



普通高等教育大学英语系列教材·应用型本科

INNOVATION COLLEGE ENGLISH

创新大学英语

读写译教程·教师用书·

A Reading, Writing and Translation Course

2

总主编◎王大伟

本册主编◎佟和龙 耿妍



华东师范大学出版社



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出版说明

为了满足高等院校大学英语教学改革的需要,我们专门组织编写了这套专门针对应用型本科院校的教材,供高等学校非英语专业本科生及同等程度的学习者使用。

随着全球化的日益发展,国际间的政治、经济、商业和文化交流活动越来越频繁,社会需要既掌握专业技能又懂外语的人才。新时代的大学生必须在学好本专业知识的同时,提高外语水平和实际运用能力,这样才能在激烈的竞争中站稳脚跟。因此我们所编的这套大学英语教材,既包含当前教学所需的最新、实用的内容,又融入新的教学理念和教学方法,以期从容应对日益增长的社会需求。

本套教材的编写十分注重构建真实的交际语境,以学生的需要为中心而设计,强调实用性,即为学生设计贴近实际应用的交际任务,通过互动练习,激发、鼓励学生的自主思考。本教材还通过设置目标、设置问题,让学生在达成目标、解决问题的过程中,以积极主动的态度来达到最佳的学习效果。此外,还特别针对应用型本科院校学生的实际需求,设计了不少生动有趣的模块。这些设计都是为便于学生理解、掌握和运用。

本系列教材邀请来自各高等院校的外语专家组成编写委员会。为了编好这套教材,我们曾多次召开编写会议。北京外国语大学、上海外国语大学、广东外语外贸大学、华中科技大学、华东师范大学、北京交通大学、华南理工大学、华东理工大学、东南大学、四川外国语学院、湖南师范大学、中南财经政法大学、上海理工大学、浙江工商大学、曲阜师范大学、扬州大学、上海海事大学、上海师范大学、北京第二外国语学院、三峡大学、北京师范大学珠海分校、九江学院、黄山学院、安阳师范学院、黄冈师范学院、合肥学院、嘉兴学院等高校的英语教育专家和一线教师,对教材的编写工作提出了宝贵的意见,在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

最后,我们希望本教材能为我国大学英语教学改革和创新作出一点贡献,同时真诚地希望英语教学专家、学者、大学英语教学一线教师以及广大读者对本套教材提出宝贵意见,以便不断改进,精益求精。

华东师范大学出版社

2009年6月

前 言

《创新大学英语读写译教程》第一至四册为读、写、译综合教材,供非英语专业本科学生使用,也可供程度相当的自学者使用。

英语语言基础在大学英语教学中的重要地位和作用是显而易见的。但由于学生入学时英语水平程度差异较大,不少大学英语教材在应用型本科院校中使用起来普遍偏难,教师授课困难较大。针对这些状况,我们编写本系列教材,希望能对解决这些问题作出我们微薄的贡献。

本教程以应用型本科院校学生入学水平的中等程度为起点,即在学习本教程之前,学生已掌握基本的英语语音和语法知识,能认知中学大纲中的大部分英语单词,并在听、说、读、写等方面受过初步训练。在学完本教程后,力争做到:中上等水平的学生在英语语言知识和语言的实际运用能力方面,可以达到大学英语六级的水平;中等水平的学生能够达到大学英语四级水平,能够在工作中运用英语进行与工作相关的交际。

本教程的编写指导思想是全面打好学生英语基础,以课文为中心,由浅入深,循序渐进,进行语法、词汇等基础知识的综合教学;对学生的读、写、译等基本技能进行全面的训练,培养学生准确运用所学知识进行语言交际的能力。

教材的质量关系到国家人才的培养。为了编写出高质量的教材,本教程编写者怀着强烈的质量意识,踏踏实实、一丝不苟地工作,在整体编写中遵循如下理念:

丰富而实用的选材。精读教材课文的核心地位为英语教学学者所公认,因此我们在选材上付出的努力最多。本教程的所有课文力求内容丰富,题材各异,主题贴近生活与工作实际,视角触及面广,关注实用性。

精心而系统的练习。练习设计的重要性不亚于课文。丰富多样的练习活动能体现各种技能训练的要求,可为学生提供更多提高读、写、译等各项技能的机会,极大地增强学生学习语言的兴趣。

结构清晰,易于教学。教程形式活泼多样,与众不同,图文并茂,互动性强。每册教材的侧重点不同,但注意系统性和独立性的有机结合。本系列教程可成套使用,亦可根据使用者的实际情况选择使用。

