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# Unit 1 Life on Mars



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 *Comic strip & Welcome to the unit*
 课文翻译

1. Can I ask you a question, Eddie? 埃迪, 我可以问你一个问题吗?  
Sure. 当然可以。
2. How do you like life on Mars? 你觉得在火星上生活怎么样?  
I hate it. 我不喜欢在火星上生活。
3. Why do you hate it? I thought you liked Mars.  
你为什么不喜欢在火星上生活? 我原以为你喜欢火星。  
It's this helmet. 就是因为这个头盔。
4. I can't get to my food. 我不能吃到我的食物。

**The future 将来**


Daniel is thinking about what life will be like in the future. Maybe people will be able to travel in space and live on other planets. He wants to find out more about living on the planet Mars.

丹尼尔正在思考未来的生活将是什么样。也许人们将能够去太空旅行, 并生活在其他的行星上。他想查找出更多关于在火星上生活的情况。

**Main Task 中心任务**

Make a flow chart and then write your own guide to living on Mars.  
制作一个流程图, 然后写你自己的在火星上生活的指南。

**A Life in space 太空生活**

 Daniel is thinking about living on Mars in the future. Help him decide if life on Mars is better than that on Earth at present. Write **Yes** or **No** in the blanks.  
丹尼尔正在考虑将来住在火星上。帮助他决定是否住在火星上比现在在地球上生活要更好些。在空白处写上 Yes 或 No。

1. We will be cared for by robots. \_\_\_\_\_  
我们将由机器人照料。
2. We must wear space helmets to go outside. \_\_\_\_\_  
我们外出时必须戴太空头盔。
3. There will be no pollution. \_\_\_\_\_  
污染将不存在。
4. Robots will help us with our homework. \_\_\_\_\_  
机器人将帮助我们做家庭作业。
5. Food will be in the form of pills. \_\_\_\_\_

食物将是药丸的形状。

6. Money will not be important. \_\_\_\_\_

钱将不重要了。


7. Space travel will make people feel very ill. \_\_\_\_\_

太空旅行会使人感觉很不舒服。

Answers:

1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No 6. Yes 7. No

## B Space camp 太空营

 Daniel is dreaming about camping on the moon. What should he take with

丹尼尔正梦见在月球上宿营。

他应该随身带什么？

him? Write the names of the items in the picture below in the blanks. Put a tick (✓)

在空白处写出下列图画所指的物品的名称。

如果你认为他

in the box if you think he should take that item. Then work in pairs. Talk about

应该带那个物品就在方框里打“✓”。

然后结对练习。

谈谈你选择

the reasons for your choices.

的理由。

camera 照相机 fishing net 鱼网 football 足球 guitar 吉他  
matches 火柴 sunglasses 太阳镜 tent 帐篷 Walkman 随身听

Answers:

1. tent 2. camera 3. sunglasses 4. matches 5. guitar  
6. football 7. fishing net 8. Walkman

## 知识解读

### 重点单词解读

#### 1. robot

名词，意为“机器人”。

These cars were made by robots. 这些汽车是由机器人制造的。

Many of the jobs are performed by robots these days.

许多工作现在是由机器人来完成的。

**拓展** robot 是可数名词，其复数形式为 robots。如：

They use robots to work in dangerous areas. 他们使用机器人在危险地区工作。

**练习** 写单词。

\_\_\_\_\_ (机器人) are widely used in factories now.

**答案** Robots 根据谓语动词中的 are 可知主语应用复数形式，所以填 robots，又因为

该词位于句首，故 robots 的首字母大写。

## 2. pill

名词，意为“药丸，药片”。

The doctor advises me to take a sleeping pill a day. 医生建议我一天吃一粒安眠药。

**辨析** pill, medicine

pill 是可数名词，指特定的药丸、药片，是包含在 medicine 概念中的；而 medicine 是广义的医药、药的总称，多指内服药，是不可数名词。如：

His mother told him to have a vitamin pill before leaving.

他妈妈让他在离开之前吃一粒维生素药丸。

Why did the patient refuse to take the medicine? 那个病人为什么不肯服药？

**练习** 选择填空。

Since you are badly ill, you'd better take some \_\_\_\_\_.

A. temperature    B. pill    C. rest    D. medicine

**答案** D 句意为“由于你病得很重，你最好吃一些药”。some 用于修饰可数名词复数或不可数名词，故排除 B 项。

## 3. net

名词，意为“网，网络”。

They use a net to catch fish. 他们用网捕鱼。

**拓展** net 还可做形容词，意为“(量)纯净的，净得的”；做动词时，意为“用网捕捉；净得，净赚”。如：

The bottle of orange juice weights about 250 grams net.

