

Unit 1 Email and Internet

I . Information Related to the Text(相关知识介绍)

1. On-line Universities: American universities have been offering classes on line through computers for a number of years. Researchers say that 75 % of all American universities will offer on-line work in future. Students who take on-line classes say they like them because they do not have to travel to a building at a set time to listen to a professor. Professors say they have better communication with students through e-mail notes than they do in many traditional classes. Now some newly built colleges are offering academic degrees on line.

2. Internet: In computer science, an open interconnection of networks that enables connected computers to communicate directly. There is a global, public Internet and many smaller-scale, controlled-access internets, known as enterprise Internets. In early 1995 more than 50 000 networks and 5 million computers were connected via the Internet, with a computer growth rate of about 9 percent per month.

3. Electronic-Mail: By means of electronic mail, terminals transmit documents such as letters, reports, and telexes to other computers or terminals. To gain access to these services, most terminals use a public network. Source Mail (available through the

Source) and EMAIL (available through CompuServe) enable terminals to transmit documents to a host computer. The documents can then be retrieved by other terminals. MCI Mail Service and the U.S. Postal ECOM Service (also available through the Source) let terminals transmit documents to a computer in another city. The service then prints the documents and delivers them as hard copy. ITT Timetran, RCA Global Communications, and Western Union Easylink let terminals send telexes to other cities.

II . Learning Focus (学习重点)

1. Focal Skills(重点技能)

Skimming

2. Key Words and Phrases(重点单词和词组)

community, access, range, comfort, contribution, isolation, lack, link, respectable, shameful, voluntary

3. Important Patterns and Expressions(重点句型和习惯表达法)

1) Subjects ranging from cooking and knitting to digital cameras and politics are discussed.

2) One can break the isolation of a bedroom without having to leave it.

3) But it is also a place where you can share in the happy moments of life, be it birthdays or even weddings.

4) To come out at that time was a bit like signing your death sentence.

5) These provide the basics on navigating the Internet and tips on setting up a website as well as a computer for those who lack their own equipment.

Ⅲ. Language Points(语言点)

1. A fifth of Americans with Internet access, or 8~10 million people, are over 50.

美国有五分之一因特网上网者年龄在 50 岁以上,也就是说,有 800 万~1 000 万的因特网上网者年过 50。

access: the right to enter a place or opportunity to do sth.

e. g. There is no access to the street through that door.

穿过那个门没有通向大街的路。

Citizens may have free access to the library.

市民可以自由使用图书馆。

2. SeniorNet develops very quickly thanks to voluntary contributions from its 25 000 members.

由于 25 000 名成员自愿奉献,老年网发展十分迅速。

thanks to: because of 由于

e. g. It was thanks to John that we won the game.

多亏约翰,我们才赢了这场比赛。

3. Subjects ranging from cooking and knitting to digital cameras and politics are discussed.

在网上讨论的话题还包括烹饪、编织、数码相机和政治等。

e. g. ranging from... to... : vary between limits

Prices ranged from 5 dollars to 10 dollars.

价格自 5 美元至 10 美元不等。

Ⅳ. Supplementary Exercises (补充练习)

1. Reading Comprehension (阅读理解)

Directions: In this part there are four passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension tasks. Read the passage and

do the tasks. Where you are given a choice of four possible answers you should choose the best answer among A, B, C and D.

Passage One

In 1939 two brothers, Mac and Dick McDonald, started a drive-in restaurant in San Bernardino, California. They carefully chose a busy corner for their location. They had run their own businesses for years, first a theater, then a barbecue(烤肉) restaurant, then another drive-in. But in their new operation, they offered a new, shortened menu: French fries, hamburgers, and sodas. To this small selection they added one new concept: quick service, no waiters or waitresses, and no tips.

Their hamburgers sold for fifteen cents. Cheese was another four cents. Their French fries and hamburgers had a remarkable uniformity, for the brothers had developed a strict routine for the preparation of their food, and they insisted on their cooks' sticking to their routine. Their new drive-in became incredibly popular, particularly for lunch. People drove up by the hundreds during the busy noontime. The self-service restaurant was so popular that the brothers had allowed ten copies of their restaurant to be opened. They were content with this modest success until they met Ray Kroc.