本教程共分4册,即每学期一册。第一、二册在学生原有基础上,系统安排语法、阅读和写作等基础语言知识,其内容主要参考《大学英语课程教学要求》所列项目;第三、四册在巩固基本功的基础上,进一步加强语言实际运用能力的培养。每课授课时间可根据教学对象的水平和课程总体安排等情况,由教师酌定。每课内容构成如下:

- 精读课文(生词表、课文、注释、课文理解练习、与课文相关的词汇练习、语法练习)
- 选讲课文(生词表、课文、注释、课文理解练习、课后练习等)

- 语言在用(朗读、综合练习、职业技能)
- 写作专题

与本教程配套使用的视听说教程(1—4)是一套特色鲜明、易学易教的教材。大学英语实践性较强的听说训练均放在听说教材中;听说教程的主题与读写译教程、学生实际生活、大学英语四、六级考试及各类与工作关系密切的职业英语考试紧密衔接。

最后,本教程在编写过程中得到多位英语教学界专家的支持,在此一并对他们表示衷心的感谢。

大学英语系列教材编写委员会

2009年6月

编者说明

本教程偏重实用性,讲究学习效率,特别适合于应用型大学学生。

本教程的课文含有大量实用性材料,包括不少当今热点话题,写作练习也偏重应用,这些因素都有利于提高学生的就业适应性。本教程严格控制课文中的语言难度,绝大部分词汇是大纲内的词汇(只有少量热点新词汇和专用名词超纲),这有利于提高英语学习的效率,提高四级考试通过率。有些精读教材的第一册中便大量出现六级后词汇。某些现行教材中约有1/3的词汇,应用型院校多数学生一辈子也不可能掌握,浪费较大。本教程通过精心选材与编写,避免了这种浪费,确保学生所学内容都是有用的。

一、对象

本教程主要为非重点院校本科生编写。现有的大学英语教材主要由名牌大学负责编写,对非重点大学本科生来说,有时难度显得略大。

此外,现有大英教材的课文以文学性、学术性较强的内容为主,有利于学生打下扎实的语言基础,有利于今后考研、考博,而与今后工作岗位直接相关的内容偏少。但非重点院校的大部分毕业生将直接踏上工作岗位,更需要能学以致用用的英语。

鉴于此,我们编写了一套新教材,根据应用型院校学生实际水平,严格控制语言难度,在课文选择上,对人文性与应用性的材料兼收并蓄,以适度提高学生的就业适应性。

二、教材内容与结构

1. 本教程每个单元的阅读文章(以及配套的《视听说教程》中的对话短文)都围绕同一话题而且内容各不相同,便于学生不断深入学习。

2. 教材含有很多实用性、应用性的材料,能让学生学以致用。

3. 本教程不但包括商务英语中的一些话题(如电话、会议、买卖、广告、公司运作等),还注意内容的新颖性,例如包含了电子通讯、次贷危机、房地产、股票等热点话题。

4. 本教程每单元安排3篇阅读课文,分别用于精读、半精读与泛读。

三、练习题的编写

1. 练习形式多样化,不但包含精读教材中的常见题型,而且包含各种考试题型。

2. 由于包含了大学英语四、六级考试的题型,所以应试效果较好。

3. 导入部分设计颇具特色的口语练习题,对有些口语题目提供了大量导入性的思考点和语言点,便于学生开展讨论。此外提供了口语问题的参考答案,以减轻教师备课的工作量。

4. 在各种练习题(如语法、短语动词、翻译、作文等)中,穿插了很多与校园生活、职场工作、经济活动相关的实用性例句,让学生尽可能多地浸泡在应用型语言之中。

5. 每个单元在8句汉译英练习后安排了(模拟)同声传译。在教师用书中我们提供

了基本符合原中文顺序的英译文,供教师参考。目前尚无人使用过这种看似十分简单的练习题型,但根据编者和部分同事多年的教学经验,这是使全班集体开口的简单易行的好办法,对活跃课堂气氛大有裨益。

6. 写作部分主要是各种形式的应用型写作练习,包括信函、通知、议事日程、会议记录、备忘录、博客、求职信、简历等。教材先给予指导,再提供写作的样板,最后要求学生自己独立写作。这一部分也包含大学英语四级作文应试指导,提供了实用词语,介绍如何有意识地使用高层次词语以便获取高分,推荐了迅速拓展思路、快速完成作文的具体办法。

