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总 主 编 王大伟
本册主编 陆仲飞 鲁丽荣
项目编辑 李恒平 姚 望
审读编辑 龚 嵘
责任校对 姚 望 陆易蓉
装帧设计 戚亮轩 叶超婧

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客服电话 021-62865537(兼传真)
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Unit 1 Internet



Pre-reading Task

Work with your partner and find features in Column B equivalent to the ways we may access the Internet in Column A.

Column A	Column B
1. Dial-up Connection	A. Provide a shared access solution, multiple users and multiple simultaneous connections to the Internet
2. Router Connection	B. Local-area wireless network
3. ADSL	C. You need a computer, a modem, and a telephone line.
4. WLAN	D. A standard for wireless communications which is particularly suited for sending and receiving small bursts of data, such as email and web browsing, as well as large volumes of data
5. GPRS	E. Can always connect to the Internet with high speed

Text A

Word Tips

broadband /'brɔːdbænd/	<i>n.</i> 宽带 <i>wide band of electromagnetic frequencies</i>
access /'ækses/	<i>v.</i> 进入;接触 <i>to obtain access to (data or processes)</i>
streaming /'striːmɪŋ/	<i>n.</i> 流动 <i>audio or video files played on a computer without downloading them</i>
audio /'ɔːdiəʊ/	<i>n.</i> 音频 <i>the broadcasting or reception of sound</i>
appreciate /ə'priːʃiət/	<i>v.</i> 意识到,察觉;对……的充分意识或领会 <i>to be fully aware of or sensitive to; realize</i>
connectivity /kənek'tɪvɪtɪ/	<i>n.</i> 连接;被连接或连接的性质 <i>the quality or condition of being connected or connective</i>

gateway /'geɪtweɪ/	<i>n.</i> 入口, 途径 <i>sth. that serves as an entrance or a means of access</i>
competitive /kəm'petɪtɪv/	<i>adj.</i> 竞争的 <i>involving or determined by competition</i>
dial-up /'daɪəlʌp/	<i>adj.</i> [计]拨号(上网)的 <i>a network connection, as to the Internet, which requires that a telephone number be dialed</i>
server /'sɜːvə/	<i>n.</i> 服务器 <i>a central super computer that relays messages</i>
due to	因为 <i>because of</i>
overload /'əʊvə'ləʊd/	<i>n.</i> 超载, 负荷过多 <i>an excessive load</i>
annoying /ə'nɒɪɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i> 恼人的, 讨厌的 <i>causing vexation or irritation; troublesome</i>
household /'haʊshəʊld/	<i>n.</i> 一家人, 家庭 <i>a domestic unit consisting of the members of a family who live together along with non-relatives such as servants</i> <i>adj.</i> 家庭的 <i>of, relating to, or used in a household</i>
be not far behind in doing something	不甘落后于做某事 <i>imitate without delay</i>
cut down	削减; 删节 <i>do sth. less often</i>
internal /ɪn'tɜːnl/	<i>adj.</i> 内部的 <i>of, relating to, or located within the limits or surface; inner</i>
click /klɪk/	<i>n.</i> 点击(鼠标) <i>the action of making a computer do something by pressing a button on the mouse</i>
large-scale /lɑːdʒ skel/	<i>adj.</i> 大规模的, 大比例尺的 <i>large in scope or extent</i>
backup /'bækʌp/	<i>n.</i> 备份 <i>a copy of a program or file that is stored separately from the original</i>
flexibility /ˌfleksə'bɪlɪtɪ/	<i>n.</i> 机动性, 适应性, 灵活性 <i>ability to change plans, or use different methods</i>
maintain /meɪn'teɪn/	<i>v.</i> 维持或保持; 继续 <i>to keep up or carry on; continue</i>
blog /blɒɡ/	<i>n.</i> 博客 (weblog 的简称) <i>a website with personal information and comments</i>
transform /træns'fɔːm/	<i>v.</i> 改变; 转换 <i>to change the nature, function, or condition of; convert</i>
leave out	省去; 遗漏 <i>omit, do not include</i>

Broadband Internet

1 The World Wide Web gives you access to plenty of
resources in a variety of forms, such as streaming
audio and video. In order to appreciate what the Web
has to offer, all you need is a high-speed Internet
5 connection. And that is exactly what broadband
Internet connectivity brings you. It is the gateway to
the world of fast Internet; and fast access to
information gives you a competitive edge over others.



