



UNIT ONE

The Web Lifestyle

I. Background Information

1) What Is the Internet?

The Internet is a huge collection of computers around the world. These computers are all linked together, and they can “talk” to each other, sharing information. If your computer is connected to the Internet, it can connect to millions of other computers, in many different parts of the world. You can send electronic letters to people on the other side of the world. You can chat to people. You can buy things on the Internet and have them delivered to your house!

2) The World Wide Web

The World Wide Web is a part of the Internet. It is a collection of millions of pages of information. This information can be about anything: sports, people or music. The pages on the World Wide Web are all linked so that you can move around them. The pages are linked together using Hyperlinks. A hyperlink is usually coloured and underlined. If you move your mouse over a hyperlink, it will change into the shape of hand. If you click on a hyperlink, you will go to a different page.

The Internet is a network of networks. It is a global set of connections of computers that enables the exchange of data, news and opinion. Aside from being a communications medium, the Internet has become a platform for new ways of doing business, a better way for governments to deliver public services and an enabler of lifelong learning. Unlike the telephone, radio or television, the Internet is a many-to-many communication medium.

The Internet has created a new vocabulary that has come to represent a historical era of change. No other word has become part of people’s lives so quickly or has had such an impact. It is becoming an integral part of our economy and daily life. For example, you needn’t go to work in the company every day. You can stay at home.

You just turn on your computer and do your work for the company at home. Your children can study at home, too. If you are away, at work or on your way home, you can telephone home. Your instructions will be passed onto your computer. So when you go home, you will find the heating is already on, meals and water are ready for you. It is unnecessary for you to go shopping or to go to the bank. Telephones and computers will do those jobs for you instead.

II. Language Points

integral *adj.*

1) *being an essential part of*

e.g. Music is an integral part of the school's curriculum.

Practical experience is integral to the course.

2) *(usually before noun) included as part of sth., rather than supplied separately*

e.g. All models have an integral CD player.

incredible *adj.*

1) *impossible or very difficult to believe*

e.g. It seemed incredible that she had been there for a week already.

She told us the incredible story of her 123 days lost in the forest.

Opposite: credible

that can be believed or trusted

e.g. It is just not credible that she would cheat.

The results are hardly credible; he cannot believe they are accurate.

2) *(informal) extremely good or extremely large*

e.g. The hotel was incredible.

Tony has an incredible singing voice.

incredibly *adv.*

in a way that is not easy to believe

e.g. Incredibly, it was six months before I realized what was going on.



I'm sorry I haven't phoned. I've been incredibly busy this week.

amazing *adj.*

1) *so surprising that it is hard to believe*

e.g. She told me an amazing story.

It's amazing how stupid people can be.

2) *extremely good, especially in a surprising and unexpected way*

e.g. He's an amazing player to watch.

We had an amazing time in China.

amazed *adj.*

(not usually before noun) extremely surprised

e.g. I'm amazed you've never heard of Bill Gates.

We were amazed at the response to our appeal.

Visitors are often amazed to discover how little the town has changed.

amazement *n.*

[U] a strong feeling of surprise

e.g. They were shaking their hands in amazement.

To my amazement, he actually refused to help me.

be about to do sth.

If you are about to do sth., you are going to do it very soon.

e.g. You are about to cross the river.

I was about to go home.

I was about to go to bed when there was a knock at the door.

Sit down everyone. The lecture is about to start.

leap *vi.*

(leapt, leaped)

1) *to jump high or a long way*

e.g. We leap over the stream.



The horse leapt a five-foot wall.

2) *to move or do sth. suddenly and quickly*

e.g. She leapt out of bed.

His name leapt out at me. (=I saw it immediately.)

He leapt across the room to answer the door.

3) *suddenly improve, increase or progress*

e.g. Sales have leapt 43% this quarter.

The action then leaps forward to 1989, when Rose is an elderly woman.

draw v.

(*drew, drawn*)

1) *to attract or interest sb.*

e.g. The movie is drawing large audience.

The course draws students from all over the country.

2) *to produce a reaction or response*

e.g. The announcement drew loud applause from the audience.

The plan has drawn a lot of criticism.

draw (sb.'s) attention to

to make sb. notice, or be aware of

e.g. She tried to draw my attention to her new hair style.

He drew my attention to a point I had overlooked.

outside prep.

beyond the limits or range of situation, activity

e.g. It's outside my experience, I'm afraid.

I don't care who you see outside working hours.

treat v.

