



UNIT ONE

The Web Lifestyle



LISTENING



READING



SPEAKING



WRITING



LISTENING

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

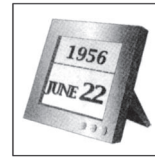
1. A.



B.



C.



2. A.



B.



C.



3. A.



B.



C.



4. A. \$10.

B. \$30.

C. \$40.

5. A. At 17,320.

B. At 17,560.

C. At 16,880.

6. A. Three hours.

B. More than three hours.

C. Less than three hours.

7. A. \$35.

B. \$40.

C. \$70.

8. A.



B.



C.



9. A. 7845362.

B. 7485362.

C. 7845632.

10. A. 20 days.

B. 17 days.

C. 12 days.



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

cottage /'kɒtɪdʒ/ *n.* 小别墅

curiosity /kjuəri'bsætɪ/ *n.* 好奇心, 求知欲

inventory /'ɪnvəntəri/ *n.* 存货, 库存

popularity /,pɒpjʊ'lærəti/ *n.* 普及, 流行, 声望

Passage One

1. When was Mr Finch's cottage (别墅) built?
A. In 1788. B. In 1588. C. In 1518.
2. Where was the cottage?
A. In a town. B. In a village. C. In a seaside village.
3. Why didn't Mr Finch like living there?
A. Because the cottage was too old.
B. Because the cottage was uninteresting.
C. Because a lot of tourists came to see his cottage.
4. How did Mr Finch try to stop the visitors from coming?
A. He put a notice on the window.
B. He put a notice on the door.
C. He drove them away.
5. What did Mr Finch do with the cottage?
A. He used it to make money.
B. He sold it.
C. He worked there as a guide.

Passage Two

6. The computer industry in that country has been developing rapidly over the _____.
A. past five years B. last decade C. last two decades



7. Now it's very _____ to use computers.
A. easy and cheap
B. difficult and expensive
C. easy but expensive
8. Some computers even have _____ that speak with the operators.
A. voices B. sounds C. noises
9. _____ use computers to keep records of their inventories (存货清单).
A. Industries B. Stores C. Offices
10. Offices use computers to type and make _____ with other offices.
A. appointments B. information C. communication

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). Listen carefully and fill in the blanks.

1. He was born on _____.
2. He began programming in _____.
3. _____.
4. Gates and his _____ Paul Allen.
5. _____.



READING

The Web Lifestyle

If you asked people today why they used the telephone to communicate with their friends or why they turned to television for entertainment, they would look at you as if you were crazy. We don't think about a telephone or a television or a car as



being **oddities**. These things have become such an **integral** part of life that they are no longer noticed, let alone remarked upon.

In the same way, within a decade no one will notice the Web. It will just be there, an integral part of life. It will be a **reflex** to turn to the Web for shopping, education, entertainment and communication, just as it is natural today to pick up the telephone to talk to someone.



There is **incredible** interest in the Web. Yet it is still in its **infancy**. The technology and the speed of **response** are about to **leap** forward. This will move more and more people to the Web as part of their everyday lives. Eventually, everyone's business card will have an electronic mail address. Every lawyer, every doctor and every business—from large to small—will be **connected**.

In the United States **elections**, people now turn to the Internet to see **real-time** results. The Pathfinder **mission** to **Mars** and the problems with The Mir Space Station **drew** millions of people to the Web for more **up-to-date** details than were available elsewhere.

A change like this is often **generational**. Where older people have to learn something new **outside** their everyday experiences, kids who grow up with a new technology simply treat it as given. College campuses in particular are providing the **ingredients** to **generate** the **critical** mass for a Web-ready **culture**.

Today in the United States, there are over 22 million adults using the Web, about half of whom **access** the Internet at least once a day. Meanwhile, the variety of activities on the Web is **broadening** at an **amazing** rate. There is almost no topic for which you cannot find fairly interesting material on the Web. Many of these sites are getting excellent traffic flow. Want to buy a dog? Or sell a share? Or order a car? Use the Internet. Where are we going to get the time to live with the Web? In



some instances, people will actually save time because the Web will make doing things more efficient than the past. Being able to get information about a **major** purchase, for example. Or finding out how much your used car is worth. Or what is your cheapest way of getting to Florida. That is very easy to find on the Web, even today. In other instances,

people will **trade** the time they now spend reading the paper, or watching television, for information or entertainment they will find on the computer screen. Americans, particularly young ones, will spend less time in front of a television screen, more on the Web.