10 Accessing the Internet through a high-speed broadband connection gives you several
benefits over the traditional dial-up method. No longer do you need to wait for hours for
simple downloads or be kept offline due to a server overload. With broadband Internet,
you can forget about the annoying dial-up wait time and have an “always on” connection.

While household users are using broadband to download songs, videos, and huge
files, businesses are not far behind in making use of the benefits of fast Internet
15 access. Broadband Internet enables businesses to cut down the travel expenses of
employees. Employees no longer need to travel to another point on the globe for
meetings; instead, they can use the power of broadband to join web conferences,
avoiding several days of travel and the expenses of flights, hotels, meals, city
transportation, and so on.

20 Large businesses can also set up an internal broadband Internet network so that
employees can communicate with each other at the click of a button. They can access
each other’s files through the network. Not only does broadband Internet enable
employees to work efficiently, but it also allows for large-scale data backup.

Broadband connectivity also permits employees to have the flexibility of
25 working at home, saving the costs of expensive office space. High-speed broadband
Internet connections have become so popular that we now have a new generation of
work-at-home individuals, who create and maintain web sites and blogs.

With more and more people around the globe transforming their lives by using
broadband Internet connectivity, why should you be left out?

Comprehension

I . Content Questions: Give brief answers to the questions that follow. The answers should be **no more than four words**.

1. What resources mentioned in the text can you find on the World Wide Web?

2. What do you need to appreciate what the Web has to offer?

3. What does broadband Internet connectivity bring you?

4. What do household users usually use broadband for?

Householders use broadband to download _____.

II. Group Work: Break into small groups and discuss the following questions. The teacher may ask you to repeat your group's answers to the class.

- Does high-speed broadband connection improve on the traditional dial-up method? Why?
- How does broadband Internet enable businesses to cut down the travel expenses of employees?
- What benefits can large businesses gain by setting up an internal broadband Internet network?
- What does broadband Internet connectivity bring to more and more people's lives?
- Discuss with your partner the advantages and disadvantages of each of the above ways to access the Internet.

Language Focus

Study the words and phrases in the box. We have a number of exercises to help you learn how to use them.

Words and Phrases to Drill			
access	appreciate	connectivity	gateway
competitive	overload	annoying	household
internal	click	large-scale	flexibility
maintain	transform	a variety of	due to
make use of	cut down	leave out	

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the gaps with words or phrases chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.

- Until the new gym is built, you have no option but to _____ the existing buildings which may or may not suit your immediate requirements.
- Citizens may have free _____ to the library.
- Nobody can entirely keep away from this _____ world.
- We all _____ a holiday after a year of hard work.
- He may be naughty and _____, but he is a good boy for all that.
- A good education can be the _____ to success.

7. Part of my job is to _____ a good relationship with our suppliers.
8. Society is made up of _____ people; some are good, others (are) bad, and still others (are) in between.
9. She _____ the date on the cheque.
10. Success and wealth _____ his character.

II. Word Formation

Fill in each blank with the right form of the word in the brackets.

1. She shows little _____ for good music. (appreciate)
2. We can now treat telephone and television as applications built upon any available _____. (connect)
3. America is a _____ society. (compete)
4. A fly kept _____ me. (annoy)
5. His plans were _____ overnight into reality. (transform)
6. Providing _____ work arrangements creates a more productive and effective work environment. (flexibility)

III. Consult a dictionary for the meanings of the phrasal verbs given below. Then fill in the blanks with the suitable phrasal verbs. Change the form where necessary.

cut down on
cut away

cut into
cut across

cut off
cut in

1. We _____ all the dead wood from the tree.
2. We may as well _____ the playground to save time.
3. Public transportation helps to _____ pollution and traffic.
4. You'd better not _____ before the boss finishes his speech at the meeting.
5. The mountain village was _____ by the snow for more than a month.
6. If their products are cheaper, they will definitely _____ our market.

IV. Extended Words and Expressions

The following are expressions related to Internet. Find items in Column A equivalent to those in Column B.