Kroc was a salesman who met the McDonald brothers in 1954, when he was selling milkshake-mixing machines. He quickly saw the unique appeal of the brothers' fast-food restaurants and bought the right to franchise(特许经营) other copies of their restaurants. The agreement struck included the right to duplicate the menu. The equipment, even their red and white buildings with the golden arches(拱门).

Today McDonald's is really a household name. Its names for its sandwiches have come to mean hamburger in the decades since the day Ray Kroc watched people rush up to order fifteen-cent hamburgers. In 1976, McDonald's had over \$1 billion in total sales. Its first twenty-two years is one of the most incredible success stories in modern American business history.

1) This passage mainly talks about _____.

- A. the development of fast food services
- B. how McDonald's became a billion-dollar business
- C. the business careers of Mac and Dick McDonald
- D. Ray Kroc's business talent

2) Mac and Dick managed all of the following businesses except _____.

- A. a drive-in
- B. a theater
- C. a cinema
- D. a barbecue restaurant

3) We may infer from this passage that _____.

- A. Mac and Dick McDonald never became wealthy for they sold their idea to Kroc
- B. the location the McDonalds chose was the only source of the great popularity of their drive-in
- C. forty years ago there were numerous fast-food restaurants
- D. Ray Kroc was a good businessman

4) The passage suggests that _____.

- A. creativity is an important element of business success
- B. Ray Kroc was the close partner of the McDonald brothers
- C. Mac and Dick McDonald became broken after they sold their ideas to Ray Kroc
- D. California is the best place to go into business

5) As used in the second sentence of the third paragraph, the word “unique” means

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. special | B. financial |
| C. attractive | D. peculiar |

Passage Two

A moment's drilling by the dentist may make us nervous and upset. Many of us cannot stand pain. To avoid the pain of a drilling that may last perhaps a minute or two, we demand the “needle”—a shot of novocain (奴佛卡因)—that deadens the nerves around the tooth.

Now it's true that the human body has developed its millions of nerves to be highly aware of what goes on both inside and outside of it. This helps us adjust to the world. Without our nerves and our brain, which is a bundle of nerves, we wouldn't know what's happening. But we pay for our sensitivity. We can feel pain when the slightest thing is wrong with any part of our body. The history of torture is based on the human body being open to pain.

But there is a way to handle pain. Look at the Indian fakir (行僧) who sits on a bed of nails. Fakirs can put a needle right through an arm, and feel no pain. This ability that some humans have developed to handle pain should give us ideas about how the mind can deal with pain.

The big thing in withstanding pain is our attitude toward it. If the dentist says, “This will hurt a little,” it helps us to accept the pain. By staying relaxed, and by treating the pain as an interesting sensation (感觉), we can handle the pain without falling apart. After all, although pain is an unpleasant sensation, it is still a sensa-

tion, and sensations are the stuff of life.

- 6) The passage is mainly about _____.
A. how to suffer pain B. how to avoid pain
C. how to handle pain D. how to stop pain
- 7) The sentence "But we pay for our sensitivity." in the second paragraph implies that _____.
A. we should pay a debt for our feeling
B. we have to be hurt when we feel something
C. our pain is worth feeling
D. when we feel pain, we are suffering it
- 8) When the author mentions the Indian fakir, he suggests that _____.
A. Indians are not at all afraid of pain
B. people may be senseless of pain
C. some people are able to handle pain
D. fakirs have magic to put needles right through their arms
- 9) The most important thing to handle pain is _____.
A. how we look at pain
B. to feel pain as much as possible
C. to show an interest in pain
D. to accept the pain reluctantly
- 10) The author's attitude towards pain is _____.
A. pessimistic B. optimistic
C. radical(极端的) D. practical

Passage Three

Everyone has heard of the San Andreas fault(断层), which constantly threatens California and the West Coast with earth-

quakes. But how many people know about the equally serious New Madrid fault in Missouri?

