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## Unit

# 1

## E-mail and the Internet



### Integrated Skills Development



#### Passage

#### Seniors Find Fun on the Web

Thousands of Americans over 50 are discovering friends, fun, and new ideas on an **Internet**-based community called SeniorNet.

"I am an old lady — except on-line when I am 37, **blonde** and ready to **roll**," says a **respectable** member of SeniorNet, a true community of seniors that includes a 104-year-old member.

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

SeniorNet is a non-profit site that develops very quickly **thanks to voluntary contributions** from its 25 000 members and **a handful of** retirees who design the **website** and manage more than 200 discussion groups set up on the network.

"Of course, the usual topics **linked** with old age are very much there —

因特网

金发碧眼的

滚动/可敬的

享有权

多亏/自愿的/捐

助; 贡献/少数的

网站

联系



health and financial questions — but they are not the only topics,” says Glen Gilbert, the site’s director of development. Subjects **ranging** from cooking and **knitting** to **digital** cameras and politics are discussed, he says.

“It’s a place where one can break the **isolation** of a bedroom without having to leave it, where you can **comfort** one another in times of sickness,” Gilbert says. “But it is also a place where you can share in the happy moments of life, be it birthdays or even weddings.”

The almost complete **liberty** of expression provided by the Web also allows for a “men’s lounge” which wives are asked to avoid, and for the **constitution** of a group of “**gay** and **lesbian** seniors.”

This group permits men and women to discuss issues that, in their youth, would have been **shameful** to them.

One senior says, “For a teacher like me, to **come out** at that time was **a bit like** signing your death **sentence**.”

SeniorNet has also established a network of 130 computer learning centres. 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.

涉及

编织/数字的

孤独

安慰

自由

组成

男同性恋者的/女

同性恋者的

可耻的

公开承认（是同性  
恋者）/有点儿

像/判决

浏览



### Check your understanding

**1** Read the passage carefully and give brief answers (in no more than 3 words for each blank) to the following questions.

1. Who are the target users of SeniorNet?

They are \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Why is SeniorNet popular among senior Americans?

Because it provides such a fast and cheap link for senior Americans to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ and exchange ideas with one another.

3. What are the commonly discussed topics on the SeniorNet?

There are various topics, such as \_\_\_\_\_.

4. What is the influence that the SeniorNet has made on the life of seniors in the USA?

It provides a liberty of expression and \_\_\_\_\_ between people.

5. What should the seniors do if they have not got their own computers when they want to navigate the Internet?

They can go to \_\_\_\_\_ established by SeniorNet.

- 2 Read the passage again and fill in the following chart (in no more than 3 words for each blank).

Users of SeniorNet	Reasons to access the Net	Benefits
	a. _____ with others. b. _____ with others.	a. _____ b. Enjoying complete freedom of expression. c. _____ d. _____



### Build up your language stock


- 3 The following expressions are taken from the passage you have just read. Match these expressions with the Chinese equivalents given below by putting the corresponding letters in brackets.

- A. voluntary contributions
- B. manage discussion groups
- C. director of development
- D. navigate the Internet
- E. a respectable member
- F. liberty of expression
- G. sign death sentence
- H. a non-profit site
- I. Internet access
- J. comfort one another
- K. Internet-based community
- L. thanks to
- M. break the isolation
- N. discover new ideas
- O. establish a network

- Example: ( L ) 多亏 ( C ) 发展部部长  
 ( ) 互相安慰 ( ) 自愿捐助  
 ( ) 判处死刑 ( ) 组织讨论组  
 ( ) 言论自由 ( ) 打破隔离  
 ( ) 因特网使用权 ( ) 因特网上的虚拟社团  
 ( ) 建立一个网络系统 ( ) 浏览因特网

- 4 Put the following words in the squares below. Some words can be put into more than one square, and some words may not belong to any square.

seniors	Americans	respectable	site
design	community	cooking	knitting
birthdays	wives	weddings	web
isolation	centres	computer	teacher
equipment	learning	topics	fun



## Housework

## Life in School

## The Internet

- 5 Translate the following sentences into English with the proper forms of the given phrases.