这瓶橙汁净重二百五十克。

How many fish did you net this afternoon? 今天下午你捕到多少条鱼？

He netted himself a lot of money when he sold computers.

他靠卖计算机为他自己赚了许多钱。

**练习** 完成句子。

It is better to give him a fishing \_\_\_\_\_ than give him some fish.

**答案** net 句意为“给他一张鱼网比给他鱼要好”，故填 net。

## 4. guitar

名词，意为“吉他”。

He likes playing the guitar very much. 他非常喜欢弹吉他。

**拓展** 在表示“演奏某类乐器”时，通常要加上定冠词 the，如：play the violin 拉小提琴，play the piano 弹钢琴。

**练习** 写单词。

In the evening I love sitting by the fire and playing my \_\_\_\_\_ (吉他).

**答案** guitar

### 5. sunglasses

名词，意为“太阳镜”。

I always wear my sunglasses when I am at the beach.

在海滩上时我总是戴着太阳镜。

**拓展** sunglasses 为复合词，由“sun (太阳)”和“glasses (眼镜)”两部分构成，类似的词有：basket + ball → basketball, class + room → classroom, black + board → blackboard, 等等。

注意：glass 表示“眼镜”时，用复数形式 glasses，没有单数形式；而时表示“一副眼镜”时，则应表达为 a pair of glasses。

**练习** 选择填空。

Where \_\_\_\_\_ my sunglasses, Tom?

A. am                      B. is                      C. are                      D. be

**答案** C 句意为：“我的太阳镜在哪里，汤姆？” sunglasses 在句中做主语，谓语动词应用复数形式。

## 重点短语解读

### 1. get to my food

意为“够到我的食物”。

He can't get to his food. 他够不着他的食物。

He can't get to the kite in the tree. 他够不着树上的风筝。

**拓展** get to 意为“到达，够到……”。get 做不及物动词，后接名词或代词做宾语时，不可以省略 to；而后接副词（如：here, there）时，则要省略介词 to，如：get there 到那儿，get here 到这儿，get home 到家。

**辨析** arrive, get, reach

三个词都有“到达”的意思，但具体用法有所区别：

① arrive 是不及物动词，不能直接接宾语，后面要加介词 at 或 in。一般来讲，如果到达的是一个大地方，如洲、国家、城市等，加介词 in；如果到达的是较小的地方，如车站、学校、村庄等，则加 at。如：

She has arrived in Shanghai. 她已经到达上海了。

When we arrived at the railway station, the train had already left.

当我们到达车站时，火车已经开走了。

② get 和 arrive 表示“到达”时，做不及物动词。如果地点是副词 home, there 或 here, 就不加介词 to, in 或 at。如：

They arrived home very late last night. 昨晚他们很晚才到家。

When did you get there? 你是什么时候到那里的？

注意：如果 home 一词前面没有修饰成分，则为副词；如果有修饰成分，则为名词。如：  
Yesterday Mr Black got home very late. 昨天布莱克先生回家很迟。（做副词）

Could you tell me how to get to your home?

你可以告诉我怎样去你的家吗？（做名词）

③ reach 是及物动词，可直接接宾语，无须加介词。如：

They reached the Great Wall at 3:00 pm. 他们在下午三点钟到达长城。

④ 表示达到某一年龄或高度时，一般用 reach，不用 arrive。如：

My grandfather has reached eighty years old. 我爷爷已经八十岁了。

⑤ 如果没有说明到达的地点时，一般使用 arrive，不用 get 或 reach。如：

When we arrived, the film had already begun. 当我们到达时，电影已经开始了。

**练习** 选择填空。

(1) The players have arrived \_\_\_\_\_ the Capital Stadium.

A. in            B. at            C. to            D. /

(2) When did you \_\_\_\_\_ Paris?

A. arrive at    B. arrive in    C. get            D. reach to

**答案** (1) B 句意为“运动员们已经到达首都体育馆”。空格前为动词 arrived，其后接宾语时，应加介词 at 或 in，故排除 C，D 两项；而 the Capital Stadium 为小地点，故选择 B。

(2) B 句意为：“你什么时候到巴黎的？”空格后 Paris 为名词，get 后接名词时，要加介词；reach 为及物动词，不加介词，故排除 C，D 两项。而 Paris 为大城市，故选择 B。

## 2. help us with our homework

意为“帮助我们做家庭作业”。

Mr Wu often helps us with our homework. 吴先生经常帮助我们做家庭作业。

Uncle Li always helps others with their problems. 李叔叔总是帮助别人解决问题。

**拓展** 此词组为 help sb. with sth. 结构，意为“帮助某人做某事”，常与 help sb. (to) do sth.（帮助某人做某事）通用。如：

He often helps me with my English.