Column A
1. Intranet
2. Router
3. Multimedia personal computer
4. Network administrator
5. Cyber citizen

Column B
A. 路由器
B. 网络管理员
C. 局域网
D. 网民
E. 虚拟空间

6. Virtual space
7. Ethernet
8. Campus-wide area network
9. Domain name
10. Information technology
11. Firewall
12. Network neighborhood
13. Work station
14. Online trading platform
15. Hyperlink
16. Remote control
17. Bulletin board system (BBS)

F. 以太网
G. 信息技术
H. 网上交易平台
I. 多媒体个人电脑
J. 防火墙
K. 域名
L. 超链接
M. 公告板
N. 远程控制
O. 工作站
P. 校园网络
Q. 网上邻居

Cloze

Choose the appropriate words and expressions to fill in the blanks in the passage below. Change the form where necessary.

The Internet is a global network 1 millions of computers. More than 100 countries are linked into exchanges of 2, news and opinions. Unlike online services, which are centrally controlled, the Internet is decentralized by design. Each Internet computer, called a host, is independent. Its 3 can choose which Internet services to use and which local services to make 4 to the global Internet community. Remarkably, this anarchy by design works exceedingly 5. There are a variety of ways to 6 the Internet. Most online services, 7 America Online, offer access to some Internet services. It is also possible to gain access 8 a commercial Internet Service Provider (ISP).

for example
click
through
connect
transform
access
well
data
such as
operators
available
download

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 他由于种种原因离开了已工作了近 20 年的公司。(a variety of)

2. 经过十年的改革开放后,农民能买得起更多的家用电器。(household)

3. 据说此游戏是展示中国文化的大型三维游戏。(large-scale)

4. 在汉译英中,我们常要把一些词省去不译。(leave out)

5. 汽车工业方面的竞争日益加剧,汽车的价格不断下降。(competitive)

6. 我们绝不可以把产量降低。(cut down)

7. 所有市民都可以免费使用这个公共图书馆。(access)

8. 我们正在多方面利用太阳能。(make use of)

II. Simultaneous Interpretation: Now the Chinese sentences are played back without stopping. Translate them into English orally at almost the same moment you hear them.

Text B

Word Tips

instant /'ɪnstənt/	<i>adj.</i> 立即的 <i>occurring at once; immediate</i>
start by	从……开始 <i>begin with</i>
in real time	实时 <i>at a time when a real event is happening</i>
fad /fæd/	<i>n.</i> 时尚; 狂热 <i>a fashion that is taken up with great enthusiasm for a brief period of time; a craze</i>
confirm /kən'fɜ:m/	<i>v.</i> 证实; 确认 <i>to support or establish the certainty or validity of; verify</i>
represent /ˌreprɪ'zent/	<i>v.</i> 描述, 表现 <i>to describe or present in words; set forth</i>
take a back seat	[美] 黯然引退, 处于次要地位 <i>allow sth. or sb. else to go first</i>

journal /'dʒɜːnl/	<i>n.</i> 日志, 日记 <i>a personal record of occurrences, experiences, and reflections kept on a regular basis; a diary</i>
interactive /ˌɪntər'æktɪv/	<i>adj.</i> 交互式的 <i>acting or capable of acting on each other</i>
take hold	站稳脚 <i>become stronger and difficult to stop</i>
far from	远非, 远远不, 完全不 <i>not at all the case</i>
locate /ləu'keɪt/	<i>v.</i> 找出 <i>to find the exact position of</i>
relevant /'relɪvənt/	<i>adj.</i> 相关联的 <i>having a bearing on or connection with the matter at hand</i>
complicated /'kɒmplɪkətɪd/	<i>adj.</i> 复杂的 <i>containing intricately combined or involved parts</i>
constant /'kɒnstənt/	<i>adj.</i> 持续的 <i>continually occurring; persistent</i>
update /ʌp'det/	<i>v.</i> 更新 <i>to bring up to date</i>
forum /'fɔːrəm/	<i>n.</i> 论坛; 提供公开讨论的媒体 <i>a medium of open discussion or voicing of ideas, such as a newspaper, a radio or a television program</i>
newsgroup /'njuːz'gruːp/	<i>n.</i> 新闻群组; 在因特网中讨论某一特定主题的区域 <i>an area on a computer network, especially the Internet, devoted to the discussion of a specified topic</i>
oversight /'əʊvəsait/	<i>n.</i> 照管, 监督 <i>watchful care or management; supervision</i>
available /ə'veɪləbl/	<i>adj.</i> 可用的 <i>able to be used or can easily be bought or found</i>
device /dɪ'veɪs/	<i>n.</i> 设备; 方法 <i>a piece of equipment; a technique or means</i>
tie to	依靠, 依赖 <i>inescapably connected</i>
navigate /'nævɪgeɪt/	<i>v.</i> 驾驶; 操纵 <i>to plan, record, and control the course and position of (a ship or an aircraft)</i>
browse /braʊz/	<i>v.</i> 浏览 <i>to look through or over something casually</i>
via /'vaɪə, 'viːə/	<i>prep.</i> 通过, 凭借 <i>by means of</i>
eyewear /'aɪweə/	<i>n.</i> 眼镜 <i>eyeglasses, spectacles</i>
tiny /'taɪnɪ/	<i>adj.</i> 很少的, 微小的 <i>extremely small; minute</i>
cursor /'kɜːsə/	<i>n.</i> 光标 <i>a bright, usually blinking, movable indicator on a display, marking the position at which a character can be entered, corrected, or deleted</i>