1. 由于学生们的积极参与，这次足球赛进行得很顺利。(thanks to)
2. 这部电影描写了一位中国老人的幸福时光。(happy moments)
3. 因特网的普及改变了人们以往寻找新朋友和新观点的方式。(wide use of)
4. 众多网站中，有很多是非盈利的网站。(non-profit)
5. “老年网”为美国的一些老年人提供了表达自己情感的机会。(express one's feelings)
6. 学生们谈论的话题涉及文化和政治。(range from)
7. 这位老人即使是在患病期间还经常安慰他人。(in times of sickness)
8. 看来我们不能回避少数一些难题。(avoid, a handful of)
9. 这个学习中心已和很多研究中心建立了网络联系。(net-work links)

- 6 Here is a summary of the useful sentence patterns and expressions for talking about the Internet. You can add more of them.

## Popularity of the Internet

1. Thousands of Americans over 50 are discovering friends, fun, and new ideas on an Internet-based community called SeniorNet.
2. A fifth of Americans with Internet access, or 8–10 million people, are over 50.
3. 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.



### Topics on the Internet

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

### Roles of the Internet

1. It's a place where one can break the isolation of a bedroom without having to leave it, where you can comfort one another in times of sickness.
2. It is also a place where you can share in the happy moments of life, be it birthdays or even weddings.



### Practise your language skills

#### Skimming

(略读)

略读是指快速阅读文章的全文、抓住关键词语以求其主旨和大意的阅读技能。

- 7 The key words below are taken from the following passage. Can you guess what the main topic is by reading the key words? Tick your guesses.

*survey    reveal    findings    managers    personal computer*

- a. The text is about how managers conduct surveys on their personal computers.
- b. The text is about the use of personal computers in offices.
- c. The text is about a survey on how managers make use of personal computers.

*Now, read the passage as quickly as possible and check your guesses.*

A survey by Microsoft, the US software manufacturer, and *Management Today* magazine has shown that although 76% of managers have direct use of screens and keyboards, only 6% believe they are used to the maximum (最大的) effect in their workplace.

One of the survey's most disturbing findings is that managers use computers to automate manual processes rather than to change work patterns and business practices. In most cases information technology (IT) is used to speed up routine tasks rather than as a competitive weapon.

Only a few use PCs on networks to share information and ideas. Instead, most managers use their PCs to edit documents — not a good use of their time when they could be dreaming

up creative application that will help them monitor their customers and competitors in a fast-changing marketplace.

- 8 Complete the information by filling in each blank with no more than 3 words according to the passage above.**

Only 6% of the managers surveyed believe that their computers are used to \_\_\_\_\_.

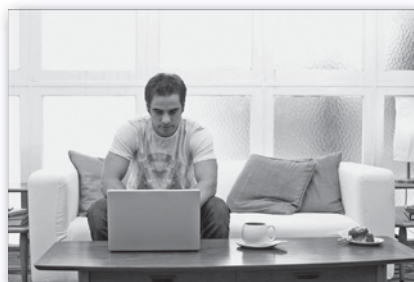
Managers use their PCs only to \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ on PCs is a waste of time.

PCs should be used to change work patterns and business practices, share information and ideas, \_\_\_\_\_.

- 9 Listen to a story about Dell Bradford's wish when he was in middle school and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).**

1. He wanted to be a doctor.
2. He wanted to be a writer.
3. He wanted to study computer.
4. He went to university.
5. He became a millionaire.
6. He wanted to grow taller.



- 10 Listen to the story again and complete each sentence with no more than 3 words.**

1. His real ambition at the age of 16 was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In the university, his major is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He started his own computer software company \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ helped him to start his own company.
5. He changed his idea because he could not \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_.

- 11 Read the following people's opinions about working in a computer company. Do you agree? Ask your friends' opinions about it. The following patterns may be of some help.**

1. Do you agree to the opinion that...?
2. Do you think that...?
3. I think he / she is right.
4. I agree with him / her completely.
5. I have different opinions. I think that...

Working in a computer company  
is always pleasant.



It's very hard to work as an  
information scientist be-  
cause there is a lot of com-  
petition within the company.



I'd like to work in an inter-  
national computer com-  
pany because I can take  
free training courses.

I hate working with computers  
because I'm always talking with  
machines instead of people.



**12 Discuss with your friends about your ideal workplace. You may use some of the following words or phrases.**

*Suggested words and phrases:*

- talk to people / customers
- chances to travel
- good training opportunities
- have access to the Internet
- good office equipment
- clean environment
- friendly working relationship
- fair competition
- no overwork

### 非限定性定语从句的翻译

非限定性定语从句的一个常见译法是将其译成一个独立的句子。

如: Jim passed his English test, *which surprised everyone*.

