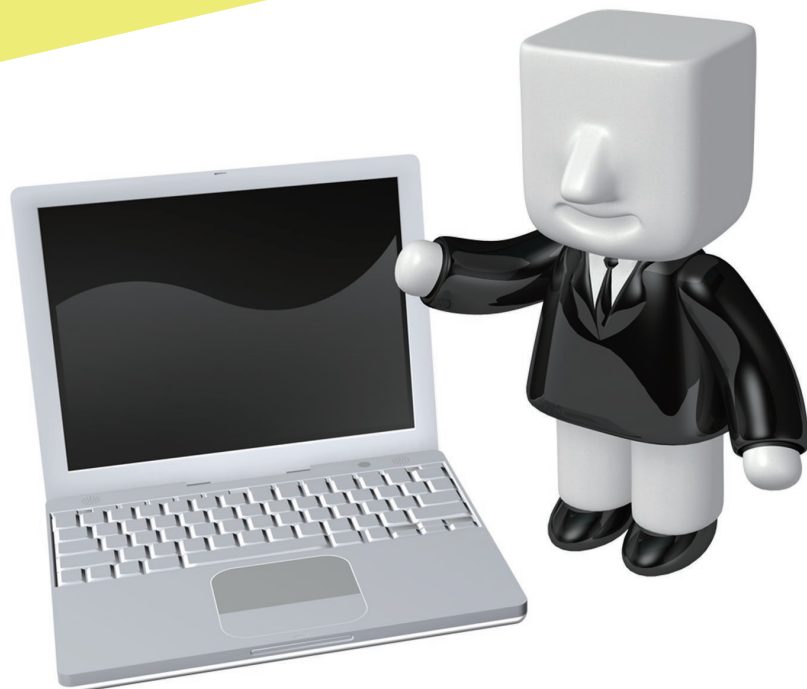# Unit 1

Personal Computer

Highlights

- Some technical words and phrases about computer
- Reading: Computer Age
- Reading: Multiplication Performance and Reduction Space
- Grammar: Phonetic Symbols
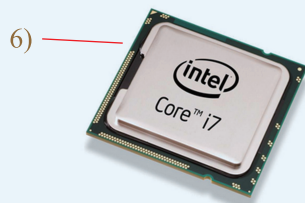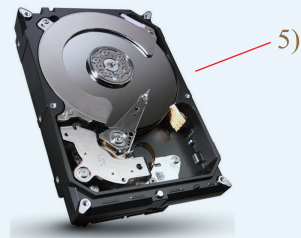- Writing: Timetable / Schedule

Section A Preparation

Part 1 Work in pairs to label the following diagram and complete the description below.

1)

3)

    A computer consists of hundreds of parts, including a 1)_____, a 2)_____, 3)_____ and a 4)_____.

2)

4)

    A 5) _____ stores all your data and programs. The case is sealed to prevent dust and dirt from damaging the cylinders inside that spin at high speed.

5)

6)

    The 6) _____ is the largest chip inside the computer and all data passes to it and through it to all the other components such as memory and hard drives.

Part 2　Matching

§Task 1　Please match technical explanations to correct Chinese meanings.

(　　) 1. device consisting of a set of keys on a piano or organ or typewriter or typesetting machine or computer

(　　) 2. the part of a computer (microprocessor chip) that does most of data processing

(　　) 3. display produced by a device that takes signals and displays them on a television screen or a computer monitor

(　　) 4. an output device that prints the results of data processing

(　　) 5. a hand-operated electronic device that controls the cursor on your computer screen as you move it around on a pad

(　　) 6. the main circuit board for a computer

A.（打印机）输出数据处理结果的输出设备

B.（键盘）钢琴、风琴、打字机或排字计算机或计算机上一组按键组成的装置

C.（中央处理器）计算机的一部分（微处理器芯片），用来处理大部分数据

D.（显示器）通过装置显示产生信号并在电视屏幕或计算机幕上显示的输出装置

E.（主板）计算机的主电路板

F.（鼠标）在你的电脑屏幕上移动光标时手动控制的一种手动电子装置

§Task 2　Match short phrases to correct Chinese meanings.