= He often helps me (to) learn English. 他经常帮助我学习英语。

Li Ming is helping his mother with her housework.

= Li Ming is helping his mother (to) do her housework. 李明正在帮他妈妈做家务。

**练习** 选择填空。

She often helps her child \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

A. on            B. at            C. with            D. in

**答案** C 句意为“她经常帮助她的孩子做家庭作业”。“帮助某人做某事”应用 help sb. with sth. 来表示，故选择 C。

## 3. in the form of...

意为“以……的形式”。

Food will be in the form of pills. 食物将以药片的形式出现。

The biscuits were all in the form of stars. 那些饼干都是星形的。

**辨析** shape, form

shape 意为“形状，外形”，强调物体的具体外形，如心脏的形状，V 字形等；而 form 意为“形式，方式”，有时还可指“表格”，侧重表示与内容相对的形式。如：

The sign is triangular in shape. 这个符号的形状是三角形的。

It is only a matter of form. 那只是形式上的问题。

**练习** 完成句子。

他说他将以捐款的形式给我们帮助。

He says he will give us some help \_\_\_\_\_.

**答案** in the form of donation

### 重点语句解读

#### 1. Can I ask you a question, Eddie? 埃迪，我可以问你一个问题吗？

本句为 Can I...? 句式，用来询问是否可以做事，也可用 Could I...? 或 May I ...? 句式，但 Can I...? 句式较随意，没有 Could I...? 和 May I...? 句式委婉客气。如：

Can I help you, sir? 我可以帮助你吗，先生？

May I come in, Mr Wu? 吴先生，我可以进来吗？

Could you wait a few minutes for me? 你能为我稍等几分钟吗？

**拓展** 可用于请求允许的交际用语还有：

Would/Do you mind if I sit here? 你介意我坐在这吗？

回答时用：

Sure. 当然可以。

Yes, please. 是的，请吧。

Certainly. 当然可以。

That's all right. 不要紧。

Of course you can. 你当然可以。

I'm sorry, it's not allowed. 很抱歉，这是不允许的。

I'm afraid not. 恐怕不能。

You'd better not. 你最好不要。

**练习** 完成句子。

我可以乘飞机去北京吗？

\_\_\_\_\_ by plane?

**答案** Can/Could/May I go to Beijing

## 2. How do you like life on Mars? 你觉得火星上的生活怎么样?

此句为 How do you like...? 句式, 意为“你觉得……怎么样?”用于询问对某人、某事的看法、感觉及意见。

How do you like this thing? 你认为这件事怎么样?

How do you like Nanjing? 你觉得南京怎么样?

**拓展** How do you like...? 句式与 What do you think of...? 句式意义相近, 都可用于对人或事物的感觉、看法及意见进行提问。如:

How do you like a barbecue this Sunday?

= What do you think of a barbecue this Sunday?

你觉得这个星期天烧烤怎么样?

How do you like this piece of music?

= What do you think of this piece of music? 你认为这段音乐怎么样?

注意: What do you like about...? 句型意为“你喜欢……的什么?”用于询问对方对某人、某事在某一方面的具体内容的印象如何。前者的答语通常是 I like...a little/a lot/very much 或 I don't like...at all; 后者的回答通常是 I like sth. /sb.。如:

—How do you like living in the country?

= What do you think of living in the country? 你觉得住在乡下怎么样?

—I like it very much. /I don't like it at all. 我非常喜欢/我一点儿也不喜欢。

—What do you like about China? 你喜欢中国的什么?

—Chinese food and people. 中国食品和中国人。

**练习** 完成句子。

你认为太空旅行怎么样?

\_\_\_\_\_ space travel?

**答案** How do you like/What do you think of

## 3. I thought you liked Mars. 我本以为你喜欢火星。

(1) 本句为复合句, 含有一个宾语从句。you liked Mars 是省略了连词 that 的宾语从句。that 在句中只起连接主句和从句的作用, 在从句中不充当任何成分, 本身也没有词义, 所以在口语或非正式文体中常常省略。如:

John said (that) he was leaving for New York on Tuesday.

约翰说他星期二要去纽约。

I'm glad (that) you are pleased with my job. 我很高兴你对我的工作满意。

(2) 本句中主句谓语动词 thought 为过去式, 故主句时态为一般过去时, 而宾语从句的时态受主句时态影响, 应用相应的过去时态。如:

I thought (that) he would return in an hour. 我认为他将在一个小时后回来。

He told us that he came from San Francisco. 他告诉我们他来自旧金山。

**拓展** that 从句在句中可充当主语、宾语、表语、同位语或形容词宾语。如：

That he is still alive is his luck. 他还活着是他的运气。(做主语)

The fact is that he has not been seen recently.