王大伟
2009年6月

Bookmap

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Unit 3	Music to Echo Your Mood	The MP3: The Future of Music?	Newest topic: stress	A Plus or a Minus
Unit 4	English Food	Starbucks Coffee History	Business words	Letters of Apology and Explanation
Unit 5	Powerful Tips for Interns	Job Hunting in the New Economy	Job description	Letter of Application for a Job
Unit 6	Holiday Shopping	Guide to Safe Online Shopping	Interview	Letter of Business Inquiries
Unit 7	To Be Hired or To Be Promoted, Attitude Is the Key	Tips for Handling Job Setbacks	Tourism	Business Report
Unit 8	Summertime, the Season to travel	Home Exchange	Company	Letters Replying to Inquiries
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Internet

1

Introduction

Ten years ago, the Internet was practically unheard of by most people. Today, the Internet is one of the most powerful tools throughout the world. It is a collection of various services and resources. The Internet's main components are email and the World Wide Web. There is a lot more to the Internet than email, search engines, celerity web sites, up-to-the-second sports scores, and chat rooms full of discussions. The Net also ranks as one of today's best business tools — if it is used adroitly.

The Internet or the World Wide Web is indeed a wonderful and amazing addition in our lives. The Internet can be known as a kind of global meeting place where people from all parts of the world can come together. It is a service available on the computer, through which everything under the sun is now at the fingertips of anyone who has access to the Internet. The advantages of the Internet far outweigh the disadvantages and millions of people each day benefit from using the Internet for work and for pleasure.

Background Information

1. URL (网址)

A URL is the address of a website on the World Wide Web. To visit a website, you type the URL into a browser. URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator. Other Internet resources have URL's, too, but if the URL starts with "http://" then you know it's on the World Wide Web. For example: "The URL for the NASA website is <http://www.nasa.gov>".

2. Router (路由器)

This is a hardware device that routes data (hence the name) from a local area network (LAN) to another network connection. A router acts like a coin sorting machine, allowing only authorized machines to connect to other computer systems. Most routers also keep log files about the local network activity.

A router (pronounced /'raʊtər/ in the USA, Canada and Australia, pronounced /'ru:tə/ in the UK and Ireland), is a networking device whose software and hardware are usually tailored to the tasks of routing and forwarding information. For example, on the Internet, information is directed to various paths by routers.

Routers connect two or more logical subnets, which do not necessarily map one-to-one to the physical interfaces of the router. The term “layer 3 switch” is often used interchangeably with router, but switch is a general term without a rigorous technical definition. In marketing usage, it is generally optimized for Ethernet LAN interfaces and may not have other physical interface types. In comparison, a network hub does not do any routing, instead every packet it receives on one network line gets forwarded to all the other network lines.

3. ADSL

ADSL stands for “Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line.” ADSL is a type of DSL, which is a method of transferring data over copper telephone lines. While symmetrical DSL (SDSL) uploads and downloads data at the same speed, ADSL has different maximum data transfer rates for uploading and downloading data.

For example, an ADSL connection may allow download rates of 1.5Mbps, while upload speeds may only reach 256Kbps. Since most users download much more data than they upload, this difference usually does not make a noticeable impact on Internet access speeds. However, for Web servers or other computers that send a lot of data upstream, ADSL would be an inefficient choice.

4. Broadband (宽带) Internet Access

Broadband Internet access, often shortened to just broadband, is high data rate Internet access — typically contrasted with dial-up access over a 56k modem.

Dial-up modems are limited to a bitrate of less than 56 kbit/s (kilobits per second) and require the full use of a telephone line — whereas broadband technologies supply more than double this rate and generally without disrupting telephone use.

Although various minimum bandwidths have been used in definitions of broadband, ranging up from 64 kbit/s up to 1.0 Mbit/s, the 2006 OECD report is typical by defining broadband as having download data transfer rates equal to or faster than 256 kbit/s, while the United States FCC, as of 2008, defines broadband as anything above 768 kbit/s. The trend is to raise the threshold of the broadband definition as the marketplace rolls out faster services.

Data rates are defined in terms of *maximum download* because several common consumer broadband technologies such as ADSL are “asymmetric” — supporting much slower maximum upload data rate than download.

5. Intranet

The same thing as the Internet, except that it's a private network belonging to an organization or business and is accessible only to employees or members of the organization. An example of an intranet project is a Web site created for your company's human resources department to provide information for employees that is not available to the public.

6. Server (服务器)

A computer with a permanent connection to the Internet that's used to host Web sites and make them available to other computers (servers can provide information to everyone on the Web or just to people on a closed network). Web servers are computers that are permanently connected to the Internet that host Web sites.

7. Home Page (主页)

Some people call their entire Web site their home page, but the term is best used to describe the first page, or start page, of a Web site.

