

英语周计划

阅读与完形填空 **2+1**

YINGYU

ZHOUJIHUA

YUEDU YU WANXING TIANKONG

(全国通用，不受版本限制)

高中一年级.上

主编 张 辉

审读 [美]Howard Hewett

[美]Kylie Ailsa

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语周计划. 高一/张辉主编. —2 版.—海口: 南海出版公司, 2009.7 (2010.6 重印)

ISBN 978-7-5442-1682-1

I. 英… II. 张… III. 英语课—高中—课外读物 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 101506 号

YINGYU ZHOU JIHUA

英 语 周 计 划 高一 (上)

主 编 张 辉
责任编辑 黄 昭
封面设计 江夏烽火
出版发行 南海出版公司 电话 (0898) 66568511
社 址 海口市海秀中路 51 号星华大厦五楼 邮编 570206
电子信箱 nanhaicbgs@yahoo.com.cn
经 销 新华书店
印 刷 四川煤田地质制图印刷厂
开 本 787×1092 1/16
印 张 16
版 次 2009 年 7 月第 2 版 2010 年 6 月第 4 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5442-1682-1
定 价 28.00 元

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编写说明

“多读胸中有本，多写笔下生花”。大量的阅读，是提高英语水平的必由之路。选择一个好的读本，能使你省时省力，事半功倍。

我们精心打造的《英语周计划阅读与完形填空》能使你在经过循序渐进的阅读训练之后，英语的阅读速度和理解能力迅速提高，快速适应英语考试阅读量大的问题。有了这本书，阅读将变成一种自觉的行为。题材丰富的阅读材料和灵活多变的训练题型，将带你进入一个全新的英语世界，感受学习的快乐和成功的喜悦。

本书具有八大特点：

一、适合面广，不受版本限制。

本书所选阅读材料，涉及社会生活的方方面面，仅题材本身就具有无限的吸引力。但这些阅读材料绝不是教材的无效重复，而是与各年级学生的认知能力相适应的补充读物。阅读这些材料，不仅能有效地巩固学生现有的知识，而且能拓宽学生的知识面，开扩学生的眼界。同时，本书不受版本的限制，适合于使用各类不同版本的学生阅读。

二、可塑性大，不与教材同步。

本书意在通过大量阅读，潜移默化地渗透、积累，达到随心所欲地运用英语的境界。因此，本书摒弃了以往各类阅读材料必须与教材同步的惯例，采用了非同步材料。对材料中可能出现的难点，本书在“阅读理解”篇目后面设置了“小词典”栏目，解释一些生词和短语的含义；同时配置了“难句解读”栏目，帮助学生理解难句并提供难句的译文。任何学生，无论其原来的功底如何，阅读本书之后，都有不同程度的提高。

三、计划性强，按日按周推进。

本书按每学期的周时设计，按周一至周五的顺序编写，其中，每天两篇“阅读理解”和一篇“完形填空”。每日三篇的阅读量大，不多不少，足以让学生们过一把阅读瘾。每周设有“周末休闲”栏目，下设“轻松一得”、“快乐驿站”和“美文赏析”三个子栏目，让学生们在轻松中有所得，在笑声中有所悟，在美文中有所感。

四、限时训练，提高阅读速度。

本书中的所有篇目，均根据字数限定了阅读时间。这样做的目的是为了训练学生的阅读速度，以便他们能多快好省地捕捉文章的信息，及时有效地完成文后的题目。

五、梯级设计,篇目从易到难。

本书中所选篇目在内容上不与教材对应,但在难度上基本上与不同年级的学生的认知水平相符,并且按从易到难的顺序排列。

六、题型多样,对接各类考题。

根据历年来各地中考和高考的常见题型,如:词义理解题、句意理解题、概括归纳题、细节反馈题、推理判断题、综合推理题、观点态度题、人物评价题、辨别正误题、内容排序题、计算推理题、任务型阅读等,每篇后面设置几个题目,分类别、多角度地挖掘文章资源。

七、技术指导,传授点金之术。

本书的“周末休闲”之“轻松一得”栏目中有不少的篇目是关于学习秘诀和解题技巧的。阅读这些篇目,能打开你的智慧之门,令你茅塞顿开,恍然大悟。

八、答案解析,名师与你同行。

本书后面附有全部答案及详细解析,便于学生进行自查自评。由于本书的作者均是教学一线的经验丰富的名师,他们对学生在答题中存在的知识性和技术性缺陷了如指掌,因此,他们对答案的解析更具有针对性和实用性。学生们在遇到难题时,看一下答案解析,就仿佛名师在你身旁为你指点迷津。

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Week 1



Monday



阅读理解

题材：求学忠告 难度：中 词数：257 建议用时：6'

Respect your teachers.