New Words and Expressions

web /web/ <i>n.</i>	a complex, interconnected structure or arrangement 网, 互联网
lifestyle /'laɪf.staɪl/ <i>n.</i>	the way in which a person or a group of people live(s) and work(s) 生活方式
odddity /'ɒdɪtɪ/ <i>n.</i>	a person or thing that is strange or unusual 奇特之物, 怪人
integral /'ɪntɪgrəl/ <i>adj.</i>	being an essential part of sth 必要的, 缺一不可的
reflex /'rɪ:fleks/ <i>n.</i>	action that is involuntary 条件反射
incredible /ɪn'kredəbl/ <i>adj.</i>	impossible or very difficult to believe 难以置信
infancy /'ɪnfənsɪ/ <i>n.</i>	an early stage of existence (事物发展的) 初期
response /rɪ'spɒns/ <i>n.</i>	answer 回答, 反应
leap /li:p/ <i>vi.</i>	to jump high or a long way 跳, 跳过
connect /kə'nekt/ <i>vt.</i>	to join to or by means of a communications circuit 连接, 联络
election /ɪ'lekʃən/ <i>n.</i>	the process of choosing a person or a group of people for a position by voting 选举
real-time /'ri:əltaɪm/ <i>adj.</i>	denoting or relating to a data-processing system in which a computer receives constantly changing data, such as information relating to air-traffic control, travel booking systems, etc, and processes it sufficiently rapidly to be able to control the source of the data 实时的, 接到指示立即执行的



mission /'mɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	a flight into space 飞行任务
Mars /mɑːz/ <i>n.</i>	the planet in the solar system that is fourth in order of distance from the sun [天] 火星
draw /drɔː/ <i>vt.</i>	to attract or interest sb 吸引, 引导
up-to-date /'ʌptə'deɪt/ <i>adj.</i>	modern, current, or fashionable 最新的, 现代的
generational /dʒenə'reɪʃənəl/ <i>adj.</i>	connected with a particular generation or with the relationship between different generations 一代的; 代与代之间的
outside /'aʊtsaɪd/ <i>adv.</i>	beyond the limits or range of situation, activity 超过……的范围
ingredient /m'grɪ:dʒənt/ <i>n.</i>	an element in a mixture or compound; a constituent 成分, 因素
generate /'dʒenəreɪt/ <i>vt.</i>	to produce or create sth 使产生, 发生
critical /'krɪtɪkəl/ <i>adj.</i>	very important because what happens in the future depends on it 极为重要的; 决定性的
culture /'kʌltʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i>	the ideas, beliefs and customs that are shared and accepted by people in the society 文化; 教养
access /'ækses/ <i>vt.</i>	to find information, especially on a computer 访问; 进入
broaden /'brɔːdən/ <i>vi.</i>	to become wider 变宽, 扩大
amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i>	so surprising that it is hard to believe 惊人的, 令人惊奇的
major /'meɪdʒə(r)/ <i>adj.</i>	important, serious, large 较大的; 主要的
trade /treɪd/ <i>vt.</i>	to make an exchange of one thing for another; to buy or sell goods or services 交换; 贸易
turn to	to try to get 求助于
let alone	not to mention; even less 更不用说
remark upon/on	to say or write sth about 谈论或评论某事
be about to do	to be on the point of doing 即将, 就要
live with	to learn to accept 接受某种局面
in particular	especially 特别地

Notes

1. 本文节选自: *The Web Lifestyle* 《网上生活方式》, 作者比尔·盖茨 (Bill Gates)。
- 1) 比尔·盖茨 1955 年 10 月出生于美国西雅图。他 13 岁就开始编写计算机程序。1973 年盖茨进入哈佛大学一年级。大学三年级时, 盖茨从哈佛退学。1975 年他与童年伙伴保罗·艾伦 (Paul Allen) 一起创建了微软公司 (Microsoft Corporation)。该公司在上世纪 80 年代成为主导市场的电脑软件生产商, 比尔·盖茨也由此成为世界首富, 并以其创新的思维方式和开拓性的市场洞察力以及商战营销技巧著称。2008 年 7 月, 52 岁的比尔·盖茨宣布退休, 并将自己财产的 95% 捐出设立基金, 专心从事慈善事业。
- 2) “网上生活方式”是指互联网将成为人们日常生活和工作不可分割的一部分。Web 与 Internet 均指互联网络。

2. ... they would look at you as if you were crazy.

