第 90 篇 [說明做法的文章] [Write a How-To-Do-It Article]

命題大意： 如題

寫作大意：老人學電腦

提示：HOW TO DO A "HOW-TO-DO-IT " ARTICLE

1 Make a list of thing you can do.

2 No subject is too general; none too specific.

3 LOOK OVER THE LIST AND CROSS OUT ANYTHING MOST PEOPLE KNOW

HOW TO DO.

4 Check ideas that can be explained in a single paragraph.

5 Write each step carefully, making sure that someone who doesn't know as much

about the process as

you do can follow the directions.

6 Keep in mind the age of your reader and the degree of difficulty of the project.

7 Close with a positive note such as "You too can accomplish this"

ASSIGNMENT for 10/13/2004:

Using the above guidelines, write a "How-To-Do-It article"

SUBMISSION 10/20/2004

[PC Learning for Aged People]

There is a saying that, presently people who cannot use personal computer (PC)

are deemed as illiterate. This is not true for the aged sector who mostly care about
their health and happiness, not necessary to toil themselves in learning PC. This article
is written for the rare aged people whom are interested to learn PC today.

There are three gross purposes for ordinary people learning PC. Firstly, with a set

of PC, a printer, and possibly a set of speakers, the user can do efficiently word
processing, picture drawing and optional music listening. Secondly, using the basic PC
plus a MODEN (modulator/demodulator) installed, a user can do online Internet data
transferring including email communication, information searching, e-business and
e-gaming etc. Thirdly, with a file-transfer-protocol (FTP) server and a composer

provided with, a user can setup a web page to store and display personal information

online.

A basic PC set consists of a central processing unit (CPU), a monitor, a key board

and a mouse. Now laptop computers combining the above four- in- one are widely
used for easier carrying and using especially during traveling. Beside the basic PC,
there are some parametric apparatuses like printers, speakers, microphones etc even
a video recorder in combination.

Beside the hard wares like the above mentioned PC and parametric, there are

numerous soft wares like the Microsoft and many others. Hardware is similar to baby just born. Software like language and knowledge being learned after birth to enable it thinking, speaking and doing all kind of work later on. .

Personally I began my PC learning with a set of discarded PC of my son in 1980s

for word processing. Till 1990s I bought several advanced PCs one by one to replace and upgrade, all installed with Modems to function online working. Entering 2000 I setup my homepage in 1999 till now. I cannot say I am quite at home on PC using now, but I can do on PC whatever I like to do. My experience could be a reference to other aged people who have interest to try. The following are my advices:

1. A person who would like to learn PC should have a rough PC recognition depicted

above.

2. If not have a brand new one, he or she should at least get a junked but usable PC to

try with. Use an

ABC book for instruction if a coach is not available on side constantly or occasionally.

3. Attending an adult's school PC learning class or similar schooling would certainly

expedite the learning with the above mentioned basic start.

4. Keep using and exploring on your PC without suspending. Remember, willingness

and determination will bring you success to do any thing. Once you get learned to a certain degree, you would always find you are in progress but never catch up the state of the art.

+++

Some copied literature for information------Types of MODEM Connection:

1. DIAL-UP MODEM: With a dial-up modem, data travels over plain old telephone

lines. With a national Internet service provider, your call is placed to a local bank of modems called a point of presence (POP) . This way you can make a local call to access the world wide web.

2. DSL MODEM: "Always on" DSL connections travel much faster via phone lines to

the phone company's central office, which connects to the Internet. DSl allows regular phone service and Internet service on the same line at the same time.

3. CABLE MODEM: "Always on_ cable modem connects to a cable node, a network

that distributes TV signals and Internet connections to homes in your neighborhood. The more neighborhoods online at the same time, the slower your connection.

Data traveling the Internet makes many stops. The first are at routers, devices

which, as the name implies, route data around the Internet like traffic cops, finding the shortest distance from you to the destination (and back, if necessary) with least traffic congestion. Routers know the right place to send your data, despite a seemingly endless number of options.

Next stop is the domain name system (DNS). It's made up of a network of

computers called name servers, which translate the domain name of a URL (Uniform

Resource Loader, the accessmagazine.com in www.accessmagazine.com, for
example) into an Internet protocol (IP) address, which is formatted like the: 127.0.0.1.
DNS tells your browser the IP address so it can look for the Web page in the right
place.Without DNS, you would have to remember IP numbers instead of URLs (ugh),

because that's how the computers recognize each other. If the address information
isn't on the first name server, the information is routed on to another.

The Web server is the computer where the Web page you request originates. Your

browser will contact the server using is IP address, and once the server processes the
request, it "serves up" a Web page by sending it to you browser, (The Web page
doesn't always return along the same path as the request took.)

Ensuring these online communications take place are hundreds of protocols, the

guidelines computers use to talk to one another. The two most important are Internet
proto cal (IP) for moving raw data, and transmission control protocol (TCP) for making
sure data arrives intact. Together, they're called TCP /IP

Other protocols that you'll see Frequently:

* Hyper text transfer protocol (HTTP) for requesting and receiving Web pages;

* Simple mail transfer protocol (SMTP) for sending e-mail messages.

* Post office protocol version 3 (POP3) for retrieving e-mail messages from a mail

server.

+++