First of all, students should respect the teachers. They should pay attention (意图) in the classes. That means to salute (敬礼) him, to stand from his chair when the teacher enters the classroom etc. Attend any lesson attentively. In class of a certain subject or teacher you don't like very much, if it's total anarchy (无政府状态), how can we talk about respect?

Play by the rules.

If your teacher wants you to use wide-lined paper—do it!! If she tells you to sharpen your pencils only before class starts, listen to her. If she doesn't accept late homework, do yours on time. Sometimes classroom rules seem strict or even silly (荒唐的), but most teachers know what is necessary to make things run smoothly, what it takes to let the learning begin. And the better the learning environment, the smarter you'll be!

Expect her/him to like you.

Teachers are teachers because they like kids. Given the chance, most teachers want to be your friends too. Respect your teacher, but don't be afraid of her/him. She /He wants you to have a great school year just as much as you want to have one!

Put first things first.

Friends are a fun part of school. But they're not the most important part. When your teacher is teaching, give her/him your full attention. Even when it's hard to do. Recess will come soon enough, and that's the time for playing with your friends.

- () 1. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- Advice Before You Go To School
 - What You Should Do At School
 - How To Get Along With Your Teacher
 - How To Plan Your Time At School
- () 2. What do you think the title of the second paragraph "Play by the rules" mean?
- Don't play if you haven't completed your homework.
 - Follow what the teacher says.
 - Work is work and play is play.
 - Make the learning environment as good as possible.
- () 3. According to the last paragraph, what do you think the first thing is?
- The teacher.
 - The teacher's lecture.

- C. The students. D. Friends.
() 4. The underlined word "recess" most probably means _____.
A. break B. play C. parents D. news



小词典

- ① respect 尊敬, 尊重, 重视 ② sharpen 使锋利, 使尖锐
③ attentively 专心地



难句解读

Recess will come soon enough, and that's the time for playing with your friends. 即将可以休息了, 那才是和朋友们玩耍的时间。

B 阅读理解

题材: 人物传记 难度: 中 词数: 286 建议用时: 7'

Henry Ford was born on a farm near Detroit, Michigan. He never really enjoyed farming and left the farm when he was sixteen.

As a child he was very interested in machines. By the time he was thirteen he could put together a watch after pulling it apart. The interest in machines made him work for a while as an apprentice machinist (学徒机工).

When he was forty, Ford and another eleven people founded the Ford Motor Company. They had invested (投资) \$ 28 000 in it.

Ford hired workers with disabilities (残疾). He studied the requirements each job required and put each worker into a place which best suited him and where he could make a living for his family. He thought as a boss his job was to serve others. He paid his workers \$ 5 a day, which was nearly twice as much as most other bosses paid their workers. He felt there was something sacred (神圣的) about wages and what they represented. He started the 40-hour workweek with his workers working eight hours a day, five days a week. He had a rule for his workers, which forbade them from heavy drinking and gambling.

Ford had a heart attack in 1938 and turned the running of the company over to his son Edsel, but Edsel died five years later, so Ford took over the company again. He stayed in that position for two more years and made his grandson Henry Ford II president of the company in 1945.

Henry Ford died at the age of eighty-three in 1947. He was one of the many people who helped to make America great.

- () 1. The reason why Ford worked for some time as an apprentice machinist was that _____.
A. he didn't like farming B. he was fond of machines
C. he could repair a watch D. he was too young to be a machinist
() 2. The Ford Motor Company was established in about _____.
A. 1931 B. 1892 C. 1904 D. 1922
() 3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the fourth paragraph?
A. Rules of the Ford Motor Company.

