

Module 2 Science and technology

Unit 3 Computers



第1课时 Vocabulary

提议用时：20分钟 实际用时： 分钟 评价：

一、依据句意及首字母或汉字提醒完成单词

1. C ompare these two cities, and you will see which one is better.

2. You should not eat so much. You have to c ontrol your weight.

3. The words are too t iny. I can't see them clearly.

4. The t otal cost will be 126 dollars.



第1课时 Vocabulary

5. The left-hand s perker doesn't seem to be working. I can't hear anything.

6. He can type (打字) 70 words a minute.

7. He will be the manager of our company (企业) next month.

8. The car is running at a high speed (速度) on the highway.



第1课时 Vocabulary

9. Tom depend (依靠) too much on his parents when he was young.

10. He doesn't know how to operate (操作) the machine.



第1课时 Vocabulary

二、词汇测试

i. 从下面每小题A、B、C三个选项中选出能够替换画线部分最正确选项。

(**A**)1. —I don't know how to operate this washing machine.

—Maybe you can look at the instructions.

A. make ... work

B. mend

C. make ... better



第1课时 Vocabulary

(C)2. —We don't have enough money to buy this expensive car.

—We had better buy the cheaper one.

A. cheap

B. beautiful

C. dear

(C)3. —What does he do now?

—He works as a teacher in our school.

A. acts as

B. works for

C. is



第1课时 Vocabulary

(**B**)4. —Some young people always depend on their parents.

—They need to learn how to be an adult.

A. help B. rely on C. leave

(**A**)5. —Mary seems very busy every day.

—Yes, she goes to school on weekdays. In addition, she has piano lessons in the evening.

A. Besides B. However C. Last



第1课时 Vocabulary

(**B**)6. —Jack wasn't able to sing Chinese songs when he was five years old.

—However, he sings like a local Chinese.

A. needn't

B. couldn't

C. shouldn't



第1课时 Vocabulary

(C)7. —How much does she spend on clothes every month?

—The total cost of her clothes is 500 yuan every month.

- A. Some of the cost
- B. Most of the cost
- C. All the cost



第1课时 Vocabulary

(**B**)8. —How do you like computers?

—It's very convenient to use the computers to calculate.

A. guess the answer

B. work out the answer

C. look for information



第1课时 Vocabulary

ii. 依据句子意思，从下面每小题A、B、C三个选项中选出恰当词语完成句子。

(**B**)9. A _____ means a set of tracks on which a train runs.

A. ship B. railway C. bus station

(**A**)10. If you _____ a thing with another, you want to see how they are similar or different.

A. compare B. control C. depend on



第1课时 Vocabulary

(**C**)11. —The car looks cool. _____, it's good to the environment because it uses electricity instead of oil.

—We'll take it.

A. For example

B. As well

C. In addition

(**B**)12. —What's the _____ of the T-shirt?

—It's 100 yuan.

A. size B. price C. value



第1课时 Vocabulary

(**C**)13. —How old is that woman?

—The woman is already 60, but she looks _____
than she really is.

A. more young

B. more younger

C. much younger



第1课时 Vocabulary

(**B**)14. —What does the man want to do?

—He wants to _____ a mobile phone on the Internet.

A. take B. order C. copy

(**B**)15. —My mother has been ill for several days.

— _____

A. That's too bad. B. I'm sorry to hear that.
C. How terrible!



第1课时 Vocabulary

三、用所给单词适当形式填空

1. Miss Li ordered him to clean (clean) the room.

2. He made a comparison (compare) between Shenzhen and Hong Kong.

3. She seemed totally (total) absorbed in her book.



第1课时 Vocabulary

4. The area is dependent (depend) on tourism (旅游业).

5. South Korean TV soaps have gained popularity (popular) among the young.

6. We look forward to doing (do) further business with you.

7. That cat caught two mice (mouse) yesterday.



第1课时 Vocabulary

8. His sister works as a typist (type).

9. Computers can do a calculation (calculate)
in a flash.

10. He had an operation (operate) on his
leg last week.



第1课时 Vocabulary

四、完形填空

The computer plays an important part in our everyday life. It is one of the greatest ___1___ in the world in the ___2___ century. It works for us not only at home, in the offices, in big shops, but also at schools. Today it is used ___3___ many ways. It really brings the world large wealth (财富) and happiness.



第1课时 Vocabulary

The first computer in the world was ___4___ Enid. It was built in America in 1946. It was ___5___ and heavy. ___6___ it was born, it has been developing very fast. Until now it has gone ___7___ four periods (时期) and changed a lot. There are many kinds of computers. Computers are getting smaller and smaller and computing faster and faster. It becomes more and more helpful.



第1课时 Vocabulary

The computer can do most of the things ___8___ people. It can help us know about the real world more quickly, learn ___9___ we want to learn and think for ourselves. ___10___ a student in the twenty-first century, you must work hard at it.



第1课时 Vocabulary

- (A)1. A. inventions B. discoveries C. robots
- (C)2. A. twenty-first B. twenties C. twentieth
- (A)3. A. in B. to C. by
- (C)4. A. found B. invented C. called
- (C)5. A. easy B. small C. large



第1课时 Vocabulary

(C)6. A. For

B. Until

C. Since

(C)7. A. by

B. across

C. through

(A)8. A. for

B. to

C. at

(A)9. A. what

B. that

C. which

(C)10. A. For

B. Be

C. As



第2课时Reading

提议用时：20分钟实际用时： 分钟评价：

一、依据教材P35课文内容,补全下面短文,每空一词

In the 1940s, the first computers were bigger than cars. Now they are becoming smaller and 1 _____ . Computers can 2 _____ at a fast speed and almost 3 _____ give wrong answers. We can also 4 _____

type



第2课时Reading

and draw things with them. In 5 addition,
computers can do lots of important jobs like
6 operating railways and flying planes
and spaceships. But they are not 7 cleverer
than people, because humans can
8 produce new ideas while computers
9 cannot. However, one day computers
may be 10 able to do a better job than
human beings.



第2课时Reading

二、依据教材P35课文内容，回答以下问题

1. What were the first computers like in the 1940s?

They were bigger than cars.

2. What do they look like now?

They are becoming smaller and better.

3. What can we do with computers?

We can use computers to calculate, type and draw things and so on.



第2课时Reading

4. Why a computer is not cleverer than us?

Because our brain can produce new ideas but
computers cannot.

5. What problem will we probably face if computers
can do all our jobs?

We may have nothing to do.



第2课时Reading

三、阅读了解

“I sometimes get up at three or four in the morning and I surf the Internet.”

“I often check my email forty times a day.”

“I often spend more than three hours during one time on the Internet.”

“I spend more time in chat rooms(聊天室) than with my real-life friends.”



第2课时Reading

Do you know any people like these? They are part of a new addiction(癮) called Internet addiction. Internet addicts (上癮人) spend at least thirty to forty hours online every week. The use of the Internet can be an addiction like drug (毒品) use. People lose control of the time they spend on the Internet.

For example, one college student was missing



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for several days. His friends were worried, and they called the police. The police found the student in the computer lab, and he was surfing the Internet for several days straight.

Studies show that about 6% to 10% of Internet users become addicted. And people worry about the teens because the Internet is changing the playing field for some of them. They spend more time in



第2课时Reading

cyberspace than in the real world of friends and family.

Is “surfing the Internet” a hobby or an addiction for you? You may have a problem if you have these symptoms(症状):

- You do not go to important family activities or you do not do school work because you like to spend hours on the Internet.



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- You can't wait for your next online time.
- You plan to spend a short time online, but then you spend several hours.
- You go out with your friends less and less.



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