

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

新
课标

夯实基础
提高能力

拓展知识

发展智力

基础训练 · 英语

必修 4

山东省教学研究室 编

外研版



山东教育出版社
Shandong Education Press

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山东省教学研究室 编

学科主编：高洪德

本册主编：王宇江

编写人员：王宇江 杨为胜 焦自军 刘琳琳
邹宗杰 陈常学 田玉刚 单微

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使用指南

学习目标聚焦

梳理单元课标要求，明确学习方向。

学习策略探究

提炼学习方法，形成有效的学习策略，力求按照科学的方法进行语言知识的学习和语言技能的训练，学会学习。

重点难点突破

以语句为载体，剖析教材中涉及的重点句子结构，附以丰富的例句，利于形成整体的知识结构，培养灵活运用知识的能力。

综合能力训练

听力训练

按照高考语速，通过多种形式的训练提高听力技能。

知识运用

题型多样，形式灵活，紧扣教材。通过多种形式的练习，克服高考怎么考平时就怎么练的单一训练形式，培养综合运用知识的能力。

阅读理解

萃取经典佳作和新鲜时文，科学合理设题，提升阅读能力，培养语篇意识，引导自主分析，丰厚知识积累。

写作训练

针对高考题型和单元话题特点，精心设计训练题目，培养阅读表达和写作能力。

词汇能力

就构词知识，词汇用法进行系统的指导。

语法能力

梳理重点语法项目，提炼考点，总结规律。

语篇能力

培养阅读理解的综合能力，形成思维策略，提高理解的速度和准确性。

自主学习乐园

英语知识博览

围绕单元话题，精选地道语篇，丰富背景知识，拓展文化视野，培养探究意识。通过开放型的题目，培养发散思维以及综合运用所学知识解决问题的能力。

参考答案简析

提供详细答案，对典型题目从知识结构、解题思路、方法和技巧等方面，进行言简意赅的解读。

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Module 1 Life in the Future



学习目标聚焦

单词

名词: prediction, resource, material, criminal, limit, command, recreation, charge, disability, surgery

动词: rely, load, arrest, power, attach, predict, shape

形容词: risky, alternative, urban, optimistic

副词: online, definitely, eventually

短语

for sure, make predictions, run out, rely on, get rid of, load... with..., place orders, at birth, free of charge, carry out, attached to, be busy doing, either... or..., come true, in progress, on the way out, use up, for a start

句型

1. Everyone will be given a telephone number at birth that will never change no matter where they live.
2. Not all predictions come true.

交际用语

1. How to get rid of these waste materials is a big problem.
2. We don't like their sound, and guitar music is on the way out.

语法

将来进行时。



学习策略探究

1. 归纳和整理本课所学的和已经学过的与生活和环境有关的词汇、短语, 进行类比记忆。
2. 比较一般将来时和将来进行时的区别。



重点难点突破

1. No one knows for sure, and making predictions is a risky business. 谁也说不准, 而且猜

测也是一件冒险的事。

- 1) for sure (= certainly) “肯定地, 确切地”。如:

No one knows *for sure* what has happened to him. 没有人确切地知道他怎么了。

- 2) make predictions/a prediction “预言, 预测”, 相当于动词 predict 之意。如:

The report *made a prediction* that more jobs would be lost in the coal industry. 这份报告预言煤炭业将失去更多的工作岗位。

2. In the future, *care for the environment will become very important as earth's natural resources run out*. 将来, 随着地球自然资源濒临枯竭, 爱护环境会变得非常重要。

- 1) care 此处是名词, 意思是“爱护, 关心”。如:

Would you please take *care* of my dog while I am on holiday? 我度假的时候请你为我照看一下狗好吗?

- 2) run out (= become used up) “用完, 耗尽”, 是不及物动词短语, 主语为物, 不能用于被动语态。如:

The petrol has *run out*. 汽油已经用完了。

My patience is *running out*. 我有点忍无可忍了。

【比较】

run out of 为及物动词短语, 其后可接宾语或用于被动结构。如:

They soon *ran out of* water. 他们很快就把水用完了。

The resources will soon be *run out of*. 这些资源很快就会用完了。

3. We will also have to *rely more on alternative energy, such as solar and wind power*. 我们也将不得不更加依赖可替代能源, 如太阳能和风力。

- 1) rely on/upon (= depend on) “依赖, 依靠”。如:

They have to *rely on* the river for their drinking water. 他们饮用水只能依靠这条河。

You can always *rely upon* him for help. 你总是可以依靠他的帮助。

- 2) alternative (1) *adj.* 可用以代替其他事物的; 另一可选用的; 其他的。如:

Have you got an *alternative* suggestion? 你有无其他的建议?

(2) *n.* 可能性中的选择; 可能性之一。如:

One of the *alternatives* open to you is to resign. 你辞职是个办法。

You have the *alternative* of marrying or remaining a bachelor.