- B. The beginning of the 40-hour workweek.
 C. The ways that Ford supported his family.
 D. Ford's attitude towards wages.
- () 4. Why did Henry Ford return to run the company in 1943?
 A. Edsel had passed away.
 B. He had recovered from his illness.
 C. Henry Ford II needed his help.
 D. He couldn't leave his company.
- () 5. We can infer from the passage that _____.
 A. Ford died of heart disease
 B. Ford's job was to serve others
 C. most workers in Ford's company were disabled
 D. Ford had made great contributions to America



小词典

① hire 租用, 雇佣

② requirement 需求



难句解读

He studied the requirements each job required and put each worker into a place which best suited him and where he could make a living for his family. 他了解到每个岗位的需求, 然后为他们找到最适合的岗位, 以维持他们的生活。



完形填空

题材: 学校教育 难度: 中 词数: 217 建议用时: 4'

Have you ever asked yourself why children go to school? You will probably say they go to learn their 1 language and other languages, arithmetic, geography, geometry, history, science and all the other 2. That is quite true; but 3 do they learn these things? And are these things all 4 they learn at school?

We send our children to school to prepare them 5 the time 6 they will be big and will begin to work for themselves. Nearly 7 they study at school has some practical use in their life, but is that the only reason 8 they go to school?

There is 9 in education than just learning facts. We go to school 10 to learn how to learn, so that when we have left school, we can continue to learn. A man who really knows 11 to learn will always be successful, because whenever he has to do 12 new that he has never had to do 13 he will rapidly teach himself how to do it 14. The 15 person, on the 16 hand, is 17 unable to do something new, or 18 it badly. The purpose of schools, therefore, is not just to teach languages, arithmetic, geography, etc., 19 to teach pupils the way to 20.

- () 1. A. nation B. native C. national D. country's
 () 2. A. objects B. questions C. subjects D. problems
 () 3. A. and B. why C. how D. what

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| () 4. A. what | B. / | C. about which | D. which |
| () 5. A. for | B. in | C. on | D. to |
| () 6. A. whenever | B. during that | C. when | D. on which |
| () 7. A. everything | B. anything | C. all what | D. something |
| () 8. A. why do | B. what | C. how | D. / |
| () 9. A. many | B. a lot | C. much | D. more |
| () 10. A. after all | B. above all | C. in all | D. at all |
| () 11. A. how | B. what | C. when | D. where |
| () 12. A. nothing | B. anything | C. something | D. everything |
| () 13. A. ago | B. before | C. earlier | D. before long |
| () 14. A. in the way | B. on the way | C. in a way | D. in the best way |
| () 15. A. uneducated | B. educated | C. learned | D. taught |
| () 16. A. other's | B. other | C. some other | D. another |
| () 17. A. either | B. neither | C. nor | D. or |
| () 18. A. have | B. take | C. make | D. does |
| () 19. A. so | B. while | C. and | D. but |
| () 20. A. learn | B. draw | C. read | D. speak |



小词典

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| ① probably 可能地 | ② nearly 几乎, 密切 |
| ③ the purpose of... 的目的 | ④ rapid 险峻的, 迅速的 |

Tuesday

A 阅读理解

题材: 人物传记 难度: 中 词数: 261 建议用时: 6'

Anyone who cares about what schools and colleges teach and how their students learn will be interested in the memoir (回忆录) of Ralph W. Tyler, who is one of the most famous men in American education.

Born in Chicago in 1902, brought up and schooled in Nebraska, the 19-year-old college graduate Ralph Tyler became hooked on teaching while teaching as a science teacher in South Dakota and changed his major from medicine to education.

Graduate work at the University of Chicago found him connected with honorable educators Charles Judd and W. W. Charters, whose ideas of teaching and testing had an effect on his later work. In 1927, he became a teacher of Ohio State University where he further developed a new method of testing.

Tyler became well-known nationally in 1938, when he carried his work with the Eight-Year-Study from Ohio State University to the University of Chicago at the invitation of Robert Hutchins.

Tyler was the first director of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, a position he held for fourteen years. There, he firmly believed that researchers

should be free to seek an independent (独立的) spirit in their work.

