Unit 5

Contents

- ●   **Detailed study of Text I & II**

- ●   **Oral work:**

- **Role-play: discussing plans after graduation;**

- **Interaction activities: parents and child**

- ●   **Guided writing:**

- **Basic writing techniques—contrast**

- **composition writing—narration;**

- **Letter writing—asking after a friend's health**

Text I
● Pre-reading activities

- *1) Group Discussion: The Internet Is a Blessing to Human Society.*

- ●

- *Words and expression for reference:*
-    **Surf the internet, log on(out) to the Internet, launch a search engine, type in, get on-line, point and click, click, zip off to , cyberspace, cybercafe, chatroom, have access to the Internet, scroll down the list, entries, a mouse, a modem, broadband, hacker and cracker, an avalanche of information, database, e-mail, download, sign in (out), document, software, hardware, browser, networm,**
- **isolate …from…, global village, on-line shopping (learning, falling in love, news broadcasting, job-hunting, examination, physical check-up, …), violence, pornographic, commit crimes, …**
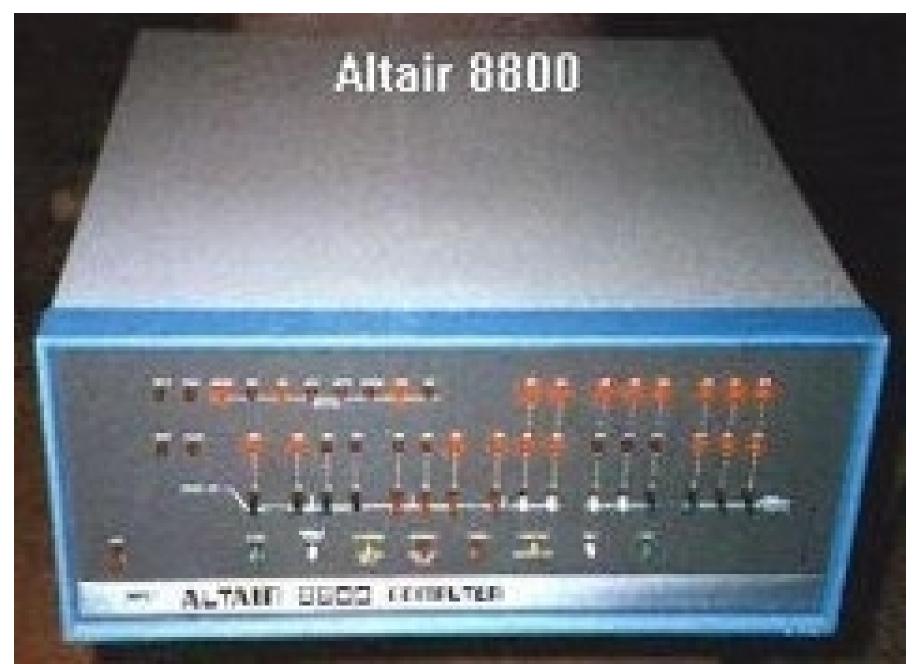
2) About Bill Gates

- Biography
- William H. Gates
  Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
  Microsoft Corporation
  William (Bill) H. Gates III is co-founder, chairman and chief executive officer of Microsoft Corporation, the world's leading provider of software for personal computers.

- Bill Gates was born on October 28, 1955. He and his two sisters grew up in Seattle. Their father, William H. Gates II, is a Seattle attorney. Mary Gates, their late mother, was a schoolteacher, University of Washington regent and chairwoman of United Way International.

- Gates attended public elementary school before moving on to the private Lakeside School in North Seattle. It was at Lakeside that Gates began his career in personal computer software, programming computers at age 13.

- In 1973, Gates entered Harvard University as a freshman, where he lived down the hall from Steve Ballmer, who is now Microsoft's president. While at Harvard, Gates developed a version of the programming language BASIC for the first microcomputer - the MITS Altair. BASIC was first developed by John Kemeny and Thomas Kurtz at Dartmouth College in the mid-1960s. In his junior year, Gates dropped out of Harvard to devote his energies full-time to Microsoft, a company he had started in 1975 with his boyhood friend Paul Allen. Guided by a belief that the personal computer would be a valuable tool on every office desktop and in every home, they began developing software for personal computers.

Altair 8800

- Gates' foresight and vision regarding personal computing have been central to the success of Microsoft and the software industry. Gates is actively involved in key management and strategic decisions at Microsoft, and plays an important role in the technical development of new products. Much of his time is devoted to meeting with customers and staying in contact with Microsoft employees around the world through e-mail.