(　　) 1. mouse button

(　　) 2. replace the mainboard

(　　) 3. CPU chip

(　　) 4. design the mainboard

(　　) 5. standard keyboard

(　　) 6. CPU time

(　　) 7. electronic monitor

(　　) 8. keyboard printer

A. 电子监测器

B. 设计主板

C. 电视监测器

D. 中央处理器芯片

E. 键盘打印机

F. 标准键盘

G. 鼠标指针

H. 中央处理器时间

(　　) 9. page printer　　　　　　　　I. 鼠标按钮

(　　) 10. digital printer　　　　　　　J. 数字印字机

(　　) 11. TV monitor　　　　　　　　K. 更换主板

(　　) 12. mouse pointer　　　　　　　L. 页式打印机

Part 3　Translation

1. My mouse is broken, so I need to get a new one.

2. When the user selects options, click on the line with the mouse.

3. Mainboard memory is a dynamic random access memory.

4. A hand lever is connected with the mainboard.

5. I bought a keyboard in the supermarket yesterday.

6. You can type in the command with a keyboard.

7. Can you hear the printer in the next office?

8. I have enough money to buy a new printer.

9. I need to buy a new monitor.

10. Monitors have been introduced in the exams.

11. It allows data to be read into the CPU and written from the CPU.

12. Once the power of a computer is turned on, all the behaviors are under the control of CPU.

Section B — Conversation

Dialogue 1

Place: Mark's home

Characters: A—B's friend

B—A's friend

Affair: How does a computer work?

A: George, your computer has just turned off all by itself!

B: Actually, it just went into **energy saver mode**.

A: Energy saver mode, what's that?

B: If the **processor** hasn't received any input for a certain period of time, the **monitor** will be turned off. All you have to do to turn it on again is to move the mouse or hit a key on the keyboard.

A: So, what's will you do next?

B: I like storing my photos on **disc** because it gives me lots of **options**.

A: What sort of options does it give you?

1. actually 实际上，事实上
2. energy 精力，活力；能源
3. mode 方式，模式
4. energy saver mode 节能模式
5. processor 处理器；加工者
6. monitor [计]显示器
7. disc 唱片，光盘
8. option 选择权；可选物

B: Well, first of all, it provides a safe, **compact** place to store them. Next, I can do a lot of fun things with them with the **image-editing** software I have.

A: Is there anything else?

B: Well, if I want to, I can print them out later or I can also use the computer to present them as a **slide** show.

9. compact 紧密的；
   简洁的
10. image-editing
    [计] 图像编辑
    （技术，方法）
11. slide 幻灯片

Dialogue 2

Place: Office
Characters: A—clerk
　　　　　　B—clerk
Affair: Buying a laptop

A: So, you've decided to get a new **laptop** computer?

B: That's right. It's more expensive and harder to **fix** the old one, but I'm on the road so much. I have to have something I can take with me.
(After a week)

A: Have you got your new laptop yet?

B: No, I've done some shopping, but it's hard to decide.

A: Why?

B: Well, I've found one that I like quite a bit. It has 15-**inch** screen with good **resolution**, but it doesn't have a **built-in CD-ROM**. The other has both a **floppy drive** and built-in CD-ROM. However, the screen is small and it's just too heavy.

A: I guess you can't **have the best of both worlds**.

1. laptop 笔记本
   电脑
2. fix 维修；处理，
   解决

3. inch 英寸
4. resolution 分辨率
5. built-in 内置的，
   嵌入的
6. CD-ROM（只读）
   光盘驱动器
7. floppy drive 软盘
   驱动器
8. have the best of
   both worlds 两全
   其美

New Words and Expressions

actually ['æktʃuəli]	*adv.*	实际上，事实上
energy ['enədʒi]	*n.*	精力，活力；能源
mode [məʊd]	*n.*	方式，模式
processor ['prəʊsesə(r)]	*n.*	处理器；加工者
monitor ['mɒnɪtə(r)]	*n.*	［计］显示器
disc [dɪsk]	*n.*	唱片，光盘
option ['ɒpʃn]	*n.*	选择权；可选物
compact [kəm'pækt]	*adj.*	紧密的；简洁的
slide [slaɪd]	*n.*	幻灯片
laptop ['læptɒp]	*n.*	笔记本电脑
fix [fɪks]	*v.*	维修；处理，解决
inch [ɪntʃ]	*n.*	英寸
resolution [ˌrezə'luːʃn]	*n.*	分辨率
built-in [ˌbɪlt 'ɪn]	*adj.*	内置的，嵌入的
image-editing	*n.*	［计］图像编辑（技术，方法）
energy saver mode	节能模式	
CD-ROM	（只读）光盘驱动器	
floppy drive	软盘驱动器	
have the best of both worlds	两全其美	

Oral Practice

Work in pairs. Practice making conversations with the words provided according to the example below.