……他们一定会目瞪口呆, 仿佛你疯了似的。

as if 仿佛……似的。后面常用虚拟语气, 但如果表示确有可能性也可以用陈述语气。

例如: *She acted as if she had never lived in England before.* 她的行为好像以前从未在英国生活过。

It looks as if it's going to rain. 天好像要下雨。



3. ... let alone remarked upon.

更不用说品头论足了。

let alone 意为“更不用说”。用在否定句中, 连接两个相同的成分或相同的结构, 起强调作用。

例如: *She couldn't afford to buy a bike, let alone a car.* 她连自行车都买不起, 更不用说汽车了。

The baby can't even walk, let alone run. 婴儿连走都不会, 更别说跑了。



4. It will be a reflex to turn to the Web for shopping, education, entertainment and communication, just as it is natural today to pick up the telephone to talk to someone.

人们将习惯成自然地依靠互联网进行购物、教育、娱乐和交际, 就像今天人们很自然地拿起电话与某人交谈一样。



- 1) reflex 反射，反映。本文中意指由于条件反射而逐渐形成了一种习惯。
 2) to turn to the Web ... 和 to pick up the telephone ... 是 it 指代的真正主语。
 3) turn to 求助于，依靠。

例如：I had to turn to the dictionary for help. 我只得求助于词典了。
 They always turn to me when they are in trouble. 当他们遇到麻烦时，总是找我帮忙。



5. The technology and the speed of response are about to leap forward.

网络技术和其反应速度将飞速提高。

be about to do 正要或即将要做（某事）。

例如：Don't go out now. We're about to have lunch. 现在别出去，马上就要吃午饭了。



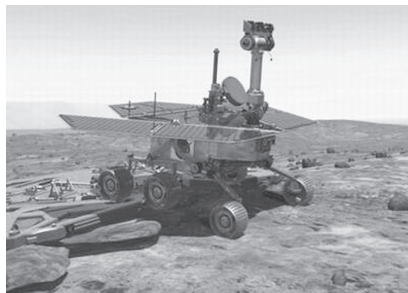
注意：be about to do 比 be going to do 表示更接近的将来，所以 tomorrow 等表示将来的副词或短语，可以和 be going to do 连用，但通常不能与 be about to do 连用。

例如：I was about to go to bed, when he called me up. 我正要上床睡觉的时候，他打电话了。

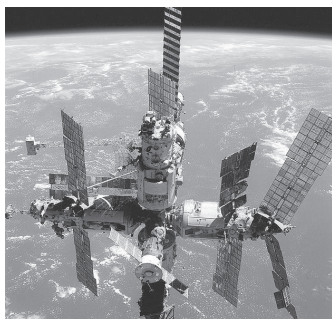


6. The Pathfinder “火星探路者”号

“火星探路者”号是美国向火星发射的科学探测器。1997年7月4日，美国“火星探路者”号探测器在火星着陆，当时数百万美国电视观众坐在电视机前焦急地等待着“火星探路者”号从火星上传回震惊世界的新发现。



7. The Mir Space Station 俄罗斯“和平”号空间站



Mir 是俄语“和平”的意思。“和平”号空间站是原苏联第三代载人空间站，也是人类历史上的第九座空间站，被誉为“人造天宫”，于1986年2月20日发射升空。它由工作舱、过渡舱和服务舱三部分组成。自1995年到1998年，“和平”号空间站与美国航天飞机进行了9次对接。2001年3月23日，“和

平”号空间站完成使命，坠入地球大气层，碎片落入南太平洋预定海域。

8. Where older people have to learn something new outside their everyday experiences, kids who grow up with a new technology simply treat it as given.

年长的人不得不学他们日常没有经历的新东西，而伴随新技术成长的孩子们却习以为常。

where 连词，意为“反之，而”。

例如：Where others are weak, he is strong. 别人的弱点正是他的优势。

They live in a big house, where we live in a small apartment.

他们住宽大的房子，而我们却住狭小的公寓。



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

在互联网上几乎所有的主题都能找到有趣的资料。

no ... cannot ... 是双重否定结构，实际上表达的是肯定的内容，即：几乎所有的主题都能在网上找到相当有趣的资料。

例如：It doesn't make sense to go to school without a computer, if you can afford one. 如果你能买得起电脑，上学就不能不带着它。

These benefits, however, have not come without a price. 然而，不付出代价是得不到这些好处的。



10. Being able to get information about a major purchase, for example.

例如：要购买大商品，我们就能通过互联网获得有关的信息。

a major purchase 涉及巨额的购买项目

Exercises

I. According to the Text, are the following sentences Right or Wrong? If there is not enough information to decide, choose “Doesn't say”.