- Under Gates' leadership, Microsoft's mission is continuously to advance and improve software technology, and to make it easier, more cost-effective and more enjoyable for people to use computers. The company is committed to a long-term view, which is reflected in its investment of some $2.6 billion for research and development during the current fiscal year.

- In 1995 Gates wrote The Road Ahead, his vision of where information technology will take society. Co-authored by Nathan Myhrvold, Microsoft's chief technology officer, and Peter Rinearson, The Road Ahead held the No. 1 spot on the New York Times' bestseller list for seven weeks, and remained on the list for a total of 18 weeks. Published in more than 20 countries, the book sold more than 400,000 copies in China alone.

- In 1996, while strategically redeploying Microsoft to take advantage of the emerging opportunities created by the Internet, Gates thoroughly revised The Road Ahead to reflect his view that interactive networks are a major milestone in human communication. The paperback second edition also has become a bestseller. Gates is donating his proceeds from the book to a non-profit fund that supports teachers worldwide who are incorporating computers into their classrooms.

- **In addition to his passion for computers, Gates is interested in biotechnology. He sits on the board of the ICOS Corporation and is a shareholder in Chiroscience Group of the United Kingdom and its wholly owned subsidiary, Chiroscience R&D Inc. (formerly Darwin Molecular) of Bothell, Wash. He also founded Corbis Corporation, which is developing one of the largest resources of visual information in the world - a comprehensive digital archive of art and photography from public and private collections around the globe.**

- Gates also has invested with cellular telephone pioneer Craig McCaw in Teledesic, a company that is working on an ambitious plan to launch hundreds of low-orbit satellites around the Earth to provide a worldwide two-way broadband telecommunications service.

- In the dozen years since Microsoft went public, Gates has donated more than $800 million to charities, including $200 million to the Gates library Foundation to help libraries in North America take advantage of new technologies and the Information Age. In 1994 Gates established the William H. Gates Foundation, which supports a variety of initiatives of particular interest to Gates and his family. The focus of Gates' philanthropy is in four areas: education; world public health and population; non-profit, civic and arts organizations; and Puget Sound-area capital campaigns.

- Bill and Melinda French Gates were married on January 1, 1994. They have now three children, one is Jennifer Katharine Gates, who was born in 1996; and a son Rory John Gates, born in 1999 and a daughter, Phoebe Adelle Gates, born in .

- Chronology

- In Gates resigned as CEO of Microsoft to spend more on software architecture and less with running the company

- Honors and awards
- 2-03- Bill Gates knighted by Queen Elizabeth II for his contribution to the British economy. His title will be 'Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire'. Though he is not allowed to call himself 'Sir' because of his USA citizenship but may suffix his name with KBE.

3)Some info about Tim Berners-Lee

Born June 8, 1956, in London

- **1976 Graduates from Queen's College, Oxford.**

- **1980 While at CERN, writes "Enquire"**

- **1989 Proposes global hypertext project called "World Wide Web"**

- **1991 The Web debuts on the Internet**

- **1993 University of Illinois releases Mosaic browser**

- **1994 Joins Massachusetts Institute of Technology to direct the W3 Consortium**

- **1999 Today nearly 150 million people log on to the Internet each week**

4)What's the text about?

- **- The text is in the form of a biography, and biography is non-fictional literature with its subject mainly concerning the life of an individual. A biography usually includes autobiography, recounting a person's own history.**

-

● While-reading activities

- - Listen to the tape for general info

- - Study the text in detail

- *1) The main idea of the text:*

- **Considering the great personage discussed, the text, even for an article, is a short one, with only 12 paragraphs, not to say for a biography. Yet it gives such a vivid picture of the brilliant network designer Tim Berners-lee that the readers are held spellbound.**

2)　　The supporting details

- *The text can be roughly divided into six parts. The following are the main idea(s) for each part.*

- **(1) Access to the Internet which gives people information of all kinds seems a matter of course. (Lines 1-13)**

- **(2) World Wide Web, which began as a little computer program nearly 20 years ago, was the work of Tim Berners-Lee alone. (Lines 14-26)**

- **(3) Having designed a kind of "hypertext" notebook which linked various kinds of information on his own computer, Berners-Lee wanted to open it up to everyone who would like to link their stuff to his. (Lines 27-50)**

-

- (4)Berners-Lee devised HTML, URL and HTTP, all of which finally brought the World Wide Web to fruition in 1991. (Lines 51-63)
- (5)Brought up as a quintessential child of the computer age, Berners-Lee created a most significant global system. (Lines 64-77)
- (6)In spite of his Qutenbergian creation of the WWW, Berners-Lee chose the non-profit road, both for himself and for his creation. (Lines 78-90)

3) Sentence comprehension

- (1)…used **Harley Davidsons for sale**…

- (2)Where excellence is not an act but a habit

- (3)…buying industrial –age nuts and bolts from "the Bolt Boys'

- (4)Four –poster beds for dogs.