Example: a moment / Microsoft word / type this article / word form

John: Hi，Susan. Can I borrow you for a moment?

Susan: Yes, sure. What's up?

John: You know how to use Microsoft Word, don't you?

Susan: Yes, I do.

John: Great, please help me to type this article on the computer and save it in word form.

Susan: OK.

The expressions you should change are:

1. half an hour / PowerPoint / make a slide / pptx.
2. 20 minutes / Excel / make a table / xlsx.

Section C   Reading

Passage I

Computer Age

As everyone knows, **computer** is the most important **invention** in the 20th century. It has been developed a lot since it **appeared**. Also, our daily life has greatly changed because of it.

A computer can think and remember things like man. However, it is **millions of** times faster than human beings. Computers have entered our **daily life**. For example, computers can help us solve **maths** problems quickly. Some problems are too difficult for us to **work** them **out**, but computers can. A **scientist** can ask computers certain questions, and the computers can answer them on the **screen**. So it is important for us to learn how to use a computer.

New Words and Expressions

computer [kəm'pjuːtə(r)]	*n.*	计算机，电脑
invention [ɪn'venʃn]	*n.*	发明
appear [ə'pɪə(r)]	*v.*	出现
scientist ['saɪəntɪst]	*n.*	科学家

续表

math [mæθ]	*n.*	数学
screen [skriːn]	*n.*	屏幕
important invention		重要的发明
millions of		数以百万计的
daily life		日常生活
work out		做出；可以解决

I.　Match the following terms with their Chinese meanings.

1. PC   A. 英特尔
2. processor   B. 个人计算机
3. Intel   C. 显示器
4. monitor   D. 处理器
5. mainstream   E. 主流

1 [　] 2 [　] 3 [　] 4 [　] 5 [　]

II.　Fill in the blanks with the proper words and expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

develop	computer	scientist
enter	work out	screen

1. A German _____ asked me if I came from China.
2. He showed me how to _____ data into the computer.
3. If you _____ the idea further, I will be interested in discussing it.
4. I'm getting a new _____ for birthday present.
5. I believe that you can _____ this problem by yourself.
6. The TV _____ is full of the advertisement today.

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1.　As everyone knows, the computer is the most important invention in the 20th century.

2. A computer can think and remember things like man, but it is millions of times faster than human beings.

_____

3. A scientist can ask computers certain questions, and the computers can answer them on the screen.

_____

Passage II

Multiplication Performance and Reduction Space

When you **pick up** an iPad Air, you can feel that it's not easy actually. Also, its performance is also **extraordinary**. Although the iPad Air becomes so thin and **lightweight**, it still integrates **incredible** heavyweight energy and technology.

Nowadays, the **brilliant** Retina monitor is more attractive than ever. The side **frame** becomes more narrow and the overall width decreases, but the size has no change. Even though it is **subtle**, it will bring great different result.

With only 7.5mm thin, the iPad Air is using two **antennas** to support **multiple** input multiple output (MIMO) technology **in order to** realize 802.11n wireless network connection which was **sped up** to 2 times. Besides, WLAN+Celluar models also support more network around the world. In addition, it is also equipped with a 5 000 000 **pixel iSight** camera and FaceTimeHD camera. The sensor can make the video call effect more outstanding after its optimization.

New Words and Expressions

extraordinary [ɪk'strɔːdnri]	adj.	非凡的；特别的
lightweight ['laɪtweɪt]	adj.	比较轻的
incredible [ɪn'kredəbl]	adj.	难以置信的
brilliant ['brɪliənt]	adj.	卓越的
frame [freɪm]	n.	框
subtle ['sʌtl]	adj.	微妙的；敏锐的；不明显的
antenna [æn'tenə]	n.	天线
multiple ['mʌltɪpl]	adj.	多种多样的；许多的

续表

pixel ['pɪksl]	*n.*	像素
pick up	拿起	
iSight	可视聊天摄像头	
in order to	为了	
speed up	加快速度	

I. Match the following terms with their Chinese meanings.

1. performance   A. 视频电话

2. heavyweight energy   B. 性能

3. frame   C. 重量级动力

4. antenna   D. 像素

5. pixel   E. 最优化

6. optimization   F. 框架

7. video call   G. 天线

1 [   ] 2 [   ] 3 [   ] 4 [   ] 5 [   ] 6 [   ] 7 [   ]

II. Read the passage and tick the facts mentioned in the passage about iPad Air.

(   ) history

(   ) definition of iPad Air

(   ) technical specification

(   ) appearance

(   ) sales status

(   ) camera

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. When you pick up an iPad Air, you can feel that it's not easy actually.