- The Web lifestyle will become a necessary and important part of life in future.
 - Right.
 - Wrong.
 - Doesn't say.
- With the help of the Web, shopping will be just as easy as telephoning.
 - Right.
 - Wrong.
 - Doesn't say.



3. Most interesting topics are available online.
A. Right. B. Wrong. C. Doesn't say.
4. There are about half of Americans accessing the Internet at least once a day.
A. Right. B. Wrong. C. Doesn't say.
5. It will take double time for the young generation on the Web.
A. Right. B. Wrong. C. Doesn't say.

II. Choose the best ending from the box below to complete each of the sentences.

- A. take part in
- B. accept it as natural
- C. they are no longer noticed
- D. they treat it as given
- E. at an amazing rate
- F. as part of their everyday lives
- G. behind their computers
- H. in front of their television

1. People don't believe that a telephone or a television is strange because _____.
2. Adults have to change their understanding of technology while children simply _____.
3. The hi-tech and the speed of computer are developing _____.
4. The variety of activities on the Web draws more and more people to _____.
5. People will make good use of their spare time for information and entertainment _____.

III. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

communicate with live with turn to be about to
 in particular let alone pick up find out
 remark upon treat ... as as if no longer

- The girl listened _____ she had been turned to stone.
- Don't hesitate to _____ us if you have any difficulties.
- She will not help her own brother, _____ a stranger.
- You should avoid eating fat meat, pork _____.
- I don't enjoy the pain, but I can _____ it.
- We can _____ people in most parts of the world on the Web.
- The quality of his work _____ by his colleagues.
- He met her in the doorway just as she _____ go away.
- They _____ my suggestion _____ a joke.
- A mission was already on its way to Moscow _____ the situation and report.

IV. Match each word in Column A with a similar meaning in Column B.

A	B
1. access	a. very important
2. amazing	b. to exchange sth you have for sth else
3. broaden	c. to get and enter a place
4. critical	d. more important, larger than others
5. draw	e. to increase your experience, knowledge
6. generate	f. to attract
7. leap	g. to produce
8. major	h. to deal with
9. trade	i. to jump
10. treat	j. causing great surprise

**V. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given in the brackets.**

1. To my (amaze) _____, he was able to recite the whole poem from memory.
2. Few would disagree that travel (broad) _____ the minds.
3. I'm sorry I haven't phoned. I've been (incredible) _____ busy this week.
4. 75% of France's electricity (generate) _____ by nuclear reactors.
5. I found the talk both informative and (entertainment) _____.
6. All the members of the club were present when the Chairman (election) _____ last week.
7. (Watch) _____ by a crowd of people, Charles felt embarrassed and couldn't say a word.
8. I was told the Disney World is one of Florida's major (tour) _____ attractions.
9. There has not been a favorable (respond) _____ to your plan so far.
10. There is a well-known proverb: "The more haste, the (little) _____ speed."

VI. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. A student cannot obtain knowledge without working hard.
2. There is no patient I cannot treat completely.
3. I've never smoked in my life and I'm not about to start now.
4. We usually overestimate what we can do in two years and underestimate what we can do in ten.
5. Many shoppers order their groceries at home through the Internet suppliers and have their purchases delivered, without ever going near a shop.
6. More than half of the personal computers sold in the United States in recent years have gone into the home. The result is that computers have become an integral part of home life in the West. Computers turn on the lights, heating and necessary household services before people arrive home from work. Computers control cooking, hot water, security.