Internet Communication

Instant Messaging, Blogs and Forums: What's Next?

How do we keep Internet communication simple? Let's start by taking a look at the methods used to communicate on the web. It is important to understand the differences and benefits of the various forms.



Instant Messaging

Instant messaging allows users to “chat” in real time. Users can send text messages to anyone online and receive instant replies if the latter is also online. The “instant” fad has made parents fearful about their children making “friends” online. With no way to confirm whether those “friends” are who they represent themselves to be, and with many security holes, instant messaging seems to be taking a back seat in Internet communication.

Blogs

Online journals and diaries have taken hold. Some blogs are interactive, allowing users to make responses and comments. It is far from easy to locate a blog that deals with a particular topic and provides relevant and interesting content on a daily basis. The nature of a blog is to contain fresh material that is interesting to the public. As our lives become more complicated, blogs are often given up because they require constant updating.

Forums/Newsgroups

A forum is an online discussion group. Forums can be newsgroups, or they can be web-based discussion groups. Forums have proven valuable business resources, often creating groups of customers helping customers. Without proper oversight, they may sometimes create an unfriendly environment.

What's next? Internet communication depends heavily on the hardware available. Wireless technology has quickened the development of messaging software, opening the market to a lot of devices for web access. Where we were once tied to a keyboard and mouse, we will soon be navigating the web with our voices from a moving automobile, or browsing via screens in our eyewear, with tiny cameras reading our eye movements to move the cursor and make selections. Our interactive conversations will include more and more participants. Evaluating the many choices and deciding on what works best for you is the first step in communicating effectively on the web.

Comprehension

Read Text B and choose the best answer to each question or unfinished statement.

1. Why did the “instant” fashion frighten parents?

- A. There may be an unfriendly environment created by instant messenger.
B. The instant messenger has taken a back seat in Internet communication.
C. There is no way to confirm whether the “friends” their children make are who they represent themselves to be.
D. There are many cost problems in the instant messenger.
2. Blogs are often abandoned because _____.
A. our lives become more complicated
B. an unfriendly environment may be created
C. they require constant updating
D. they are difficult to read
3. Without proper _____, forums may sometimes create an unfriendly environment.
A. supervision
B. omission
C. negligence
D. maintenance
4. In order to communicate effectively on the web, you should _____.
A. choose the best way for you to have web access
B. buy the best hardware for web access
C. throw your mouse and keyboard away
D. invite more and more participants into your conversations

Translation

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. With no way to confirm whether those “friends” are who they represent themselves to be, and with many security holes, instant messaging seems to be taking a back seat in Internet communication.
2. It is far from easy to locate a blog that deals with a particular topic and provides relevant and interesting content on a daily basis.
3. Wireless technology has quickened the development of messaging software, opening the market to a lot of devices for web access.

Language Practice

Fill in the gaps with words or phrases from the list of Word Tips of Text B. Change the form where necessary.

1. _____ working hard, he played around.
2. The novel is too _____ for your age.
3. He looked around to _____ that he was alone.
4. Our English software is a/an _____ educational software.
5. You must _____ unlearning all the bad habits your previous piano teacher taught you!
6. I spent hours _____ in the bookstore.
7. The company wished to _____ its new factory beside the river.
8. This type of university course is no longer _____ to today's problems.
9. You will be informed when the book becomes _____.
10. The machinery requires _____ maintenance.
11. The king is _____ as a villain in the play.
12. I don't like to drink _____ coffee.
13. I don't like having to _____ through London's crowded streets.
14. They use television advertising as a/an _____ for stimulating demand.
15. The feedback from the computer enables us to _____ the program.