Although Tyler officially retired in 1967, he never actually retired. He served on a long list of educational organizations in the United States and abroad. Even in his 80s he traveled across the country to advise teachers and management people on how to set objectives (目标) that develop the best teaching and learning within their schools.

- () 1. Who are most probably interested in Ralph W. Tyler's memoir?
- A. Top managers. B. Language learners.
C. Serious educators. D. Science organizations.
- () 2. The words "hooked on teaching" underlined in paragraph 2 probably mean _____.
A. attracted to teaching B. tired of teaching
C. satisfied with teaching D. unhappy about teaching
- () 3. Where did Tyler work as the leader of a research center for over 10 years?
A. The University of Chicago. B. Stanford University.
C. Ohio State University. D. Nebraska University.
- () 4. Tyler is said to have never actually retired because _____.
A. he developed a new method of testing
B. he called for free spirit in research
C. he was still active in giving advice
D. he still led the Eight-Year Study



小词典

- ① spirit 精神, 态度 ② hook 钩住 ③ have an effect on 影响



难句解读

Even in his 80s he traveled across the country to advise teachers and management people on how to set objectives (目标) that develop the best teaching and learning within their schools. 甚至他在八十多岁时, 他还走遍全国给老师和管理人员提出建议, 教他们如何确定目标, 以在校内达成最好的教学效果。

该句的主句是 he traveled across the country; to advise...on...是目的状语; that 引导定语从句, 修饰 objectives.

B 阅读理解

题材: 人物传记 难度: 中 词数: 243 建议用时: 4'

Annie Oakley was born in 1860 in Darke County, Ohio. Her family was very poor. She decided to help her family even when she was very young, so she learned to use a gun, and began hunting (打猎) animals for food. She could shoot them without losing the important parts of the meat.

Soon her shooting ability became well known. When she was sixteen, she was invited to a competition with a famous marksman (神枪手), Frank Butler. Annie surprised everyone by winning the competition. Later that year she and Frank married.

In 1882, Annie Oakley and Frank Butler started putting on shows together. Frank Butler

was the star of the show and she was his assistant. The famous Native American leader, Sitting Bull, thought so highly of her shooting ability that he called her "Little Sure Shot". Later Annie Oakley became the star of the show and Frank Butler was her assistant. Posters (海报) for the show called her the "Champion Markswoman".

During World War One, Annie Oakley wanted to train a group of women volunteers (志愿者) for the army, but the United States did not accept it. She gave American soldiers shooting lessons, and traveled across the country visiting many training camps. She gave shooting performances and raised money to support the American soldiers.

Annie Oakley died on November 3, 1926. Eighteen days later, Frank Butler died, too.

- () 1. According to the passage, Annie Oakley _____.
 A. lived a hard life as a child
 B. often went hunting with her family
 C. joined the army during World War One
 D. trained women soldiers during the war
- () 2. Which of the following names was given by Sitting Bull?
 A. Annie Oakley. B. Frank Butler.
 C. Little Sure Shot. D. Champion Markswoman.
- () 3. Which of the following shows best that Annie was skilled at shooting?
 A. She could shoot animals without harming the important parts of the meat.
 B. She offered to help the army by training women to be soldiers.
 C. She put on shows as her husband's assistant.
 D. She raised money to support the American soldiers.
- () 4. Which of the following is in the RIGHT order about Annie?
 a. She took part in a shooting competition.
 b. She gave shooting demonstrations and raised money.
 c. She hunted animals for food.
 d. She put on shows with Frank Butler
 e. She was called the "Champion Markswoman".
 f. She married Frank Butler.
 A. a, c, d, f, b, e B. a, c, b, e, f, d
 C. c, a, d, f, e, b D. c, a, f, d, e, b



小词典

- ① be invited to 被邀请 ② think so highly of 对……进行高度评价
 ③ assistant 助手, 助理



难句解读

She could shoot them without losing the important parts of the meat. 她能够猎杀动物的同时, 而不损失动物身上的肉。

这句用意在于强调她的枪法高超。

C 完形填空

题材：趣味故事 难度：易 词数：268 建议用时：5'

My father often works very hard. And he 1 goes to the movies. Here I will tell you a 2 story about him.

