

# Unit

# 1

# Product Manual

## Part A 基础巩固

### I 单词拼写

1. You've learnt the values of the company in their p\_\_\_\_\_.
2. We put the w\_\_\_\_\_ in the dustbin.
3. Her s\_\_\_\_\_ was as smooth as ever.
4. My new PC pleased me a lot with a 17 inch color m\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The North P\_\_\_\_\_ is very cold!
6. I know who you are and whom you \_\_\_\_\_(代表).
7. I don't like the \_\_\_\_\_(样式) of her coat.
8. All his troubles seemed to \_\_\_\_\_(发生) together.
9. You won't have to know anything technical like the address or \_\_\_\_\_(端口) number.
10. Another popular \_\_\_\_\_(输入) device is mouse.

### II 单项选择

1. —I hear you are not allowed to eat in class.  
—Right. It's one of the \_\_\_\_\_ in our school.  
A. plans  
B. orders  
C. rules  
D. suggestions
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy may go with you because one of them must stay at home to take care of the dog.  
A. Not only; but also  
B. Neither; nor  
C. Both; and  
D. Either; or
3. You'd better take the map with you \_\_\_\_\_ you won't get lost.  
A. as long as  
B. as soon as  
C. now that  
D. so that
4. —I'm worried about my English.





15. You'll be late \_\_\_\_\_ you don't get up now.

- A. if  
B. before  
C. until  
D. after

### III 情景对话

- A. Well, the plastic is from Taiwan, but most of the other parts are from mainland China or Thailand.  
B. If you just give me a name card and a data sheet, I'll contact you.  
C. I'd like to ask about this CD rack (架子).  
D. Can you give me a price list?  
E. What type of customization are you talking about?  
F. Where is it manufactured?  
G. What's wrong with you?

A: What can I do for you?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

A: What do you want to know?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

A: It's produced in Thailand.

B: How's the quality?

A: It's made to a very high standard. In fact, our factory just won ISO9002 certification.

B: How about the materials?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

B: It's a nice design... Can you do any customization work (个性化服务)?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Well, we'd like some different colors.

A: Oh, that's no problem at all.

B: Great. \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Here you are. Could you leave your name card as well? We have some new models coming out soon that you might be interested in, too.

B: Thank you. Enjoy the show!

A: Goodbye!



IV 完成句子

1. 他对下棋感兴趣。

He \_\_\_\_\_ playing chess.

2. 双击鼠标，菜单便会弹出来。

The menu will \_\_\_\_\_ when you click twice on the mouse.

3. 请打开收音机。

Please \_\_\_\_\_ the radio.

4. 离开房间时关上灯。

\_\_\_\_\_ the lights when you go out of the room.

5. 他曾住在我们隔壁的那栋房子里。

He used to live for a time in the house \_\_\_\_\_ ours.

Part B 能力提升

I 完形填空

How did we help to save our earth this week? Let me tell you.

First, my family tried to save electricity (电). We never left the lights \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ when leaving the rooms. We \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the TV when nobody was watching it. Mum only used cold water in the washing machine.

Second, we started recycling (回收) this week. We tried to write on \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ of our paper, not just on one side. We also divided our rubbish into \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ bags for bottles, paper and food. Mum kept the plastic shopping bags from the supermarket to use them again as rubbish bags.

Third, my family started to save \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_. We stopped \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ long baths and had short showers \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_. We washed the toilet with used water. Mum and dad used less water to do the washing. My sister and I didn't leave the tap (龙头) running when we brushed our teeth.

At last, mum and dad began to save gas (汽油). Mum used to \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ us to school, but now my sister and I started riding our bikes to school. It's hard work \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ good exercise! This week dad and a few of the people in his company also started to go to work in one car and share the \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_.

There are great ways to help protect our environment.



- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. out         | B. on         |
| C. off            | D. behind     |
| 2. A. turned up   | B. turned on  |
| C. turned down    | D. turned off |
| 3. A. any side    | B. all sides  |
| C. neither side   | D. both sides |
| 4. A. large       | B. small      |
| C. different      | D. the same   |
| 5. A. electricity | B. food       |
| C. water          | D. paper      |
| 6. A. using       | B. making     |
| C. letting        | D. taking     |
| 7. A. again       | B. instead    |
| C. already        | D. too        |
| 8. A. drive       | B. order      |
| C. show           | D. carry      |
| 9. A. or          | B. but        |
| C. for            | D. and        |
| 10. A. pay        | B. value      |
| C. cost           | D. price      |

## II 阅读理解



The computer is a useful machine. It is the most important invention in many years. The oldest kind of computer is the abacus (算盘), used in China centuries ago, but the first large, modern computer was built in 1946. A computer then could do maths problems quite fast.

Today computers are used in many ways and can do many kinds of work. In a few years the computer may touch the life of everyone, even people in faraway villages.