Text C

Scan the passage and then mark the statements T (true) or F (false) in the brackets (4 minutes).

Today we finish our three-part series about the history of communications. We tell about the Internet system called the World Wide Web. And we tell about the future of communications.

In our first two programs we discussed the history and importance of communicating information. We told how the invention of the telegraph increased the speed at which information could be sent. We told how satellites in space greatly increased the speed of communications. In our second program, we talked about the development of the computer and the linking of computers into major systems called networks.

These networks led to the high-speed sharing of information among major universities and research centers around the world. The largest of these systems, the Internet, has made it possible for almost anyone with a computer and a telephone to share in what is called the Information Age.

In July, 1945, the *Atlantic Monthly* magazine printed a long report written by an important scientist. His name was Vannevar Bush. Mr. Bush explained that researchers around the world were producing new ideas and useful information every day. He said the information was being produced faster than anyone could read it, remember it, or even know where to find it.

He explained that the technology of 1945 permitted information to be kept only in books or pictures. He said some new device must be invented that would make it possible to search for, find and use new information much more quickly.

Mr. Bush explained that research information is most valuable when it is new. One small piece of information could help a researcher finish an extremely important project.

Mr. Bush wrote that he hoped a device would be invented that could store information. He said people should be easily able to link with this device to search for and gather useful information. Such a device would greatly speed gathering information and would greatly aid research.

The device that Mr. Bush dreamed about in 1945 is now very real. It is the modern computer, linked with other computers. The link is through the Internet and the World Wide Web communications system.

Exercise

- () 1. In this lecture the speaker discusses how information was spread in the past.
- () 2. In the second lecture the speaker talks about the establishment of computer networks.
- () 3. According to the speaker, the Information Age started with the creation of the first computer.
- () 4. As early as 1945, Mr. Bush dreamed about a device to keep information in books and pictures.
- () 5. This passage is the third of a series of three lectures.

Language in Use

Reading Out Task

Read the following passage out and learn it by heart.

“I tell you I must go!” I retorted, roused to something like passion. “Do you think I can stay to become nothing to you? Do you think I am an automaton? — a machine without feelings? and can bear to have my morsel of bread snatched from my lips, and my drop of living water dashed from my cup? Do you think, because I am poor, obscure, plain, and little, I am soulless and heartless? You think wrong! I have as much soul as you, and full as much heart! And if God had gifted me with some beauty and much wealth, I should have made it as hard for you to leave me, as it is now for me to leave you. I am not talking to you now through the medium of custom, conventionalities, nor even of mortal flesh; — it is my spirit that addresses your spirit; just as if both had passed through the grave, and we stood at God’s feet, equal, — as we are!”

Excerpt from *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Brontë

Comprehensive Tasks

1. Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

Hip-hop is a cultural movement that began among urban Africans, Jamaicans and Latinos in the Bronx borough of New York City during the early 1970s, and has since spread around the world. The four main aspects, or “elements”, of hip-hop culture are MCing (rapping), DJing, graffiti, and breakdancing. Some consider beatboxing the fifth element of hip-hop; others might add political activism, hip-hop fashion, hip-hop slang, double dutching (an urban form of rope skipping) or other elements as important facets of hip-hop. The term has since come to be a synonym for “hip-hop music” (or “rap”) to mainstream audiences.



In recent years the focus has been centrally placed on rapping producing. The origin of the term “hip-hop” itself is unclear; but, over time, the term has taken on a life of its own. The movement that later became known as “hip-hop” is widely accredited to have begun with the work of DJ Kool Herc in the early 1970s, while competing DJ Afrika Bambaataa is often credited with having invented the term “hip-hop” to describe the culture. A variety of mythical etymologies and complex meanings have been attached to the term and continue to propagate within the “hip-hop” community. Beginning in the early 1990s hip-hop was almost as popular as rock and roll, and by 2002 was the clear winner in terms of popularity.

- 1) Where did the hip-hop movement originate? When did it begin?
- 2) What are the four main elements of hip-hop culture?
- 3) What has been the focus of hip-hop culture in recent years?

2. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with a proper preposition.

