The History Of The Internet

The 1990s saw great changes in the way people communicate. People could send mail without going to the post office, and go shopping without leaving home. Words like email and download became part of people vocabulary. The cause of this great change was the Internet. The idea for the Internet began in the early 1960s in the United States. The Department of Defense wanted to connect their computer together in order to share private information. In 1969, the ARPAnet (an early form of the Internet) first connected computers at four American universities. One computer successfully sent information to another. In 1972, scientists shared ARPAnet with the world. They created a way to send person-to-person messages using ARPAnet. This was the beginning of email.

Over the next few years, there was a lot of progress made in the world of computing, but most people were not using the Internet. Then, in the 1980s, personal computers became more common. In the early 1990s, two important things happened: the birth of the World Wide Web in 1991, and the creation of the first Web browser in 1993. The Web made it easier to find information on Web and browser made it possible to see information as a web site with pictures, sound, and words.

Today, millions of people connect to the Internet to send email, visit web sites, or store information on servers. Computers are now an important part of our lives and are changing how we learn, work, shop, and communication.

1. The way of communication was changed in the ________.
   (A) 2000s    (B) 1990s    (C) 1980s    (D) 1970s

2. Which of the following way people can do by sending e-mails?
   (A) repairing cars   (B) having an injection   (C) going shopping   (D) going swimming

3. The idea for the Internet began in the ________.
   (A) 1950s       (B) 1960s       (C) 1970s       (D) 1980s
The first connection of computers was for sending _______.
(A) pictures  (B) video games  (C) information  (D) e-mails

What is the ARPAnet?
(A) American universities  (B) The Department of Defense  (C) The Internet  (D) e-mail

How many university were first connected by the ARPAnet?
(A) 44  (B) 40  (C) 4  (D) 14

Which of the following year did people know the ARPAnet?
(A) 1969  (B) 1972  (C) 1991  (D) 1960

The first use of e-mail was to _______.
(A) replace telephone  (B) connect computers  (C) go shopping  (D) send messages

The World Wide Web appeared in _______.
(A) 1969  (B) 1972  (C) 1991  (D) 1960

Which of the following you cannot see in a web site?
(A) voices  (B) photos  (C) written language  (D) private information

Talking With Your Hands

As with facial expressions, people everywhere use hands gestures to communicate. Around the world, these have different meanings. A friendly hand gesture used in one culture might be unfamiliar or even rude in another.

Gestures for ‘hello’ and ‘good-bye’ differ around the world. In North and South America, and many parts of Europe, people often shake hands to greet others – especially in business. In North America, men ad women shake hands firmly. This shows respect for the other person. In many Asian countries, it is often more common to nod the head once, or bow when meeting for the first time.

To gesture good-bye in North America, many people waves their hands form left to right many times quickly. Americans also do this to greet someone in a friendly, causal way. In many Asian countries, this gesture often means ‘no’.

In many countries, to gesture that something is ‘okay’ it is common to join the thumb and forefinger together to make a circle, with the other three fingers standing up. In Brazil this gesture is very rude. In some countries, like France, it means ‘zero’.

In the United States, it is common to beckon a person to you by raising your hand with the palm facing you, and moving the forefinger back and forth. This gesture is considered rude in some countries, so more often people will hold their hand with palm facing down and move the whole hand back and forth.

Hand gestures, like facial expressions, communicate important messages. When traveling or meeting someone from another country be careful how you use them.