吉姆通过了英语考试, 这使每一个人都感到吃惊。

**13 Translate the following sentences into Chinese by choosing the best from the four choices of suggested translation.**

1. She didn't have access to the Internet, which made it difficult to reach her husband abroad.
  - A. 她无法进入因特网, 使她难于联系国外的丈夫。
  - B. 她无法上因特网, 这使她难于跟国外的丈夫取得联系。
  - C. 她没进入因特网, 因此她难于到达国外的丈夫。
  - D. 她难于找到在因特网上的丈夫, 他还在国外的网上。
2. At present, most of the business in India goes to American software companies, who not only produce high quality products, but who are also much cheaper.
  - A. 目前, 印度的大多数商人去了美国计算机公司, 他们去生产高质量并且廉价的产品。
  - B. 目前, 美国计算机公司生产质高价廉产品, 印度的大部分业务在那做。

- C. 目前, 印度的大部分商业都被生产高质量和便宜产品的美国计算机公司揽去了。
- D. 目前, 印度的大部分业务都被美国计算机公司揽去了。这些公司不仅生产高质量的产品, 而且其价格也便宜得很。
3. Mr. Yates, who has worked for the customer service centre for 10 years, is retiring next month.
- A. 亚尔斯先生下个月就退休了, 他在顾客服务中心工作10年了。
- B. 亚尔斯先生, 就是那个从下月开始准备去为顾客服务10年的人。
- C. 在顾客服务中心工作了10年, 亚尔斯先生下个月将退休。
- D. 亚尔斯先生在顾客服务中心已工作10年了, 他决定下个月离开。
4. At the news conference, the director of the board reviewed the major events of the corporation during the past year, most of which were covered in the annual report.
- A. 新闻发布会上, 董事长回顾了年度报告中记述的过去一年公司的重大事件。
- B. 新闻发布会上, 董事长回顾了过去一年公司的重大事件。其中提到的大部分事件在年度报告中都有记述。
- C. 新闻大会上, 有人评论了年度报告中过去一年公司的重大事件。
- D. 会上, 会议主持人讲了过去一年公司发生的事情。很多是那些掩盖了的年度报告。
5. They planned to attend the trade fair in Kunming, where they could visit some of their customers.
- A. 他们计划在昆明举行交易会。在那里, 他们有客户来参观。
- B. 他们计划参加昆明举行的交易会并去拜访一些客户。
- C. 他们计划参加在昆明举行的交易会。在昆明, 他们可以拜访一些客户。
- D. 他们计划和一些客户参加在昆明举行的交易会。



## Applied Writing



Fax (传真)

### Specimen reading

#### Specimen 1

15-05-2010 12:06 p.m. AVS, HAGA 4631 63XXXX p. 01  
VERKTYG, SWEDEN

HAGA VERKTYG

Kaponjargatan 4c



**Goteborg  
Sweden**

**Tel: 031-54XXXX**

**Fax: 031-63XXXX**

**Your ref:**

**Our ref:**

Jose Munoz,  
Manager,  
Purchasing Section Construction,  
Jimenez Avda,  
del Pueblo, Granada,  
Spain

15 May 2010

Dear Mr. Munoz,

Thank you for your fax dated 13 May concerning your order for five of our drills.

We must apologize for the delay in shipping this order. This was due for the **unforeseen circumstances**. However, your order is being dealt with and will be sent without further delay.

With apologies once again.

Yours sincerely,

*Mona Stenlund*

Mona Stenlund

Export Manager

难以预测的/  
情况

## Specimen 2

Fax: New Delhi 011 789XXXX 11-06-10 8:50 a.m. p. 01

### FAX COVER SHEET

#### Office Systems Ltd.

4382/5 An sari Road

New Delhi 110 002

Telephone (011) 789XXXX

Fax (011) 789XXXX

**For the attention of:** Mr. P. Fellini

**Organization:** ABC Software, California, USA

**Fax No.:** 406-240-XXXX

**Date:** 11 June 2010

Dear Mr. P. Fellini,

**Re: Problems of low sale**

It was good to have met you when you came here last month. I hope that you had a safe journey to Italy. I am sorry that I have not written to you before now but I have been rather ill and I have only just returned to the office.