One afternoon, when he finished his work, and was about to go home, he found a film ticket under the 3 on his desk. He thought he didn't have much work to do that day and 4 was quite fine to pass the 5 at the cinema.

So he came back home and 6 finished his supper. Then he said good-bye to us and left.

But to our 7, he came back about half an hour later. I asked him what was the 8. He smiled and told us about the funny thing that had happened at the 9.

When my father was sitting in his seat, a 10 came to my father's seat and said that the seat was hers. My father was 11. He took out the ticket 12 looked at it carefully. It was Row 17, 13. And then he looked at the seat. It was 14. So he asked her to 15 her ticket. She took 16 the ticket at once and the seat shown on it was Row 17, Seat 3.

17? What's the matter with all this? While they were wondering, suddenly the woman said, "The colors of the tickets are different." 18 they looked at the tickets more carefully. After a while, my father said, "Oh, I'm 19, I made a mistake. My ticket is for the 20 a month ago. Take this seat, please." With these words, he left.

- () 1. A. always B. seldom C. often D. sometimes
 () 2. A. funny B. sad C. bad D. strange
 () 3. A. box B. glass C. book D. paper
 () 4. A. it B. this C. that D. which
 () 5. A. morning B. afternoon C. evening D. day
 () 6. A. early B. quietly C. quickly D. suddenly
 () 7. A. surprise B. joy C. taste D. anger
 () 8. A. matter B. date C. time D. price
 () 9. A. hall B. theatre C. office D. cinema
 () 10. A. man B. woman C. boy D. stranger
 () 11. A. interested B. surprised C. excited D. frightened
 () 12. A. and B. but C. or D. so
 () 13. A. Seat 1 B. Seat 2 C. Seat 3 D. Seat 4
 () 14. A. different B. strange C. the same D. wrong
 () 15. A. bring B. get C. see D. show
 () 16. A. in B. on C. up D. out
 () 17. A. Why B. How C. When D. Where
 () 18. A. But B. However C. So D. Yet
 () 19. A. sad B. sorry C. wrong D. worried
 () 20. A. lessen B. play C. concert D. film



小词典

① wonder 惊讶

② take this seat 相当于 sit down

Wednesday

A 阅读理解

题材：现代科技 难度：难 词数：296 建议用时：6'

The world's biggest Internet search engine, Google, has proven once again to be king of the Web. Users can download "Google Wi-Fi" software and then enjoy free Wi-Fi service available in some US cities since last Tuesday.

Wi-Fi is short for "Wireless Fidelity" (无线上网). It allows laptop computers (笔记本电脑) and personal digital assistants (PDAs 个人数字助理) to connect to the Internet at high speed by radio signal. Many laptop computers are sold today with a Wi-Fi card built-in, others need a Wi-Fi network card.

A person with a Wi-Fi-enabled computer can connect to the Internet when near one of the network's access points. The place covered by one or several access points is called a hotspot. Google has already set up two "hotspots" in the US city of San Francisco which provide a free Wi-Fi service.

The Wi-Fi technology even allows users to enjoy a free Internet phone service. Some scientists argue that Wi-Fi and related technologies will replace mobile phone networks.

Wi-Fi is still limited to a few cities, where there are "hotspots." But the band, in other words, the capability (容量) of sending information, of Wi-Fi has already done better than that of the mobile phone network, even that of 3G (Third Generation telecommunication technology). Some scientists have started to call Wi-Fi, 4G.

In addition to a high speed Internet connection, Wi-Fi has other advantages compared to mobile phones. Wi-Fi is global. The same Wi-Fi system works in different countries around the world. Different from using cell phones, you don't need to change computers to use Internet phones when you go to other places and most importantly, many Internet phones cost you nothing at all.

- () 1. Wi-Fi is not available without _____.
A. a computer B. a radio
C. a hotspot D. a cell phone
- () 2. Which of the following is NOT true about Wi-Fi?
A. The high speed Internet connection.
B. Many free Internet phones.
C. Using the same computers for Internet phones when you go to other places.
D. Used in all the US cities.
- () 3. Some scientists have started to call Wi-Fi, 4G, because _____.
A. it is the product of the Google's 4th generation
B. it is more capable of sending information than the best mobile phone network