1) (*always + adv./prep.*) *to behave towards someone in a particular way*

treat sb. like/as

e.g. She treats me like one of the family.



Even though they were much younger, we treated them as equals.

2) *to deal with sth. in a particular way*

e.g. My mother treated my proposal as a joke.

The police are treating his death as a case of murder.

3) *to cure illness*

e.g. Vitamin deficiency can be properly diagnosed and treated by a doctor.

Nowadays malaria can be treated with drug.

generate vt.

1) *to produce or create sth.*

e.g. The program would generate a lot of new jobs.

The proposal has generated a lot of interest.

The flowing water is used to drive turbines, which generate electricity.

75% of France's electricity is generated by nuclear reactors.

2) *to make money*

e.g. The business is not generating enough revenue to cover its costs.

What sales volume would be required to generate an income of

\$96,000?

generation n.

1) *[U] the production of sth., especially electricity, heat*

e.g. Electricity generation from wind and wave power should be encouraged.

Government aid is needed to help boost income generation in the region.

2) *(C + sing/pl.v.) all people of about the same age*

e.g. My generation has grown up without the experience of a world war.

The younger generation doesn't know what hard work is.

I often wonder what future generations will make of our efforts.

The wired generation refers to the group of young people who has grown up with the Internet as part of their daily lives. It is also called "the Internet generation".

generational adj.

connected with a particular generation or with the relationship between

different generations

e.g. Along with a change of mind-set will be a generational shift.

major

1) *adj.*

(1) *(usually before noun) having very serious or worrying results*

e.g. There is a major problem with parking in London.

He underwent major heart surgery recently.

It could have sparked a major confrontation.

(2) *(usually before noun) important, large, or great*

e.g. Age is a major factor affecting chances of employment.

Our major concern is how to give everyone a fair chance.

Smoking is one of the major causes of cancer.

2) *n. a student's main subject at college or university*

e.g. His major is Political Science.

She is a history major.

3) *v. to specialize in a certain subject at college or university*

e.g. Christina majored in two subjects at Keele University.

Brain majored in economics.

turn to

to try to get help, advice

e.g. He was turned to for advice by all sorts of people.

I have nobody to turn to.

think about

to consider

e.g. Please think about the plan and let me know your views.

These young people think about nothing but sport and pleasure.

let alone

not to mention; even less



e.g. In those days we couldn't send our children to middle school, let alone college.

Some people never even read a newspaper, let alone a book.

I couldn't afford to rent a house like that, let alone buy it.

remark upon/on

to notice that sth. has happened and say or write sth. about it

e.g. We don't usually remark on other people's appearance.

Several people remarked upon the fine quality of the work.

Everyone remarked on his absence.

trade

1) *vt. (especially AmE) to exchange sth. you have for sth. else*

e.g. They traded freedom for security.

She traded her books for his CD.

I wouldn't mind trading places with her for a day.

2) *vt. to buy or sell goods or services*

e.g. Our products are now traded worldwide.

These companies trade mainly in machinery.

3) *n. [U] the activities of buying or selling goods or services*

e.g. The country's trade in manufactured goods has expanded in the last ten years.

Since the supermarket opened, many of the small local shops have lost up to 50% of their trade.

in particular

especially

e.g. She loves the song in particular because her mother used to sing it.

What in particular did you like about the last apartment that we saw?

live with

to learn to accept and endure sth. unpleasant



- e.g.** You must live with the fact that you're no longer as strong as you were.
You've lost all your money, and now you must learn to live with the situation.
If your house is near the railway station, you will have to live with the noise.

find out

to learn to discover

- e.g.** We must find out the truth of the matter.
Can you find out Mr. Johnson's address for me?

III. Structure and Grammar

*There is almost **no** topic for which you **cannot** find fairly interesting material on the Web.*

This is a double negative sentence, which means to emphasize the affirmation.

Double Negative 句型

1. *no ... not; no ... no*

- e.g.** There is no patient I cannot treat completely. 没有我治不了的病人。
There is no cat that does not like fish. 没有不喜欢吃鱼的猫。
There is nothing that he cannot do. 没有他干不了的事。
There is no rule that has no exception. 没有无例外的规定。

2. *not (...) without, not + adj.*

- e.g.** There is no right to speak without investigation. 没有调查就没有发言权。
Prosperity is not without fears and adversity is not without comforts and hopes. 成功不是没有忧虑，逆境不是没有安慰和希望。
It is not uncommon for the native speaker to make a mistake like this. 本土人犯这样的错误也是常见的。
Her reasoning is not flawless. 她的推理不是无懈可击的。
A student cannot obtain knowledge without working hard. 学生不刻苦学习就不能获得知识。