I have now had a chance to think about the problem of low sales of your software. I feel that the biggest problem is price. At present, most of the business in India goes to American software companies, who not only produce high quality products, but ask for a low price. However, ABC Software has a very good **reputation** and I am sure that a drop of 5% in price would be enough to attract many sales. These are some ideas. Would your company be prepared to lower its prices by this much?

I look forward to knowing about your comments.

Best wishes,

*Sujit Singh*  
Sujit Singh

声誉

**Notes**

1. In Specimen 1 the sender's fax No is 4631 63XXXX and the number of sheets to be transmitted is p. 01.
2. In Specimen 2 the name of the receiver is Mr. P. Fellini.

**Structure analysis**

Messages sent out by fax are generally similar to normal business letters. As you may have noticed from Specimen 1, Mona Stenlund simply uses the headed paper and writes a normal letter; while in Specimen 2 Sujit Singh uses the special fax cover sheet.

**1 Here are some useful expressions commonly used in writing faxes.**

<b>Stating a reference</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Thank you for your fax of January 11, ...</li> <li>2. With reference to our telephone conversation yesterday, ...</li> </ol>
<b>Giving good news</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I'm glad to tell you that we have made a new decision.</li> </ol>

<b>Apologizing</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We are sorry for the delay.</li> <li>2. I am sorry about the misunderstanding of what you say.</li> </ol>
<b>Making a request</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We would be grateful if you could send us the information requested.</li> </ol>
<b>Closing remarks</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If you have further questions, don't hesitate to let me know.</li> <li>2. Thank you for your help.</li> </ol>
<b>Referring to future contact</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We are looking forward to your coming visit.</li> </ol>

### Simulated writing

**2 Write a fax according to the following directions. Write your fax on the given Fax Cover Sheet below.**

Mr. Russell from Universal Books Ltd., would like to send book information to Ms. Stenlund from Ashworth Bookshops Ltd. Complete the following fax message. Some of the information is provided below:

Name of the book: *The Worldwide Encyclopaedias*

Price: \$50

Features:

- covers more than 1 000 subjects.
- contains 100 colour photographs.
- useful tables covering all the countries of the world, their population, capitals and sizes.

#### Fax Cover Sheet

**Universal Books Ltd.**

234 Hogden Rd. Bristol BS7 9XS

Tel: 0536 – 79XXXX

Fax: 0536 – 79XXXX

**For the attention of:** 1. \_\_\_\_\_

**To:** 2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Fax:** 0146 – 7XXXX

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Ms. Stenlund,

Thank you for your letter of August 22. I'd like to send you some information concerning 3. \_\_\_\_\_. You can order your book today by telephoning your local bookshop. If you have further questions 4. \_\_\_\_\_.

Best wishes,

5. \_\_\_\_\_



## Grammar Focus

### *Non-restrictive Attributive Clauses*

#### (非限定性定语从句)

非限定性定语从句常由关系代词或关系副词引导，对所修饰的人或物进行进一步说明，不是句子的必需部分，即使删除，也不影响全句其他部分的意义。

试比较：

There are many plays **that I'd like to see**. (限定性定语从句)

有很多我喜欢看的戏。

This note was left by Xiao Zhang, **who was here a moment ago**. (非限定性定语从句)

这条子是小张留下的，他刚来过这儿。

关系代词	在从句中的句子成分	指人	指物
	作主语	..., who	..., which
	作动词宾语	..., whom (who)	..., which
	作介词宾语	..., to whom / whom... to	..., to which... / which... to
	作定语	..., whose	..., whose / of which...
关系副词	时间	地点	
	..., when	..., where	

Examples:

- 1) Mr. Jenkins, **who has written the poem**, spoke to us yesterday.
- 2) I gave him a sandwich, **which he liked**.
- 3) They stayed in a country hotel, **where their sister worked**.
- 4) We finished the work at nine o'clock, **when everyone was off**.
- 5) This book, **whose author is a woman of eighty**, is very amusing.
- 6) The driver, **who(m) I had never seen before**, insisted that he knew me.
- 7) Sergeant Brown, **to whom I showed my license**, was very polite.