事实是近来谁也没有见过他。(做表语)

The fact that he has not been seen recently disturbs everyone in his office.

近来谁也没有见过他，这一情况令他办公室里所有的人很不安。(做同位语)

注意：that 从句做主语时通常用 it 做先行词，而将 that 从句置于句末。如：

It is quite clear that the whole project need to done again.

很清楚，整个计划要重做。

It is a pity that you should have to leave. 真遗憾，你非走不可。

**练习** 完成句子。

我原以为他知道了一切。

I thought \_\_\_\_\_.

**答案** he knew everything

#### 4. We will be cared for by robots. 我们由机器人来照料。

本句时态为一般将来时的被动语态。句中 by 后接动作执行者 robots, care for 意为“照顾，照料”，相当于 take care of...。如：

Let's care for each other.

= Let's take care of each other. 让我们互相照顾吧。

I'll care for it.

= I'll take care of it. 我将照顾它。

**拓展** care for 作“喜欢，愿意”讲时，可用于各种句式；而作“关心，照顾”讲时，多用于肯定句。care about 表示“在乎，关心，照顾”之意时，常用于否定句和疑问句。如：

He cares for collecting old newspapers. 他喜欢收藏旧报纸。

Would you care for a cup of tea? 你想要一杯茶吗？

We should care for the young people. 我们应关心年轻人。

He doesn't care about other people. 他不关心别人。

Can she care about those children? 她能照顾这些孩子吗？

**练习** 选择填空。

They do not care much \_\_\_\_\_ going to the theatre.

A. on                      B. for                      C. to                      D. at

**答案** B 句意为“他们不很愿意去剧院”。care for 意为“喜欢，愿意”，故选 B。

## 对应练习

I. 根据句意、首字母或汉语提示, 写出所缺单词。

1. You should wear s \_\_\_\_\_ to protect your eyes when you go out.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (随身听) are very popular among young people.
3. Space \_\_\_\_\_ (旅行) will make people feel very ill.
4. It is very important to wear a h \_\_\_\_\_ when you ride a motorbicycle.
5. There is much air p \_\_\_\_\_ because of too much traffic.

II. 根据句意选择合适的单词, 并用其适当形式填空。

pill, fish, match, become, think

1. It is better to give one a \_\_\_\_\_ net than give him fish.
2. It is not good to take sleeping \_\_\_\_\_ for long.
3. It's dangerous to play with \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ you were a student, but now I know I am wrong.
5. What Tom did made his mother \_\_\_\_\_ very angry.

III. 选择填空。

1. (2009·常州) — \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow these magazines?  
—Sorry, only the magazines over there can be borrowed.  
A. Must      B. Would      C. May      D. Need
2. (2008·南京) —Lisa, \_\_\_\_\_ you speak French?  
—Yes, but only a little.  
A. need      B. must      C. may      D. can
3. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you like this trip?  
—Very interesting.  
A. What      B. Who      C. Why      D. How
4. Which do you like better, playing \_\_\_\_\_ football or playing \_\_\_\_\_ guitar?  
A. the; /      B. the; the      C. /; the      D. /; /
5. Please let me know as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. arrives      B. arrives at      C. gets      D. reaches

 Reading

## 课文翻译

### A Life on another planet 在其他行星上的生活

- (C1)** Daniel wants to find out more about life in space in the future. Here is an  
丹尼尔想查找更多关于将来在太空生活的信息。 下面就是

article he found in a book of science.

他在一本科学书里找到的一篇文章。

### Moving to Mars 迁移到火星

At the moment, it may be difficult to imagine, but many people believe that we will live on the planet Mars by the year 2100. Our own planet, Earth, is becoming

live on the planet Mars by the year 2100. Our own planet, Earth, is becoming more and more crowded and polluted. Hopefully, we can start again and build a better world on Mars. Here is what life might be like.

一个更好的世界。 下面讲述了生活可能是什么样子的。

First of all, transport will be much better. At present, our spacecraft are too slow to carry large numbers of people to Mars—it takes months. However, by the year 2100, the journey might take only a very short time in space shuttles the year half the speed of light!

Humans need food, water and air to survive. Scientists will develop plants that can grow on Mars. These plants will produce the food and oxygen that we need.

However, nobody is sure if these plants can produce enough water.

Gravity may be a problem for the early settlers on Mars. The gravity on Mars is only about three-eighths of that on Earth. This may be dangerous because we could easily jump too high and float away into space. To prevent this, humans on Mars will have to wear special boots to make themselves heavier. These boots will probably become probably become very fashionable, and there will be various designs for settlers to choose from.

Compared with life on Earth, life on Mars will be better in many ways. People will