No one can succeed without hard work. 不勤奋就不会成功。

In this country, there is no meal without meat, and no one eats the bread without the butter or cheese. 在这个国家每餐必有肉，吃面包必有黄油或奶酪。

3. *never, scarcely, hardly ... not/no/without*

e.g. I never see you without thinking of my brother. 我每次见到你就要想起我的兄弟。

I hardly look at her picture without thinking of the kindness she showed me. 我每次看到她的照片就想起她过去对我的关心。

We can scarcely read a newspaper without striking upon the Internet. 每当翻开报纸，几乎都能碰到互联网这个术语。

She never reads a book in bed without going to sleep. 她每次在床上看书总要睡着。

Exercises:

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Einstein is so famous that there is no one who doesn't know him.
2. There is almost nothing that his dog won't eat.
3. There is no one who doesn't make any mistake in his lifetime.
4. There is no goal that you cannot obtain so long as you have an honest attitude and a strong will.
5. There is no body here who won't lend you a helping hand when you find yourself in difficulty.
6. John is called Mr. Fix because there is almost nothing that he cannot fix.

Key:

1. 爱因斯坦是如此闻名于世，以至于没有人不知道他。
2. 几乎没有什么东西是他的狗不吃的。
3. 没有人能一生不犯错误。
4. 只要你态度诚恳，意志坚定，没有什么目标不能达到。
5. 当你发现自己身处困境时，会有人伸出援助之手的。
6. 约翰被称为修理大王，因为几乎没有他不能修的东西。



IV. Tapescripts

A. You will hear ten short conversations twice. For each question, choose the best from the choices marked A, B or C.

1. **M:** Have you got that CV that was faxed in this morning?
F: Yes. Why?
M: Oh, I just wanted to check his date of birth. I don't think I took it down right. Is it the 22nd of June?
F: No, the 2nd of June.
M: In 1946?
F: No, in 1956.
Q: When was he born?
2. **M:** Excuse me, could you tell me the times of the trains to Beijing this afternoon please?
F: Well, there's only one train this afternoon, the fourteen-fifty.
M: Sorry, the fourteen-fifteen?
F: No, fourteen-fifty, ten minutes to three.
M: Oh, OK. Thank you very much.
Q: When does the train leave?
3. **M:** What time shall we meet tomorrow?
F: Well, I normally start at 8 o'clock. What about 9 o'clock?
M: Well, that's a bit early for me. I never get in before 9. Shall we say 9:30?
F: Yes, that's fine for me.
Q: What time will they meet?
4. **M:** How much is the ticket?
F: Tickets are \$10 for adults. Children's tickets are half price.
M: OK. I'd like to buy two adults' and two children's tickets, please.
Q: How much did the man pay for the tickets?
5. **F:** How did the Nikkei do last week?
M: Well, it opened at 17,560 on Monday and dropped to 16,880 in the middle of the week. Fortunately, it recovered a little to close at 17,320 by the end of the week.



- Q: How did the stock market close at the end of last week?
6. M: What do you intend to do this morning, Madam?
F: I'm going to visit the Science Museum at 9 o'clock. It's a long way and I must be back before 12 o'clock. So call a taxi for me, please.
Q: How long will the woman stay at the Science Museum?
7. F: I like these chairs. How much are they?
M: They are \$40 each or \$70 for a pair.
Q: How much does one chair cost if you buy a pair?
8. F: I like that one, but \$300 is far too expensive, I'm afraid. How much is this one?
M: \$100.
F: That's good!
M: Yeah, you'll see the same coat in other shops for at least \$200.
F: Mm. OK, I'll take this one then.
Q: Which coat does the customer buy?
9. M: I cannot remember Mr. Liu's telephone number. Is it 7845362?
F: let me see ... oh, it seems to be 7485362 ... oh, no, I remember, it's 7845632.
Q: What is Mr. Liu's telephone number?
10. M: How much do you think it'll cost to repair this machine?
F: Let me see. It's a 1970 model. About 17 pounds, I'm afraid.
M: That's rather a lot. And how long will it take?
F: About twenty days.
M: You said twelve days?
F: No, twenty days.
M: Thank you. I'd like to think about it.
Q: How long will the repair take?