_____

_____

2. The side frame becomes more narrow and the overall width decreases.

_____

_____

3. The sensor can make the video call effect more outstanding after its optimization.

_____

_____

IV. Fill in the blanks with the proper words and expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

extraordinary	in order to	subtle
antenna	frame	incredible

1. He has an _____ memory.
2. This old bed has an iron _____.
3. We started early _____ arrive before dark.
4. Fix the _____ on the outdoor walls or windows.
5. There were _____ hints in his letter.
6. It's an _____ method.

Section D   Grammar

Phonetic Symbols（音标）

一、元音和辅音的定义

1.元音：发音时声带振动，呼出的气流通过口腔时不受阻碍，这样形成的语音称为元音。

2.辅音：无论声带振动与否，发音时呼出的气流通过口腔或鼻腔时受到一定的阻碍，这样形成的语音称为辅音。

（1）发音时，声带不振动的辅音称为清辅音。

（2）发音时，声带振动的辅音称为浊辅音。

二、英语国际音标表（48个）

<table>
<tr><td colspan="11" align="center">最新英语国际音标（48个）</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">单元音</td><td>长元音</td><td>[i:]</td><td>[ɜ:]/[ə:]</td><td>[ɔ:]</td><td>[u:]</td><td>[ɑ:]</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>短元音</td><td>[ɪ]/[i]</td><td>[ə]</td><td>[ɒ]/[ɔ]</td><td>[ʊ]/[u]</td><td>[ʌ]</td><td>[e]</td><td>[æ]</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

最新英语国际音标（48 个）											
双元音		[aɪ]/[ai]	[eɪ]/[ei]	[ɒɪ]/[ɔi]	[aʊ]/[au]	[əʊ]/[əu]	[ɪə]/[iə]	[eə]/[ɛə]	[ʊə]/[uə]			
辅音	清辅音	[p]	[t]	[k]	[f]	[θ]	[s]	[ts]	[tr]	[ʃ]	[tʃ]	[h]
	浊辅音	[b]	[d]	[g]	[v]	[ð]	[z]	[dz]	[dr]	[ʒ]	[dʒ]	[r]
鼻音		[m]	[n]	[ŋ]								
半元音		[j]	[w]									
舌边音		[l]										

三、音标对应字母和字母组合

[i:] ee　ea　e　ie　ei（i　eo　ey)	[i] i　y　e　ui
[æ] a	[e] ea　e　a　(ue, u, ie, ai, ei, ay)
[ə:] ir　ur　ear　er　or	[ə] er　or　ou　ar　o　a　e　u
[a:] ar　a	[ʌ] u　o　ou　oo
[ɔ:] al　or　au　our　ar	[ɔ] ([ɒ])　o　a　ou
[u:] oo　o　u　ui	[u] oo　ou　u　o
[ei] a　ay　ea　ai　ey	[ai] i　y　ie　uy
[au] ou　ow	[əu] o　ow　oa
[ɔi] oy　oi	[iə] eer　ear
[eə] air　ere	[uə] oo　our　ure　ower
[p] p　pp	[b] b　bb
[t] t　tt	[d] d　ed
[k] c　k　ck	[g] g　gg
[s] s　c　ss　ce	[z] z　s　se
[ʃ] s　sh	[ʒ] s
[tʃ] ch　tch	[dʒ] g　j　dge
[f] f　ff　gh　ph	[v] v　ve
[θ] th	[ð] th
[ts] ts　tes	[dz] ds　des
[tr] tr	[dr] dr
[r] r　rr　wr	[l] l　ll
[m] m　mb	[n] n　gn　kn
[ŋ] n　ng	[h] h　wh
[j] y	[w] w　wh

Practice

一、写出 20 个元音音标

[　　] [　　] [　　] [　　] [　　] [　　] [　　] [　　] [　　] [　　]
[　　] [　　] [　　] [　　] [　　] [　　] [　　] [　　] [　　] [　　]

二、填空

1. 音标分为 _____ 音和 _____ 音两大类。
2. 元音有 _____ 个，分为 _____ 元音和 _____ 元音。
3. 辅音有 _____ 个，按声带振动情况，分为 _____ 辅音和 _____ 辅音。