VII. Cloze.

In just five years, the World Wide Web has become a powerful new medium (媒体) for sharing information, doing business and communicating ____ 1 ____ people across the world. The United States in ____ 2 ____ has experienced incredible growth in Internet usage. An estimated 44.4 million US households will be online ____ 3 ____ the end of 2000, an increase of nearly 250 per cent since 1995. Everyday, ____ 4 ____ 55 million Americans log onto the Internet to send and receive emails, read news and information or conduct business. Industry experts estimate that traffic on the Internet ____ 5 ____ every 100 days. Statistics from popular US-based websites also reflect this trend. America Online Inc. now claims (声称) more than 22 million members, up from 2 million in 1995. And the number of items listed for sale on e-Bay, an auction (拍卖) site, has risen from 443,000 in early 1997 to more than 53 million ____ 6 ____ the first quarter of this year. The online world is increasingly combining with the “real” world, influencing nearly every aspect of ____ 7 _____. Email allows families and friends around the world to communicate ____ 8 ____ and more frequently. The Internet’s ability to provide a constant flow of news and information has sped up an already amazing pace for most ____ 9 _____. It also allows them the freedom to shop and conduct other business at their own convenience. These benefits, however, have not come ____ 10 ____ a price. Wired life has also brought about growing concern regarding privacy (隐私) and protection of identities online.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. to | B. with | C. for |
| 2. A. particular | B. particularly | C. participant |
| 3. A. to | B. in | C. by |
| 4. A. about | B. near | C. more |
| 5. A. doubles | B. leaps | C. rises |
| 6. A. at | B. on | C. in |
| 7. A. live | B. lives | C. life |
| 8. A. cheap | B. cheaply | C. cheaper |



9. A. America B. American C. Americans
10. A. with B. without C. within

VIII. Reading comprehension.

Bring Your PC to College?

In the months before she arrived at Georgetown University, Michelle McDowell struggled with questions: How much clothing should she take? What kind of budget would she require? How often could she go home?

But the question that made her very nervous was almost as new as a freshman is on campus: Was it really necessary to take a personal computer to college? Computers cost a lot of money, and McDowell had no idea what to buy. It turned out to be the first big mistake of her college life—and classes hadn't even started.



Technology has become a way of life for students these days. It doesn't matter if they are history majors like McDowell, or would-be artists, marketers or engineers. The work and life of the students are increasingly online. They plug into university networks at all hours to enroll for classes or share notes. They research, write and fact-check papers on computers. They review lectures from their dorm room or home. In the morning, they might retrieve a speech from a professor's electronic archives, and in the evening check email in search of the hottest party. They are forever downloading free music from the Web.

After enduring a year without a computer, McDowell bought a laptop. She uses it to book travel arrangements to her home in Trinidad and write email to friends. Perhaps best of all, she works on papers and other assignments in the comfort of her room instead of having to go to a university lab.

“When you're writing a paper at 2 am and you have to trek to the lab, it's very

cold,” said McDowell. “They’re integral to adapting to college life. And they’re integral to doing your best. It’s just become as regular a part of our lives as our alarm clock, our pen and paper, books, our libraries and even the phones.”



As McDowell learned the hard way, it doesn’t make sense to go to school without a computer if you can afford one. Having a computer is no longer a choice at some schools. Starting from fall 1998, every freshman at Virginia Tech, for instance, had to bring a computer to school. At the University of Virginia, almost nine of ten first-year students brought computers in 1999.

Choose the best answer.

1. What’s the new problem facing freshmen nowadays?
 - A. How much clothing they should take.
 - B. What kind of budget they would require.
 - C. How often they could go home.
 - D. Whether they should take a personal computer.
2. What is the first big mistake of Michelle’s college life?
 - A. Classes hadn’t even started.
 - B. She didn’t know how to buy a PC.
 - C. She didn’t bring a PC.
 - D. She couldn’t afford a PC.
3. Michelle is a student of _____.

A. art	B. history
C. engineering	D. computer
4. Computers can be used to _____.
 - A. review lectures and share notes
 - B. download what you want freely





- C. enroll in courses and write papers or emails
D. both A and C
5. Why did McDowell buy a laptop?
- A. Because it is an integral part of her college life.
B. Because her college didn't have computers.
C. Because she had to share a computer with her dorm-mates.
D. Because nine of ten freshmen had computers.



SPEAKING

1. Useful sentence patterns

- 1) Do you find the Internet useful for your studies? Why/Why not?
- 2) Do you think that the Internet is an effective channel for study? Why/Why not?
- 3) Do you think the Internet will become widely used in the future? Why/Why not?
- 4) Do you think it is better to send emails or make phone calls? Why?
- 5) Is the Internet a good place for advertising products? Why/Why not?
- 6) Have you ever used the Internet to buy anything? Why/Why not?
- 7) Which goods or services are most suitable for selling on the Internet? Why?
- 8) What are the advantages of using the Internet to sell products? Why?
- 9) Do you think there are disadvantages for students in using the Internet?
- 10) How often do your grades or schoolwork suffer because of the amount of time you spend online?



2. Talking about the lifestyle

1) Pair work

Describe your daily life to your partner or describe a typical work day of a friend or family member.