8. Domain Name (域名)

This is the name that identifies a Web site. For example, "microsoft.com" is the domain name of Microsoft's Web site. A single Web server can serve Web sites for multiple domain names, but a single domain name can point to only one machine. For example, Apple Computer has Web sites at www.apple.com, www.info.apple.com, and store.apple.com. Each of these sites could be served on different machines.

Then there are domain names that have been registered, but are not connected to a Web server. The most common reason for this is to have e-mail addresses at a certain domain name without having to maintain a Web site. In these cases, the domain name must be connected to a machine that is running a mail server.

Every domain name has a suffix that indicates which top level domain (TLD) it belongs to. There are only a limited number of such domains. For example:

- gov-Government agencies
- edu-Educational institutions
- org-Organizations (nonprofit)
- mil-Military
- com-commercial business
- net-Network organizations
- ca-Canada
- th-Thailand

9. Firewall (防火墙)

The term "firewall" originally referred to fireproof walls that were designed to prevent the spread of fire from one room or building to the next. They were typically made of brick, steel, or another type of inflammable material that would effectively limit the spread of the fire. In the IT world, firewalls do not involve any fire or pyrotechnics, but they serve a similar purpose. A computer firewall limits the data that can pass through it and protects a networked server or client machine from damage by unauthorized users.

10. Hyperlink (超级链接)

A hyperlink is a word, phrase, or image that you can click on to jump to a new document or a new section within the current document. Hyperlinks are found in nearly all Web pages, allowing users to click their way from page to page. Text hyperlinks are often blue and underlined, but don't have to be. When you move the cursor over a hyperlink, whether it is text or an image, the arrow should change to a small hand pointing at the link. When you click it, a new page or place in the current page will open.

11. ISP

ISP stands for "Internet Service Provider." In order to connect to the Internet, you need an ISP. It is the company that you (or your parents) pay a monthly fee to in order to use the

Internet. If you use a dial-up modem to connect to your ISP, a point-to-point protocol (PPP) connection is established with another modem on the ISP's end. That modem connects to one of the ISP's routers, which routes you to the Internet "backbone." From there, you can access information from anywhere around the world. DSL and cable modems work the same way, except after you connect the first time, you are always connected.

Pre-reading Tasks

1. Dial-up Connection—C, 2. Router Connection—A, 3. ADSL—E, 4. WLAN—B, 5. GPRS—D

Text A

Comprehension

- I.
 1. Streaming audio/video
 2. High-speed Internet connection
 3. Fast information access
 4. Songs, videos and files.
- II.
 1. Yes. Accessing the Internet through a high-speed broadband connection gives you several benefits over the traditional dial-up method. No longer do you need to wait for hours for simple downloads or be kept offline due to a server overload. With broadband Internet, you can forget about the annoying dial-up wait time and have an "always on" connection.
 2. Employees no longer need to travel for meetings; instead, they can use the power of broadband to join web conferences, avoiding several days of travel and the expenses of flights, hotels, meals, city transportation, and so on.
 3. Employees can communicate with one another at the click of a button. They can access each other's files through the network. Not only does broadband Internet enable employees to work efficiently, but it also allows for large-scale data backup. Employees also have the flexibility of working at home, saving the costs of expensive office space.
 4. More and more people around the globe have the means to transform their lives by using broadband Internet connectivity.
 5. You may use the following words and expressions.

low speed	faster access	expensive/inexpensive	easy to acquire
shared access	download and upload much faster		instant online
high-speed data transmission		pay for the service even if you aren't using it	

convenient/inconvenient
easiest and most popular
available everywhere
ideal for uploading large files

difficult to provide the service to rural areas
cheapest choice on a tight budget
offer completely free service

Language Focus

Vocabulary

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

- I. 1. make use of 2. access 3. competitive 4. appreciate 5. annoying 6. gateway
7. maintain 8. a variety of 9. left out 10. transformed
- II. 1. appreciation 2. connectivity 3. competitive 4. annoying 5. transformed
6. flexible
- III. 1. cut away 2. cut across 3. cut down on 4. cut in 5. cut off 6. cut into
- IV. 1. Intranet — C. 局域网
2. Router — A. 路由器
3. Multimedia personal computer — I. 多媒体个人电脑
4. Network administrator — B. 网络管理员
5. Cyber citizen — D. 网民
6. Virtual space — E. 虚拟空间
7. Ethernet — F. 以太网
8. Campus-wide area network — P. 校园网络
9. Domain name — K. 域名
10. Information technology — G. 信息技术
11. Firewall — J. 防火墙
12. Network neighborhood — Q. 网上邻居
13. Work station — O. 工作站
14. Online trading platform — H. 网上交易平台
15. Hyperlink — L. 超链接
16. Remote control — N. 远程控制
17. Bulletin board system (BBS) — M. 公告板

Cloze

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

1. connecting 2. data 3. operators 4. available 5. well 6. access 7. such as
8. through

Translation

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

1. For a variety of reasons, he left the company where he had worked (which he had served) for

nearly twenty years.