Between December of 1811 and February of 1812, three major earthquakes occurred, all centered around the town of New Madrid, Missouri, on the Mississippi River. Property damage was severe. Buildings in the area were almost destroyed. Whole forests fell at once, and huge cracks opened in the ground, allowing smell of sulfur(硫磺) to filter upward.

The Mississippi River itself completely changed character, developing sudden rapids and whirlpools. Several times it changed its course, and once, according to some observers, it actually appeared to run backwards. Few people were killed in the New Madrid earthquakes, probably simply because few people lived in the area in 1811; but the severity of the earthquakes are shown by the fact that the shock waves rang bells in church towers in Charleston, South Carolina, on the coast. Buildings shook in New York City, and clocks were stopped in Washington, D. C.

Scientists now know that America's two major faults are essentially different. The San Andreas is a horizontal boundary between two major landmasses that are slowly moving in opposite directions. California earthquakes result when the movement of these two masses suddenly lurches(倾斜) forward.

The New Madrid fault, on the other hand, is a vertical fault; at some point, possibly hundreds of millions of years ago, rock was pushed up toward the surface, probably by volcanoes under the surface. Suddenly, the volcanoes cooled and the rock collapsed, leaving huge cracks. Even now, the rock continues to settle downwards, and sudden sinking motions trigger(触发) earthquakes in the re-

gion. The fault itself, a large crack in this layer of rock, with dozens of other cracks that split off from it, extends from northeast Arkansas through Missouri and into southern Illinois.

Scientists who have studied the New Madrid fault say there have been numerous smaller quakes in the area since 1811; these smaller quakes indicate that larger ones are probably coming, but the scientists say have no method of predicting when a large earthquake will occur.

11) This passage is mainly about _____.

- A. the New Madrid fault in Missouri
- B. the San Andreas and the New Madrid faults
- C. the causes of faults
- D. current scientific knowledge about faults

12) The New Madrid fault is _____.

- A. a horizontal fault
- B. a vertical fault
- C. a more serious fault than the San Andreas fault
- D. responsible for forming the Mississippi River

13) We may conclude from the passage that _____.

- A. it is probably as dangerous to live in Missouri as in California
- B. the New Madrid fault will eventually develop a mountain range in Missouri
- C. California will become an island in future
- D. a big earthquake will occur to California soon

14) This passage implies that _____.

- A. horizontal faults are more dangerous than vertical faults
- B. vertical faults are more dangerous than horizontal faults

- C. earthquakes occur only around fault areas
D. California will break into pieces by an eventual earthquake
- 15) As used in the first sentence of the fourth paragraph, the word “essentially” means _____.
A. greatly
B. basically
C. extremely
D. necessarily

Passage Four

The combination of television and computers got a big push when Microsoft king Bill Gates and Brian Roberts, president of Comcast Corp., agreed on a deal in which Microsoft will put \$1 billion in the Philadelphia company, America's fourth largest cable operator, with 4.3 million users. For viewers that means more channels, better picture and sound and on-screen interactive TV guides.

The Comcast is Microsoft's attempt to push its content beyond the computer users and into the mass market. More than two years ago, Gates paid \$425 million for Web TV Networks, which makes set-top boxes that allow Internet going through TV sets. “Gates is really sure that the Internet is a medium, not a technology,” says Christopher Dixon, a media analyst at Paine Webber. “They have content and need distribution. The key is that Microsoft has speeded the development in line with its earlier investments.”

Gates and Roberts arrived at this point from different directions. Gates dropped out of Harvard and built his large software firm from his programming skills. Roberts, a Wharton graduate and the son of a Philadelphia belt manufacturer turned to cable business,

learned his business at his father's side. Ralph Roberts left the belt business in 1962, fearing that beltless trousers would make his product useless. Brian stepped into the president's shoes in 1990.

Roberts is happy that he didn't give way earlier to shareholder pressure when Comcast faced \$7.3 billion debt. "People thought satellites would come and wipe out cable," says Roberts. "We thought that if we provided good service and lots of channels, and later offered digital service, we would have a whole new business." And it doesn't hurt one bit that Bill Gates holds the very same view.