- 1) Founded in 1753 and home to a large number of treasures, the British Museum in London is taking _____ a new look on Thursday.
- 2) In general, if a company's share price has continued to climb _____ time, the company and its management are considered to be doing a good job.
- 3) Thain is credited _____ turning the NYSE into a publicly traded global exchange group and increasing the use of automated trading.
- 4) Please see my Personal Statement, which is attached _____ my résumé.
- 5) What's the best company you've dealt with _____ terms of customer service, and what is it that makes it so effective?

Career Skills

Memo

Complete the following memo by filling in the gaps with appropriate words.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____ : Northwest Area Sales Staff
- (3) _____ : Management
- (4) _____ : November 14, 2003
- (5) _____ : New Monthly Reporting System

We'd like to quickly go over some of the changes in the new monthly sales reporting system that we discussed at Monday's special meeting. First of all, we'd once again like to stress that this new system will (6) _____ you a lot of time when (7) _____ future sales. We understand that you have concerns about the amount of time that will be initially required for inputting your client data. Despite this initial effort, we are confident that you will all soon enjoy the benefits of this new system. Here is a look at the (8) _____ you will need to follow to complete your area's client list:

1. (9) _____ on to the company website at <http://www.picklesand-more.com>.
2. (10) _____ your user ID and password. (These will be issued next week.)
3. Once you have logged on, click on "New Client".
4. Enter the appropriate client information.
5. (11) _____ steps 3 and 4 until you have entered all of your clients.
6. Once this information has been entered, select "Place Order".
7. (12) _____ the client from the drop-down list "Clients".
8. Choose the products from the drop-down list "Products".
9. Choose the shipping specifications from the drop-down list "Shipping".
10. (13) _____ on the "Process Order" button.

As you can see, once you have entered the appropriate client information, processing orders will require NO paperwork on your part.

Thank you all for your help in putting this new system into place.

Best regards,

Management

Writing

Internet

Sample of Band 4 Composition

Directions: You are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled *The Pluses and Minuses of the Internet*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below.

1. 人们上网有各种目的,例如查资料、发电子邮件、看电影、聊天、购物等
2. 但上网也有各种不利因素
3. 我的观点是……

Composition 1

People go online for various reasons. They may surf the Net in search of information for homework or a research paper, send and receive emails, watch movies, chat with friends or strangers, do online shopping, and so on.

There are, however, disadvantages to Net use. Some youngsters become addicted to games and play them day and night in an Internet café. Other people make online friends who turn out to be criminals.

Nevertheless, the advantages of Internet use outweigh its disadvantages, so we should make use of the Internet services while remaining on guard against possible dangers. (97 words)

Note: The Band 4 Composition requires a minimum of 120 words, but most students write more than 150 words. So the above composition is too short to score high on the Band 4 Test. Some students simply cannot think of enough ideas to make their compositions long enough.

Here are some tips on how to make an essay longer. To begin with, you can add some words to introduce or describe the background situation. More importantly, you don't have to mention all examples in a single sentence. Instead, you may use a separate sentence for each example. See the following sample composition, paying attention to the added underlined words:

Composition 2

In contemporary society the Internet is becoming more and more popular, and there is an ever increasing number of Internet users. People go online for various purposes. Some people may browse the Net in search of information for homework or a research paper. Nowadays almost everyone sends and receives emails every day to maintain communications with the external world. Many people like to download movies from the Internet and enjoy free viewing. With the increasing popularity of the Net, more and

more people are chatting online or sharing photos with friends or even strangers. Last but not least, a growing number of people are resorting to online shopping.