- (5)…a lowly software consultant..

- (6)…the civilization-altering, millionaire-spawning, information- suckhole

- (7)William Shockley may have fathered the transistor

- (8)He loosened it to the on the world.
- (9)And he more than anyone else has fought to keep it open, nonproprietary and free.
- (10)…was noodling around with a way to organize his far-flung notes.
- (11)Berners-Lee fashioned a kind of "hypertext' notebook.
- (12)It worked splendidly in its solipsistic, Only –On –My-Computer way.
- (13)What if he wanted to add stuff that resided on someone else's computer?
- (14)Let it span the networks!
- (15) …open-ended and infinite.

(16)…has come to be the lingua franca of the Web.

- (17)…Berners-Lee was the quintessential child of the computer age.

- (18) It's hard to overstate the impact of the global system he created.

- (19) He took a powerful communications system …into a mass medium.

- (20)But at very juncture, …the profit road, …creation.

- (21) …agree on openly published protoclols rather than hold one another back with proprietary technology.

- (22)The rest of the world…cash in on the Web's phenomenal growth.

- 1. What is the function of Para. 1?
- 2. Who is the father of World Wide Web? How does WWW change our society?
- 3. Why does the author give those examples in Para. 4?
- 4. How did WWW come into being?
- 5. Why was Tim called the typical child of the computer age?
- 6. What kind of person is Tim?

4)Language points

- 令他很失望是，他试验最终失败了。

- **Much to his disappointment, his experiment turned out a failure.**

- 在下了好一阵子雨后，天气终于在我们运动会那天变得晴朗了。

- **After a long spell of rain, it turned out to be fine and sunny on the day of our sports meet.**

click

- cl- at the beginning of a word can suggest something sharp and / or metallic
- Click (make a short sharp sound)
- Clang (make a loud ringing noise)
- Clank (make a dull metallic noise, not as loud as a clang)
- Clash (make a loud, broken, confused noise as when metal objects strike together)
- Clink (make the sound of small bits of metal or glass knocking together)

have access to

- 在大学图书馆，我们能够接触大量学术书籍。

- In a university library, we have access to large number of academic books.

- 在我们国家每个孩子都有机会接收教育。

- In our country every child has access to education.

- 假如你上因特网，接上网就能够在线查询各种相关时事、教育、科技、金融、卫生、娱乐等信息。

- If you have access to the Internet and log on to it, you can get information online about current affairs, education, science and technology, finance, public health and entertainment.

- 因为当代化电信伎俩快速发展，国际间通信基本上能够不受时间限制。

- 　　Thanks to the rapid development of modern means of telecommunication, international communication is generally unencumbered by time or space.

- **cyberspace**—space in which electronic communication takes place over computer networks计算机空间，网络空间

- **cyber: cybersalon**（网络沙龙），**cybercafe**（网络咖啡），**cyberworm**（网虫），**cyberchat**（网络聊天），**cyberculture**（网络文明），**cyberholic**（上网成瘾者，沉迷于网络世界人）

get credit for

- 我们对他在生物工程领域非凡成就给予了赞扬。
- We gave Wang credit for his remarkable achievements in biotechnology.
- 吉姆本拿斯李因为创造了万维网应该取得荣誉。
- Tim Berners-Lee should be given credit for the creation of WWW.
- 因为球队成功弗兰克应该受到表彰。
- Credit should go to Frank for the team's success.

- do (a) credit to sb.
- give credit to sb.
- give sb. Credit for sth.

- 她是一个少说话多做事科学家。譬如，这个试验小组里没有一个组员像她那样在这项研究工作中花费了这么多时间，倾注了这么多精力。

- 　　She is a scientist of action. For one thing, she more than anyone else in the experiment group has devoted so much time and energy to this project.

# of all places

- 在全部地方中他们偏偏去一个小村度假。
- Of all places, they went vacationing in an unknown village.
- 在全部事物中她偏偏买了一个普通碗作纪念品。
- Of all things, she bought an ordinary bowl as a souvenir.