Short Answer Questions:

16) Who is Brian Roberts?

17) What's the good of joining television and computer together?

18) Why does Bill Gates want to put so much money in a cable company?

19) What are the different experiences of Bill Gates and Brian Roberts?

20) What is Brian Roberts happy about according to this passage?

2. Vocabulary(词汇)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

1) We have access _____ American, British and Japanese newspapers and journals in our department reading room.

A. to

B. for

C. with

D. of

- 2) Senior students _____ the library at weekends.
A. have access to B. have entrance to
C. have entry to D. have a way to
- 3) "I don't see that I have deserved any fame and I have no _____ for it," he once said.
A. right B. interest
C. taste D. comfort
- 4) He was the only passenger that survived the _____ crash.
A. travel B. facility
C. financial D. aircraft
- 5) He ordered that all prisoners should be given their _____.
A. liberation B. liberty
C. lifetime D. living
- 6) Momanlli took no _____ in the discussion.
A. role B. way
C. part D. contribution
- 7) This place is _____ many of his childhood memories.
A. connected to B. associated with
C. linked by D. adjusted to
- 8) _____ of money prevented us from taking a holiday this year.
A. Nothing B. Emptiness
C. Lack D. Short
- 9) Both sides exchanged their views on a wide _____ of topics they were interested in at the meeting.
A. number B. extent
C. range D. collection
- 10) The mayor of the city is a _____ old man.

- A. respective B. respectable
C. respectful D. respecting
- 11) We can rely on William to carry out this mission, for his judgment is always _____.
- A. doubtless B. sound
C. subtle D. healthy
- 12) The noise of the plane died _____ in the distance.
- A. away B. out
C. down D. off
- 13) I don't know whether I'm going by car or by train, but in _____ I'll need money.
- A. both events B. either event
C. that event D. any event
- 14) They lived _____ vegetarian foods.
- A. on B. by
C. through D. for
- 15) You'll find that the community has _____ great changes since you were here last time.
- A. undergone B. submitted
C. sustained D. run
- 16) Many difficulties have _____ as a result of the changeover to a new type of fuel.
- A. raised B. risen
C. experienced D. arisen
- 17) After the death of their parents, the sisters got _____ well and never quarreled.
- A. away B. in
C. along D. out

- 18) The storm is extremely _____.
A. destructive B. destructible
C. destroyed D. destroying
- 19) The beauty of Hangzhou is _____ words.
A. besides B. above
C. beyond D. over
- 20) Music often _____ us of events in the past.
A. remembers B. memorizes
C. reminds D. reflects

3. Structure(语法结构)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

- 1) In fact the Swede did not understand the three questions, _____ were asked in French.
A. where B. who
C. in which D. which
- 2) He paid the boy \$ 10 for washing ten windows, most of _____ hadn't been cleaned for at least a year.
A. these B. those
C. that D. which
- 3) She heard a terrible noise, _____ brought her heart into her mouth.
A. it B. which
C. this D. that
- 4) She has two daughters, both _____ work in Beijing.
A. of which B. of them
C. of whom D. of whose

- A. all their homes B. all whose homes

- C. all of whose homes D. all of their homes
- 12) People are still talking about the historic event of years ago, _____ man walked in space for the first time.
- A. when B. how
C. because D. while
- 13) The students will put off the outing until next week, _____ they won't be so busy.
- A. since B. as
C. when D. while
- 14) Language is a city, to the building of _____ every human being brought a stone.
- A. which B. that
C. it D. this
- 15) The course normally attracts 20 students per year, _____ up to half will be from overseas.
- A. in which B. for whom
C. with which D. of whom
- 16) He took down a square green bottle, _____ he poured into a dish.
- A. its content B. which content
C. the content of which D. the content of that
- 17) A survey was carried out on the death rate of newborn babies in that region, _____ were surprising.
- A. the results of which B. as results
C. the results of it D. which results
- 18) I, _____ your good friend, will try my best to help you out.
- A. who is B. who am