B. You will hear two passages twice. Listen carefully and choose the right answer to each sentence.

cottage 小别墅

popularity 普及

curiosity 好奇心

inventory 存货



Passage one

When Mr. Finch retired, he bought a small cottage in a seaside village. The cottage was built in 1588, but was in very good condition. Mr. Finch was looking forward to a quiet life, but in the summer holidays he got a shock. Hundreds of tourists came to the seaside village. Mr. Finch's cottage was the most interesting building in the village and many of the tourists came to see it. From morning till night there were tourists outside the cottage. They kept looking through windows and many of them even went into Mr. Finch's garden. This was too much for Mr. Finch. He decided to drive the unwelcome visitors away, so he put a notice in the window. The notice said, "If you want to satisfy your curiosity, come in and look round. Price: 10 pence." Mr. Finch was sure that the visitors would stop coming but he was wrong. The number of visitors increased and Mr. Finch spent every day showing them round his cottage. "I came here to retire, not to work as a guide," he complained. In the end, he sold the cottage.

Passage two

The computer industry in our country has been growing rapidly over the last ten years. Computers used to be large expensive machines that were very difficult to use, but scientists and technicians have been making them smaller and cheaper while at the same time they have been made easier to use. As a result, their popularity has been increasing as more and more people are buying computers for their homes and businesses.

Computers have been designed to store information and compute complex problems. Some have voices that speak with the operators. Stores use computers to keep records of their inventories and send bills to their customers. Offices use computers to type letters, record business, and communicate with other offices.

C. You will hear a passage and five questions. Both of them will be read twice. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer with a word or a short phrase (in no more than three words).

Bill Gates was born on October 28, 1955 to a wealthy Seattle family. He was a naughty but gifted child. At 13, he began programming in the BASIC language.



By the time he was 17, Gates had sold his first program—a school scheduling system. The deal brought him \$4,200. Gates and Harvard classmate Paul Allen established Microsoft in 1975. Gates was convinced software would be more important than hardware. Microsoft's big break came in 1980. That year, Gates and his young colleagues signed an agreement to provide operating system MS-DOS for International Business Machines new personal computer. In March 1986, Microsoft stock went public in one of the most celebrated offerings of its time. By the next year, the company's rising stock price had made Gates the youngest self-made billionaire at age 31.

Questions:

1. When was Bill Gates born?
2. What did he do at 13?
3. How much did he earn from his first deal?
4. Who established Microsoft in 1975?
5. How old was Gates when he became a self-made billionaire?

V. Key to Listening

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|-------|
| A. 1. B | 2. B | 3. C | 4. B | 5. A |
| 6. C | 7. A | 8. C | 9. C | 10. A |
| B. 1. B | 2. C | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. A | 9. B | 10. C |
| C. 1. October 28, 1955 | 2. the BASIC language | 3. \$4,200 | | |
| 4. Harvard classmate | 5. At age 31 | | | |

VI. Key to Reading

- | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|------------------|------|
| I. 1. A | 2. C | 3. A | 4. B | 5. C |
| II. 1. D | 2. B | 3. E | 4. A | 5. G |
| III. 1. as if | 2. turn to | 3. let alone | 4. in particular | |



5. live with 6. communicate with 7. has been remarked upon
8. was about to 9. treated ... as 10. to find out
- IV. 1. c 2. j 3. e 4. a 5. f
6. g 7. i 8. d 9. b 10. h
- V. 1. amazement 2. broadens 3. incredibly 4. is generated
5. entertaining 6. was elected 7. Watched 8. tourist
9. response 10. less
- VI. 1. 学生不刻苦学习就不能获得知识。
2. 没有我治不了的病人。
3. 我从不抽烟，现在也不打算抽。
4. 我们通常过高地估计两年后能做的事，却过低地估计 10 年后能干的事。
5. 许多购物者在家通过互联网订购日用品并让人送货上门，几乎不去商店了。
6. 最近几年在美国销售的半数以上的个人电脑进入了家庭。结果是电脑成为西方家庭必备的一部分。在人们下班到家之前，电脑开灯、开暖气和做好必需的家庭服务。电脑控制烹饪、热水和安全保卫。
- VII. 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. A
6. C 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. B
- VIII. 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A

VII. Writing

(For Reference Only)

1.

To turn to the Web for shopping, education, entertainment and communication will be a reflex within a decade. There are over 22 million adults using the Web in the United States. You can find fairly interesting materials on the Web. Americans, particularly young ones, will spend more time on the Web. The Web lifestyle will be an integral part of life.