There is no difference in using hand gesture between countries or cultures.
(A) true  (B) false  (C) doesn’t mention  (D) I don’t know
12. Which of the following gesture was used most often in western countries to say ‘hello’?
   (A) bow    (B) wave hands    (C) kiss faces    (D) share hands

13. In business meetings, how do people greet each other?
   (A) bow    (B) share hands    (C) smiles    (D) kiss faces

14. A firm handshake is considered a sign of _______ in North America.
   (A) weakness    (B) friendship    (C) respect    (D) happiness

15. In many Asian countries, people often __________ to say ‘hello’.
   (A) share hands firmly    (B) wave hands    (C) use facial expression    (D) nod the head once

16. The hand gesture for ‘good-bye’ in North America has what meaning in Asia?
   (A) no    (B) yes    (C) hello    (D) okay

17. The hand gesture for ‘okay’ in many countries has what meaning in France?
   (A) rude    (B) zero    (C) no    (D) good-bye

18. In USA, you have to move your _______ back and forth to beckon a person.
   (A) head    (B) hand    (C) thumb    (D) forefinger

19. The hand gesture for ‘beckoning a person’ in USA has what meaning in many countries?
   (A) respect    (B) rude    (C) friendship    (D) hello

20. When you’re going to overseas, you might have to use hand gestures _______.
   (A) friendly    (B) carefully    (C) casually    (D) rudely

MTV Hits The Screen

A major in the history of rock began on 1 August 1981, when Music Television, known as MTV, first started broadcasting. Aimed at (21)______ aged between twelve and thirty-five, its appearance coincided with the (22)______ of what was then a relatively new art form: the rock video.

Filmed sequences of rock music were, of course, nothing new. Since the 1960s major bands (23)______ as the Beatles and the Rolling Stones had made short movies to promote their (24)______ singles. What really helped MTV takes up, though, was its clever idea of asking the record companies to let it use videos free of charge, arguing that videos were promotional materials and that by showing them the new (25)______ would be giving both companies and musicians free advertising. At the end all the main record labels agreed.

The only problem was that in those early years, before videos became as essential (26)______ they are now for any band or singer with serious (27)______ of success, the playlist tended to be dominated by big bands that were already (28)______ with sophisticated videos. But this did not seem to do much harm. In (29)______ within tow years of its launch MTV was being shown by nearly two thousand cable television (30)______ in the United States and would soon also be broadcasting from the UK in the form of NTV Europe.

21. (A) observers    (B) spectators    (C) viewers    (D) listeners  
22. (A) climb    (B) lift    (C) increase    (D) rise  
23. (A) like    (B) anything    (C) none    (D) such  

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Niagara Falls

Canada is a massive country full of wide-open spaces. With scenery that is truly magnificent, it is without doubt one of the great unspoilt areas of the world. If you have the (31) occasion, make sure you go to Niagara Falls, which are the top attraction in North America and one of the most spectacular (32) sights anywhere. Visitors who are not easily scared can take a boat ride to the edge of the roaring falls, almost right (33) down the massive torrent of white water. Or walk through rock-cut tunnels for a terrific close-up look from behind the falls, a view familiar from the many film (34) shots take there.

These tunnels are as near as anyone is likely to want to get to Niagara Falls. In 1960 a seven-year-old boy (35) on holiday a little way upstream was playing happily in the water when he suddenly found himself with difficulties. There has been (36) heavy rain and the river was very full, but nobody noticed that he was in danger until it was too late. Onlookers watched helplessly as he was swept (37) straight for the Horseshoe fall. But despite being thrown down the 48-metre drop he miraculously came through the experience with no (38) injury at all. Such (39) tight escapes are the expectation rather than the rule, however, and visitors are (40) warned not to try this for themselves.

31. (A) occasion  (B) chance  (C) success  (D) fortune
32. (A) visions  (B) sights  (C) looks  (D) scenes
33. (A) down  (B) beneath  (C) low  (D) further
34. (A) pictures  (B) photos  (C) images  (D) shots
35. (A) in  (B) on  (C) at  (D) of
36. (A) hard  (B) strong  (C) deep  (D) heavy
37. (A) straight  (B) toward  (C) for  (D) in
38. (A) injury  (B) hurt  (C) blow  (D) wound
39. (A) slim  (B) narrow  (C) tight  (D) close
40. (A) suggested  (B) warned  (C) informed  (D) demanded