三、找出下列画线部分发音不同的单词

(　　) 1.A.good　　　　B.too　　　　C.book　　　　D.neighborhood

(　　) 2.A.father　　　B.crab　　　　C.shark　　　　D.car

(　　) 3.A.cake　　　　B.take　　　　C.nap　　　　　D.wave

(　　) 4.A.never　　　　B.leg　　　　C.red　　　　　D.he

(　　) 5.A.bike　　　　B.five　　　　C.mine　　　　D.his

(　　) 6.A.order　　　　B.doctor　　　C.boring　　　D.corner

(　　) 7.A.you　　　　B.house　　　C.blouse　　　D.trousers

(　　) 8.A.study　　　　B.puzzle　　　C.bus　　　　D.busy

(　　) 9.A.street　　　　B.coffee　　　C.meet　　　　D.see

(　　) 10.A.behind　　　B.bedroom　　C.jacket　　　D.eleven

(　　) 11.A.family　　　B.camping　　C.dance　　　D.blanket

(　　) 12.A.over　　　　B.other　　　C.clothes　　　D.home

(　　) 13.A.go　　　　B.no　　　　C.to　　　　　D.nose

(　　) 14.A.each　　　　B.idea　　　C.theatre　　　D.dear

(　　) 15.A.house　　　B.blouse　　　C.tour　　　　D.mouth

(　　) 16.A.building　　B.child　　　C.children　　D.biscuit

(　　) 17.A.large　　　　B.laugh　　　C.sofa　　　　D.vase

(　　) 18.A.near　　　　B.heart　　　C.tear　　　　D.hear

(　　) 19.A.back　　　　B.lamp　　　C.parent　　　D.have

(　　) 20.A.music　　　B.telescope　　C.newspaper　　D.design

Section E   Writing

Timetable / Schedule（时间表 / 日程表）

　　日程和计划安排表用于安排大型会议等活动的日程和旅游行程等，一般采用书面形式。计划安排还包括如汽车、火车和航班时刻表等。

　　在日程表的开头要用醒目的字体写明是什么活动的安排计划；每项中先写明具体时间，再写活动内容、地点或负责人等。排列时按时间顺序依次书写即可。

　　不使用完整的句子而是用名词短语或分词替代以求简练。

Sample 1

Schedule for Prof. John Smith

October 20, 2017

11:00 noon	Pick-up at Jinjiang Hotel by Wang Yang
2:00 pm	Meeting at Conference Room of Building A (1st floor)
4:00—5:30 pm	Campus Tour
6:30 pm	Dinner at Wangjing Restaurant

October 21, 2017

8:30—11:00 am	Lecture in Multimedia Room of Building A (2nd floor)
11:30 noon	Lunch
1:00—5:00 pm	Tour of Shanghai City
6:00 pm	Back to Jinjiang Hotel for Dinner

October 22, 2017

9:00 am	Check-out at Jinjiang Hotel
10:00 am	To Airport (Terminal 2)

Sample 2

Conference Programmes

12th:14:30—15:00 pm	Opening
15:00—17:00 pm	Experts remarks
13th: 8:30—11:30 am	School representatives remarks
14:30—17:30 pm	Discussions
14th: 8:30—11:30 am	Discussions
14:30—17:00 pm	Conference closing

Writing Practice

A. Complete the schedule according to the information given below. Translate Chinese into English.

Schedule

8 月 12 日　星期一	9:00 am 约见汤姆
	2:30 pm 去机场接约翰先生，入住北京饭店
8 月 13 日　星期二	8:30 am 带约翰先生到工厂参观
	2:00 pm 和约翰先生讨论合同
	7:30 pm 与王总经理和约翰先生共进晚餐，北京饭店
8 月 14 日　星期三	8:00 am 写总结报告
	2:00 pm 公司职员大会
8 月 15 日　星期四	9:30 am 去艺术馆看展览
	3:30 pm 参加商务会议
8 月 16 日　星期五	8:00 am 送约翰先生去机场
	9:10 am 办理登机手续

B. Complete the schedule according to the information given below.

Tom's one-week Schedule

	Morning	Afternoon
Monday	写工作报告	与总经理讨论工作报告
Tuesday	召开销售会议	会见销售代表
Wednesday	9:30 会见约翰	4:00 飞往天津
Thursday	10:00 参加会议	2:00 会见供货商
Friday	天津市场调研	3:00 飞往上海