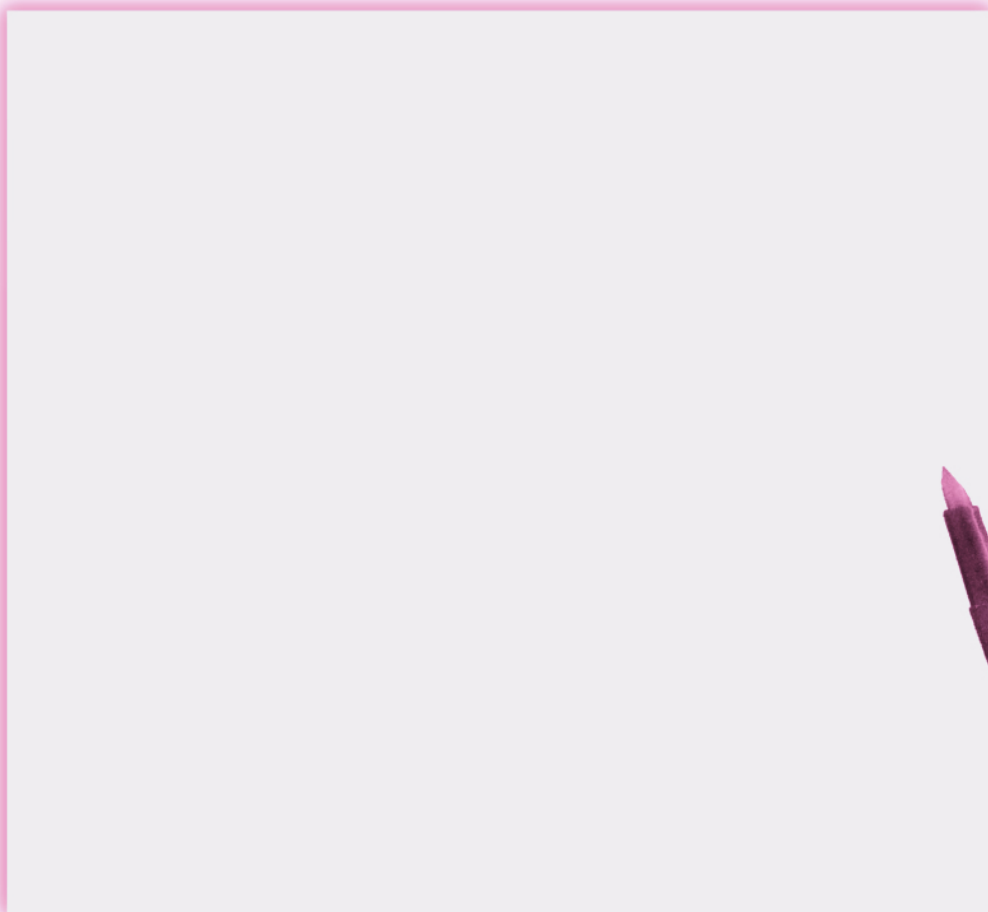
There are, however, also disadvantages to Net use. For instance, some youngsters may become addicted to games and play them day and night in an Internet café. Some people make online friends, who turn out to be criminals.

Still, the advantages of Internet use outweigh its disadvantages, so we should make use of the Internet services while remaining on guard against possible dangers. (171 words)

Exercise

Directions: You are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled ***On Making Net Friends***. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below.

1. 网上交友变得越来越普遍,其原因可能是……
2. 上网交友有其优点
3. 但要注意安全



Unit 2 Sports



Pre-reading Task

Discussion Questions:

1. Tell your partner what sport you like best? Give at least three reasons?

(You may use some of these words though you are not limited to them: fitness, health, relaxation, courage, stamina (耐力), cooperation, competitive spirit, intelligence, etc.)

2. Why does football attract so many people around the world?

(You may use some of these words though you are not limited to them: play, watch, teamwork, a strong will, courage, speed, strength, intelligence, competition, chance, luck, give vent to your emotion (宣泄情绪), etc.)

3. Work with your partner to describe the beginning, process and result of a football match. You may refer to the following expressions.

Useful Expressions

a football player
the goalkeeper
a beautiful centre/corner-kick/header (一个漂亮的传中/角球/头球)
What a clever pass to the forward! (给前锋的一个妙传。)
The football star played a hat trick. (帽子戏法)
The football fans are cheering (喊加油) for their team.
simulate; dive (假摔)
The referee is whistling for a foul. (裁判正在吹哨叫犯规。)
The referee has just given our team a penalty. (判罚了我队。)
a penalty kick (点球)
“Shoot! Shoot!” the spectators shouted.
No. 9 gave a long shot, but missed the goal.
A goal! /What a goal!
an own goal (乌龙球)
Our university beat/defeated Fudan University 3 - 1 (three to one) in the football match.

Text A

Word Tips

share /ʃeə/	<i>v.</i> 分享 <i>to divide sth. or an activity among two or more people</i>
competition /kəmpeɪ'tɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> 比赛 <i>an event in which people compete with each other to find out who is the best</i>
participate /pɑː'tɪsɪpət/	<i>v.</i> 参与 <i>to take part in</i>
boast /bəʊst/	<i>v.</i> 夸口说 <i>to talk with pride about sth. you can do</i>
melting pot	熔炉 <i>a place where numbers of people, ideas, etc. are mixed together</i>

Football World Cup: Cultural Sharing

1 The Football World Cup is an excellent example of cultural sharing. Football (soccer) players and fans from everywhere on the globe pay close attention to how their country's players are doing in this once-in-four-years competition.