(60 words)



2. 4)

June 18, 2007

Dear Mr. Yu,

A friend of mine, Yan Ling, is going from Beijing to your city Shanghai on the 15th of this month. I know you will be pleased to meet her, and I send this little note to act as introduction which I should have liked to make in person.

I should very much appreciate it if you could spare the time to meet her at the airport.

As she will be a stranger in an unfamiliar city, any help you can give her will be very much appreciated by her, and by me.

Thank you for your help.

Yours sincerely,
Chen Feiyan

Chinese Translation of the Text

网上生活方式

今天，如果你问人们为什么使用电话和朋友联络或为什么他们借助电视娱乐，他们一定会目瞪口呆，觉得你疯了。我们认为电话、电视和汽车不是奇特之物。它们已成为生活中必不可少的一部分，不再被注意，更不用说品头论足了。

同样，10年之后也许没有人会注意互联网。它将成为人们生活中不可缺少的一部分。借助于网络购物、教育、娱乐和通讯，上网将会成为一种习惯，就像现在拿起电话与某人通话一样自然。

虽然网络现在还处于初级阶段，但人们对之有着难以置信的兴趣。网络技术及其上网速度即将飞速提高。这将促使越来越多的人把上网作为日常生活的一部分。每个人的名片上会有电子邮件的地址。律师、医生和大小公司通过网络而互相连接在一起。

在美国的选举中，人们依靠互联网观看选举的实况。数以百万计的人依靠互联网了解有关“探路者号”飞向火星的使命以及“和平号”空间站问题的最新详细情况，而且这些信息要比过去从别处获得的信息更新。



像这样的变化经常具有时代性。老一辈的人不得不学习某些他们以往没有经历的新东西，而这些正是伴随新技术成长的孩子们所习以为常的。尤其是大学校园为网络文化的产生提供了关键要素。

现在美国有 2,200 多万人使用互联网，其中大约一半人每天至少上网一次。同时，网上的各种各样的活动，正以惊人的速度扩展。在互联网上，几乎所有有趣的主题都能找到。许多网站的业务极好。想买只狗吗？或卖股份？或订购汽车？请用互联网吧。哪有时间上网？实际上在某些情况下，网络会使人们节省时间。因为，互联网将使工作效率比过去更高。例如：要购买大商品，我们就能通过互联网获得有关的信息。或者你了解使用过的汽车价值多少，或者什么才是最便宜的方式到达佛罗里达州。即使在今天，这些也很容易在网上找到答案。在其他情况下，人们将会把现在花在读报和看电视的时间用来上网浏览信息和娱乐。美国人，特别是青年人，看电视的时间会更少，而上网的时间将会更多。

Supplementary Materials

(For Reference Only)

The Internet Addiction Test

The following is a test that can help determine if a person is addicted to the Internet:

1. How often do you find that you stay online longer than you intended?
2. How often do you neglect household chores to spend more time online?
3. How often do you prefer the excitement of the Internet to intimacy with your partner?
4. How often do you form new relationships with fellow online users?
5. How often do others in your life complain to you about the amount of time you spend online?
6. How often do your grades or schoolwork suffer because of the amount of time you spend online?
7. How often do you check your email before doing something else that you need to do?
8. How often does your job performance or productivity suffer because of the Internet?
9. How often do you become defensive or secretive when anyone asks you what you do online?



10. How often do you block out disturbing thoughts about your life with soothing thoughts of the Internet?
11. How often do you find yourself anticipating when you will go online again?
12. How often do you fear that life without the Internet would be boring, empty and joyless?
13. How often do you snap, yell or act annoyed if someone bothers you while you are online?
14. How often do you lose sleep due to late-night log-ins?
15. How often do you feel preoccupied with the Internet?
16. How often do you find yourself saying “just a few more minutes” when online?
17. How often do you try to cut down the amount of time you spend online and fail?
18. How often do you try to hide how long you’ve been online?
19. How often do you choose to spend more time online over socializing with others?
20. How often do you feel depressed, moody or nervous when you are offline, which goes away once you are back online?

Point Values

- 0=Does not apply
- 1=Rarely
- 2=Occasionally
- 3=Frequently
- 4=Often
- 5=Always

Your Score

20 to 49 points: You are an average online user. You may surf the Web a bit too long at times, but you have control over your usage.

50 to 79 points: You are experiencing occasional or frequent problems because of the Internet. You should consider its full impact on your life.

80 to 100 points: Your Internet usage is causing significant problems in your life. You should evaluate the impact of the Internet on your life and address the problems directly caused by your Internet usage.