In the last few years, there have been great changes in computers. They are getting smaller and smaller, and computing faster and faster, many scientists agree that computers can now do many things, but they cannot do everything. Who knows what the computers of tomorrow will be like? Will computers bring good things or bad things to people? The





6. The main reason for one is poor memory is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. his father or mother may have a poor memory
  - B. He does not use his name or legs for some time
  - C. his memory is not often used
  - D. he can't read or write
7. If you do not use your arms or legs for some time \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. you can't use them any more
  - B. they will become stronger
  - C. they become weak and won't become strong until you use them again.
  - D. they will become neither stronger nor weaker
8. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Your memory works in the same way as your arms or legs.
  - B. Your memory, like your arms or legs, becomes weak if you don't give it enough chance for practice.
  - C. Don't learn how to read and write if you want to have a better memory.
  - D. A good memory comes from more practice.
9. Some people can't read or write, but they usually have better memories, because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they have save much trouble
  - B. they have saved much time to remember things
  - C. they have to use their memories all the time
  - D. they can't write everything in a little notebook
10. Which is the best title for this passage?
- A. Don't Stop Using Your Arms or Legs
  - B. How to Have a Good Memory
  - C. Strong Arms and Good Memories
  - D. Learn From the People



Perhaps you have heard a lot about the Internet, but what is it, do you know? The Internet is a network. It uses the telephone to join millions of computers together around the world.

Maybe that doesn't sound very interesting. But when you've joined to the Internet, there



are lots and lots of things you can do. You can send E-mails to your friends, and they can get them in a few seconds. You can also do with all kinds of information on the World Wide Web (WWW).

There are many different kinds of computers now. They all can be joined to the Internet. Most of them are small machines sitting on people's desks at home, but there are still many others in schools, offices or large companies. These computers are owned by people and companies, but no one really owns the Internet itself.

There are lots of places for you to go into the Internet. For example, your school may have the Internet. You can use it during lessons or free time. Libraries often have computers joined to the Internet. You are welcome to use it at only time.

Thanks to the Internet, the world is becoming smaller and smaller. It is possible for you to work at home with a computer in front, getting and sending the information you need. You can buy or sell whatever you want by the Internet. But do you know 98% of the information on the Internet is in English? So what will English be like tomorrow?

11. What is the passage mainly about?
  - A. Internet.
  - B. Information.
  - C. Computers.
  - D. E-mails.
12. Which is the quickest and cheapest way to send messages to your friends?
  - A. By post.
  - B. By E-mail.
  - C. By telephone.
  - D. By satellite.
13. Which may be the most possible place for people to work in tomorrow?
  - A. In the office.
  - B. At school.
  - C. At home.
  - D. In the company.
14. Whose the owner of the Internet?
  - A. The headmaster.
  - B. The officer.
  - C. The user.
  - D. No one.
15. What does the writer try to tell us with the last two sentences?
  - A. English is important in using the Internet.
  - B. the Internet is more and more popular.
  - C. Most of the information is in English.
  - D. Every computer must have the Internet.





The first robots were invented in the 1920s. Robots have appeared in many American films. In some films, they are stronger, faster and cleverer than people.

In real life, robots are mainly used in factories. They do some dangerous and difficult jobs for humans.

Robots also help disabled people, for example, blind people. Today many blind people have a guide (向导) dog to help them. In the future, guide dogs might be robot dogs.

One kind of robot guide dog has wheels. It moves in front of the owner. It is very clever. It knows the speed of its owner's walk. The owner wears a special belt (带子). This belt sends instructions to the owner from the dog, such as "Stop here", "Turn left" or "Turn right".

In the United States, another kind of robot helps disabled people to take care of themselves in their daily life. The robot hears the sound of its owner's voice. It follows instructions such as "Turn the page" or "Make a cup of coffee".

Robots are also used in American hospitals. They can do simple jobs. At one hospital, for example, a robot takes meals from the kitchen to patients' rooms. It never gets lost because this robot has a map of the hospital in its computer memory.

Though robots can help people in many different ways, they will never take the place of humans.

16. From the passage, we know robots cannot be \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. dangerous animals | B. factory workers  |
| C. guide dogs        | D. hospital helpers |

17. A robot guide dog \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. goes in front of blind people
- B. walks side by side with blind people
- C. has a map in its head
- D. helps patients with their meals

18. The underlined word "disabled" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A. 不能的 | B. 有害的 |
| C. 失灵的 | D. 残疾的 |

19. Some disabled people need robots' help to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. take care of themselves
- B. talk to other people
- C. become scientists



D. do dangerous jobs

20. In the passage, the writer wants to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. robots are stronger and cleverer than humans

B. disabled people cannot look after themselves without the robots

C. robots will take the place of humans some day in the future

D. robots can help humans in many different ways