**1 Complete the following sentences by choosing the best from the four choices.**

1. He travelled to the southern part of the country, \_\_\_\_\_ he got many ideas for this book.  
A. who                      B. where                      C. which                      D. that
2. The mother got a good job on the farm, \_\_\_\_\_ provided extra income for the family.  
A. where                      B. who                      C. which                      D. that
3. For years they have lived a life in the countryside, \_\_\_\_\_ was very enjoyable.  
A. where                      B. who                      C. which                      D. that
4. The father, \_\_\_\_\_ was the world champion, was regarded as the hero in the little village.  
A. who                      B. whom                      C. which                      D. that
5. The injured soldier, \_\_\_\_\_ leg had been broken, was carried away.  
A. who                      B. whom                      C. which                      D. whose
6. Martin's garage, \_\_\_\_\_ the car had been parked, was not far away.  
A. whose                      B. whom                      C. where                      D. whose
7. I can lend you two books, both of \_\_\_\_\_ are very good.  
A. whom                      B. that                      C. whose                      D. which
8. They will fly to Xi'an, \_\_\_\_\_ they plan to stay for two days, and then go on to Wuxi.  
A. where                      B. who                      C. whose                      D. which
9. We will put off the outing until next week, \_\_\_\_\_ we won't be so busy.  
A. when                      B. where                      C. which                      D. that
10. Most significantly, the boy has a magic violin, \_\_\_\_\_ lets him travel across time and space and lets him zip between heaven and earth.  
A. which                      B. when                      C. that                      D. who

**2 Rewrite the following sentences after the example given.**

Example: The director looked very confident. He spoke for 20 minutes.

*The director, who looked very confident, spoke for 20 minutes.*

- 1) He said that environmental protection was everyone's responsibility. It was a key issue.
- 2) Lockville is now a beauty spot. There used to be a chemical plant.
- 3) We made many mistakes in the past. We knew less than we do now.
- 4) The managing directors of the company have more responsibilities. This is known to all the staff.
- 5) The industries produce the products. We criticize the industries. We buy the products.
- 6) She made all kinds of suggestions. I couldn't understand most of them.
- 7) Small computers need only small amounts of power. It means that they will run on small batteries.
- 8) This happened in 1975. Then I was still a baby.





## Merry Learning

A Japanese company and an American company had a boat race and the Japanese won by a mile. The Americans hired experts to work out what went wrong. They reported that the Japanese had one person managing and seven rowing, while the Americans had seven managing and only one rowing. The American company immediately reorganized its team. Now they had one senior manager, six management consultants and one rower. In the rematch the Japanese won by two miles. So the American company fired the rower.



## Words & Phrases

access /'ækses/ <i>n.</i>	享用权	P
blonde /blɒnd/ <i>a.</i>	金发碧眼的	P
circumstance /'sɜ:kəmstəns/ <i>n.</i>	情况	AW
comfort /'kʌmfət/ <i>v.</i>	安慰	P
constitution /,kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃən/ <i>n.</i>	组成	P
contribution /,kɒntrɪ'bju:ʃən/ <i>n.</i>	捐助; 贡献	P
digital /'dɪdʒɪtəl/ <i>a.</i>	数字的	P
gay /geɪ/ <i>a.</i>	男同性恋者的	P
Internet /'ɪntənət/ <i>n.</i>	因特网	P
isolation /,aɪsə'leɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	孤独	P
knit /nɪt/ <i>v.</i>	编织	P
lesbian /'lezbɪən/ <i>a.</i>	女同性恋者的	P
liberty /'lɪbətɪ/ <i>n.</i>	自由	P

\* P = Passage; AW = Applied Writing

link /lɪŋk/ <i>v.</i>	联系	P
navigate /'nævɪgeɪt/ <i>v.</i>	浏览	P
range /reɪndʒ/ <i>v.</i>	涉及	P
reputation /,repju'teɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	声誉	AW
respectable /rɪ'spektəbəl/ <i>a.</i>	可敬的	P
roll /rəʊl/ <i>v.</i>	滚动	P
sentence /'sentəns/ <i>n.</i>	判决	P
shameful /'ʃeɪmfʊl/ <i>a.</i>	可耻的	P
unforeseen /,ʌnfɔ:'si:n/ <i>a.</i>	难以预测的	AW
voluntary /'vɒləntərɪ/ <i>a.</i>	自愿的	P
website /'websaɪt/ <i>n.</i>	网站	P
a bit like	有点儿像	P
a handful of...	少数的	P
come out	公开承认 (是同性恋者)	P
thanks to	多亏	P