是230M。

2. I regret his stealing my watch.

3. They resented his treating them so arrogantly.

4. The manager deferred Mr. Brown's going home on furlough until next week.

5. But you Rept postponing your coming.

[注]: (1) 要注意区分作宾语的“动名词复合结构”和作复合宾语的“宾语+宾语补足语结构”。如:

① I dislike his (him) smoking. (主—谓—宾)

② I found him smoking. (主—谓—宾—宾补)

在句①里, his或him是动名词smoking的逻辑主语, 用his或him都可以, 而且去掉逻辑主语his或him, 句子仍旧成立, 意思变成: 我不喜欢抽烟。在句②里, him是宾语, smoking是现在分词, 作宾语补足语, 这里宾语him不能改成his, 也不能去掉。又如:

① We are considering his (him) going there.

② I heard him playing the piano.

道理同上。

(2) 要注意区分作主语的动名词复合结构和作定语的分词结构以及作状语的分词独立结构。如:

① Xiao Wang's going there won't do any harm.

② The boys shouting the loudest are the winners.

③ Teacher Wang having finished the lesson, the students left the lecture hall.

在句①里, Xiao Wang's going there为句子的主语, going是动名词; 在句②里, shouting the loudest是分词短语, 作定语, 修饰the boys; 在句③里, Teacher Wang having finished the lesson是分词独立结构, 作时间状语。

三、动名词作动词短语的宾语或介词的宾语时, 逻辑主语可用所有格, 也可用代词宾格或名词普通格。例如:

1. They insist on our (us) staying there a bit longer.

2. I won't put up with her (her) not telling me about it.

3. They objected to Tom's (Tom) getting nothing and John everything.

4. I'm surprised to hear of his (him) having committed suicide.

5. I don't like the idea of our (us) not helping at all.

6. We congratulated him on his (him) being admitted to the Party.

四、动名词作表语时, 逻辑主语通常用所有格。例如:

1. The main trouble is their not having enough tools.

2. My sole worry is your relying too much on yourself.

五、如果动名词的逻辑主语是无生命的东西, 抽象概念, 不定代名词, 指示代词或较长的名词词组, 就只可用普通格, 而不能用所有格。这种情况在科技文章中尤为普遍。例如:

1. This accounts for ice having a lower density than water.

2. Here is a clear case of magnetism being converted into electric current.

3. We are surprised at the spring coming so early.

4. Is there any hope of their group winning the race?

5. You will oblige me by all leaving the room.

6. I saw no reason for anybody wanting to do such a thing.

7. I can 't think of anything else being wanted.

8. I object to that being said about me.

9. The crisis has arisen as a result of recent uncon trolled inflation having outweighed the benefits of devaluation.

六、在it is (of) no use/no good/useless和there is no use...句型中动名词的逻辑主语常用代词的所有格或名词普通格, 例如

1. It is no use your trying to deceire me.

2. It is no good Mr Smith telling me not to worry.

3. There is no good his going there.

参 考 文 献

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[4] 伦道夫·夸克 《当代英语语法》

[5] 浙江大学外语教研室编 《实用科技英语语法》