2) Class survey

- (1) Develop a questionnaire to discover the level of computer literacy of your classmates.
- (2) Add some questions of your own if you wish. Interview all the other members of the class.
- (3) Compile the results and summarize your findings for class.

For example:

- 1) Do you or your family have a personal computer?
- 2) Do you think it's necessary to bring your computer to school? Why/Why not?
- 3) Did you take any training to learn how to use a computer or the Internet?
When and where?
- 4) What can you do with a computer?
- 5) What experience have you had using the Internet?
- 6) How often do you log onto the Internet?

3) Class speech

You are expected to present a short speech on The 21st Century before the class. Your speech must be based on the following outline.

- 1) The life in the 21st century must be very interesting.
- 2) All the students will have their own PC.
- 3) Each family will have a computer or robot to help with the housework.
- 4) Maybe we won't see crowded streets any longer, because it will be unnecessary for people to go shopping, go to work or go to the bank.



WRITING

1. Summary

- 1) Read the Text carefully two or three times. Make sure you understand it.
- 2) Write a full answer to each question.
- 3) Your answer to the questions must be following each other so that all your sentences will form a complete paragraph.
- 4) Answer the following questions in no more than sixty words.
 - (1) What will be a reflex?
 - (2) How many people are there using the Web in the US?
 - (3) What can you find on the Web?
 - (4) Who will spend more time on the Web?
 - (5) What will be an integral part of life?

2. Practical writing

Letter of Introduction 介绍信

介绍信是向收信人介绍第三者，并希望得到收信人的关照、帮助或者支持的一种社交书信。根据介绍人、被介绍人和收信人之间的关系以及介绍的目的，介绍信可划分为普通社交介绍信和事务介绍信两种。

普通社交介绍信就是把自己的某个朋友介绍给另一个朋友，只不过不是用口头形式而是用书面形式，所以这种介绍信可以写得灵活随意一些。事务或者公务性介绍信则往往比较正式，有一定的规范可循。

无论是何种介绍信都应包括以下几方面的内容：

- 1) 第一部分介绍被介绍人，可以包括被介绍人的姓名、年龄和学历等。
- 2) 第二部分介绍被介绍人此行的目的。
- 3) 第三部分写明被介绍人希望得到哪些方面的帮助并向收信人致谢。

Sample 1

Dear Mr/Ms ...,

This is to introduce Mr John Brown, our new marketing specialist who will be in London from March 7 to mid March on business.

We shall appreciate any help you can give Mr Jones and will always be happy to reciprocate.

Yours sincerely,
(Signature)

Sample 2

Dear Mr/Ms ...,

We are pleased to introduce Mr Li Ming, our import manager of Textiles Department. Mr Li is spending two weeks in your city to develop our business with chief manufactures and to make purchases of decorative fabric for the coming season.

We shall be most grateful if you introduce him to reliable manufacturers and give him any help or advice he may need.

Yours sincerely,
(Signature)

3. Useful expressions

- 1) The bearer of this letter Mr ... is the new head of our Export Division and is now visiting all our suppliers in Britain.
- 2) I'm just writing a few lines to introduce a very old friend of mine, Mr ..., who I think you might like to meet.
- 3) It gives us the greatest pleasure to introduce Mr ..., director of ..., with whom we have done business for years.
- 4) This will introduce Miss ..., one of my most brilliant pupils, who will be very grateful for any help you may be able to give her.
- 5) Our Sales Manager Mr ... will be visiting your factory in the near future and telephone as soon as he arrives to make an appointment.
- 6) Two friends of mine, Mr ... and Mrs ..., are going to Paris for a rather long stay.



- I know you will be pleased to meet them, and I send this little note to act as introduction which I should have liked to make in person.
- 7) You'll be surprised to get a letter from me at this time, but I would like to introduce to you my friend, Mr ... who, with his wife, is going to Hong Kong, China, next month, for a rather long stay.
 - 8) I should very much appreciate it if you could spare the time to see him.
 - 9) As they will be strangers in an unfamiliar city, any little courtesy you can show them will be very much appreciated by them, and by myself.
 - 10) I know you're very busy but I should be most grateful if you could have a chat with him when he comes to London.

4. Task

Directions: *This part tests your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a short letter according to the following information given in Chinese. You should write no less than sixty words.*

收信人：余强

写信人：陈飞燕

写信日期：2008年6月18日

内容：陈飞燕写信告诉余强，她的朋友严玲将于本月25日从北京到上海，请余强去机场接严玲。如果严玲需要帮助，请他作必要的安排。对余强的帮助表示感谢。