2. Farmers could afford more household electrical/electric appliances after ten years' reform and opening-up.
3. The game is said to be (It is said that the game is) a large-scale 3D game that demonstrates/displays/shows Chinese culture.
4. In translation from Chinese to English (In Chinese-English translation) we often need to/have to leave out some words.
5. It's growing more (and more) competitive in the car industry (The car industry is becoming increasingly competitive) and car prices are falling.
6. On no account should we cut down the output. (We should by no means cut down production.)
7. All citizens have free access to the public library. (The public library offer free access to all citizens.)
8. We are making use of energy from the sun in many ways. (We are making use of solar energy in numerous ways.)

Text A 参考译文

宽带互联网

万维网使你能够使用大量各种形式的资源,比如流媒体。想领略到网络的魅力,你只需要高速的互联网连接。宽带就能满足你的需求,向你敞开高速互联网世界的大门。信息的快速获取又给予你傲人的竞争优势。

相比传统的拨号上网,高速的宽带连接让你受益良多。你再也不必为了简单的下载而等上数小时或由于服务器超载而掉线了。有了宽带,你就可以摆脱等待拨号上网的烦恼并可以“始终在线”。

当家庭用户利用宽带下载歌曲、视频以及大容量文件时,商业用户也不甘落后,充分利用高速互联网络。宽带联网削减了企业用于员工的差旅费用。员工们再也不需要为了开会而长途跋涉。他们可以利用宽带参加网络会议,免去了数日出差以及飞机、旅馆、膳食、城市交通等费用。

大公司也可以建立局域网,员工们只要按下按钮就能相互交流。他们可以通过内部网络进入彼此的文档。宽带不仅使员工们高效工作,也实现了大规模的数据备份。

宽带连接也能使员工们能够灵活地在家里工作,从而节省昂贵的办公室开支。高速宽带互联网连接已经非常普遍,如今涌现出在家里工作的一代人,他们自己建立并维护网站和博客。

全世界越来越多的人通过宽带互联网的连接改变了生活,你会甘心落后么?

Text B

Comprehension

1. C. 2. C. 3. A. 4. A.

Translation

1. 由于无法确认那些“朋友”是否如他们自己描述,加之众多安全漏洞,即时通讯似乎在互联网交流中已处于次要地位了。
2. 每天围绕特定话题提供相关有趣内容的博客是很难找的。
3. 无线技术已经加快了通讯软件的发展,这为很多网络访问设备开放了市场。

Language Practice

1. Far from
2. complicated
3. confirm
4. interactive
5. start by
6. browsing
7. locate
8. relevant
9. available
10. constant
11. represented
12. instant
13. navigate
14. device
15. update

Text B 参考译文

互联网交流

即时通讯、博客以及论坛:接着呢?

怎样使网络交流保持简单?让我们先看看网上交流的一些方式,了解各种方式的区别和优点是重要的。

即时通讯

即时通讯使用户可以实时地进行交谈。用户可以发送文本信息给任何在线用户,并且如果对方也在线的话就能够收到其即时的答复。这种“即时”的热潮使得家长们害怕他们的子女在网上交“友”。由于无法确认那些“朋友”是否如他们自己描述,加之众多安全漏洞,即时通讯似乎在互联网交流中已处于次要地位了。

博客

在线日志和日记已经深入人心。一些博客是互动的,用户可以答复和评论。在网上,每天围绕特定话题提供相关有趣内容的博客是很难找的。博客的本质就是提供吸引公众的鲜活信息。随着我们的生活日渐复杂,而博客又需要时时更新,所以博主们便经常弃博。

论坛/新闻群组

论坛是一个在线讨论群组。论坛可以是新闻群组,或是基于网络的讨论群组。事实证明论坛拥有宝贵商业资源,常可以建立起客户互助的群体。如果没有适当的监管,论坛有时也可能制造不友好的环境。

接下来呢?互联网交流很大程度上依赖于市面上的硬件。无线技术已经加快了通讯软件的发展,这为很多网络访问设备开放了市场。曾经我们束缚于键盘与鼠标,将来我们能够行驶的车上声控网络,或是通过眼镜上的屏幕浏览网页,并可使用微型相机读出我们的眼球运动从而移动光标来进行选择。我们的互动对话将迎来更多的参与者。在网上有效交流的第一步就是要评估众多选择,从而选出最适合自己的。