5 First of all, people from all over the world are playing the same game, using the same equipment and the same rules. The players and fans speak different languages, but the game is the same. Everyone is participating in a shared experience. Yes, it is a sport; but it is much more important than that. The country that wins this year will be able to boast about its success for the next four years.

10 The World Cup is like the Olympics in a way. Players look upon the World Cup as the most important event in their sporting lives. Rarely is a player given the opportunity to compete more than once in that famous tournament.

15 Another example of cultural sharing can be found in the streets of many cities in Japan and South Korea, the host countries. These are large cities and large countries, and they have foreign visitors all the time. But the crowds for the World Cup games are always large, and thousands of people speaking many different languages will visit the cities and towns of these two proud countries, bringing their own cultures with them and transforming the area into a vast melting pot.

20 In the end, there will be the games and a winner will be crowned. After it is all over, people will return to their home countries, and people in the host countries will go on with their lives. But a small part of everyone's outlook will be changed.



- 25 Players and fans from Mexico will have learned a little, maybe even a lot, about many other countries. People who live in Japan and South Korea will have learned a little, maybe even a lot, about people who live in other countries. The great cultural exchange that comes with every World Cup will surely have contributed to a greater understanding of the world around us, all because of a few games.

Comprehension

I. Content Questions: Decide which of the following statements are True (Y), False (N), or Not Given (NG).

- () The Football World Cup is held every four years.
- () The players can use their own equipment in the World Cup.
- () Japan and South Korea hosted a very successful Football World Cup in 2002.
- () The players should speak English in the Football World Cup.
- () People can learn about one another through the Football World Cup.

II. Group Work: Break into small groups and discuss the following questions. Later the teacher may ask you to repeat the group's answers to the class.

- Why does the author say, "The World Cup is like the Olympics in a way"?
- What kind of cultural exchange is in the Football World Cup?
- Why do people like to watch games?
- Among the winners of Football World Cup, which is your favorite team? Why? (You can choose from Germany, Brazil, Argentina, Italy, France, and Uruguay.)

Language Focus

Study the words and phrases in the box. We have a number of exercises to help you learn how to use them.

Words and Phrases to Drill			
sharing	cultural	in a way	look upon . . . as
competition	tournament	crown	host
participate	boast	bring with	exchange
melting pot	outlook	contribute to	understanding

Vocabulary

I. Fill in the gaps with words or phrases chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.

- Don't believe him; he is just _____.
- As prices have dropped lower and lower, the _____ is black for many companies in the

city.

3. She was _____ queen in 1952.
4. He will take part in a chess _____ next week.
5. Everyone in the class is expected to _____ in the discussion.
6. In most cultures, the _____ of food is a kind of communion, an acknowledgment of friendship, or a declaration of peace.
7. Because there is so much unemployment, the _____ for jobs is fierce.
8. I am confident that this experience would help me fit in and _____ the work in your firm.
9. By definition the capital is the political and _____ center of a country.
10. We _____ opinions about the event at the meeting yesterday.

II. Word Formation

Fill in each blank with the right form of the word given in the brackets.

1. There is an _____ between us that we will not sell to each other's customers. (understand)
2. Now that she's an airline _____, foreign travel has lost its glamour. (host)
3. The banks are lending money at a _____ rate of interest. (competition)
4. Throughout the last fifteen years, she'd been my closest friend, _____ my joy and sadness. (share)
5. The technical cooperation and _____ exchanges between the two countries are daily on the increase. (culture)
6. The purpose of my _____ in the Fair is to explore the possibilities of establishing trade relations with your corporations. (participate)

III. Consult a dictionary for the meanings of the phrasal verbs given below. Then fill in the blanks with the suitable phrasal verbs. Change the form where necessary.

bring back	bring up	bring around	bring forth
bring about	bring forward	bring down	

1. His wise investment _____ a great change in his life.
2. A rocket will _____ information we can't get any other way.
3. We'd better _____ the executive _____ to our point of view.
4. At the meeting John _____ a wise and feasible suggestion to solve the problem of funds.
5. Her parents died when she was a baby and she was _____ by her aunt.
6. The protesters hoped to _____ the government.
7. Difficult times often _____ brave leaders.