你可以结婚, 也可以仍做单身汉, 任你选择。

4. To *get rid of garbage problems, the city will load huge spaceships with waste materials and send them towards the sun, preventing landfill and environmental problems*. 为解决垃圾问题, 城里人将把废物装进巨大的宇宙飞船, 把这些废物送往太阳, 从而避免出现垃圾填埋问题和环境问题。

- 1) get rid of “处理, 除掉, 摆脱”。如:

How to *get rid of* the waste materials is a big problem. 如何处理这些废料是一个大

问题。

He can't *get rid of* his headache. 他的头痛总是不好。

2) load... with... “把……装进……”。如:

The truck *was loaded with* fresh vegetables. 卡车上装满了新鲜的蔬菜。

3) 与 load... with... 结构相似的动词短语还有 fill... with..., cover... with..., equip... with..., line... with... 等。

4) preventing 现在分词短语作状语, 对前面的内容做进一步的说明。

5. Everyone will be given a telephone number *at birth* that will never change *no matter where they live*. 每个人在出生时都会领到一个电话号码, 无论他们生活在什么地方, 这个号码都不会改变。

1) at birth 是习语, 意为“出生”。

2) no matter + where (when, how, what, which, who, whom) = wherever (whenever, however, whatever, whichever, whoever, whomever), 引导让步状语从句, 意思是“不管……, 无论……”。如:

No matter what (= Whatever) you do, do it well. 不论做什么, 都要做好。

I don't want to see anyone—*no matter who* (= whoever) it is. 我不想见任何人——不管他是谁。

【注意】

whatever, whichever, whoever, whomever 还可以引导名词性从句, 此时不能转化为 no matter what (which, who, whom)。如:

It is generally considered unwise to give a child *whatever* he wants. 人们普遍认为, 孩子想要什么就给什么是不明智的。

句中的 whatever 引导宾语从句, 不能用 no matter what 替换。

Whoever breaks the law will be punished. 不管谁触犯了法律, 都要受到惩罚。

whoever 引导主语从句, 也不能用 no matter who 来替换。

6. Distance surgery will become common as doctors *carry out* operations from thousands of miles away, *with each city having* its own telesurgery outpatient clinic. 医生在几千英里以外为病人动手术进行远程治疗将成为常事, 因为每个城市都有自己的远程诊所。

1) carry out 意为“进行, 开展, 执行, 完成”。可构成下列搭配: carry out a plan (a promise, an order, an experiment, instructions, scientific research...). 如:

Finally they found the best way to *carry out* the rescue. 最后他们找到了进行营救的最好方法。

By the end of last month, our factory had *carried out* its production plan for this year. 到上月底, 我们厂已完成了今年的生产计划。

【拓展】

carry away “使失去理智；使入迷；拿走”。如：

The students were *carried away* by his inspiring speech. 他鼓舞人心的演讲使学生们入了神。

carry on “进行，继续进行”。如：

He had learned enough German to *carry on* a conversation. 他学的德语足以能使他进行谈话。

- 2) with each city having its own telesurgery outpatient clinic 是一个独立结构，用作伴随状语，其构成为“with + 宾语(名词或代词) + 宾补(现在分词、过去分词、形容词、副词、介词短语、动词不定式等)”。如：

The murderer was brought in, *with his hands tied behind* his back. 凶手被带了进来，双手被反绑在身后。

He lay still in bed, *with his eyes staring at* the ceiling. 他静静地躺在床上，眼睛盯着天花板。

7. **Senior citizens and people with disabilities will be able to go anywhere in the world using high-tech cameras attached to their head.** 通过系在头上的高科技照相机，行动不便的老年人和身体有残疾的人就能周游世界。

- 1) be able to “能”，可以用于多种时态，此处不能用 can 代替。应注意与 can 的区别。如：

She *will be able to* get the chance to study abroad. 她将获得出国进修的机会。

Wang Lin *was able to* speak English fluently at six. 王琳六岁就能流利地讲英语。(可与 could 换用)

- 2) using 现在分词短语作状语。

- 3) attached to their head 是过去分词短语作定语，相当于一个定语从句 which/that are attached to their head。如：

The speech contest *organized by the Student Union* was quite a success. 由学生会组织的这次演讲比赛非常成功。

8. **So in ten years I hope I will either be working in a hospital or as a doctor with my own surgery.** 因此，我希望十年后我或者在医院工作，或者在我自己的诊所里当医生。

- 1) will/shall be doing 是一般将来进行时，说明将来某段时间正在进行的动作或存在的状态。如：

I'll be studying IT in Tsinghua University this time next year. 明年这个时候我将在清华大学学习信息技术。

- 2) either...or... 是表示选择的并列连词，连接两个或两个以上的分句或并列成分，提供两种或两种以上的可能性。如：

Either you leave this house *or* I'll call the police. 要么你离开这座房子，要么我去叫警察。

She is the kind of person you *either love or hate*. 她是那种让你不是爱就是恨的人。

- 3) 由 *either...or...* 连接的并列主语, 通常要求谓语动词与最邻近的主语保持数的一致。如:

Either he or you are wrong. 不是他错, 就是你错。

Either you or Xiao Yang is to do the work. 不是由你就是由小杨来做这项工作。

9. Not all predictions come true. 并非所有的预言都能成为现实。

- 1) *not* 与 *all, every, both* 等连用时, 表示部分否定, 而不是对全句的否定, 意思是“并非都……”。如:

Not every student can solve this problem. (= *Some students can not solve this problem*). 并不是所有的学生都能解这道题。

【注意】

not 放在句中时也表示部分否定。如:

All animals do not hibernate in winter. (= *Not all animals hibernate in winter.*
= *Some animals do not hibernate in winter.*) 并非所有的动物冬天都冬眠。

- 2) 表示全部否定时应用与 *all, both* 等相应的反义词 *none* 或 *neither*。

- 3) *come* 用作连系动词时, 大都跟好的方面的转化相联系。如:

Things will *come right* in the end. 事情最后总会变好的。

My dream has *come true*. 我的梦想已经实现了。



综合能力训练

第一部分 听力训练

第一节 听下列句子, 根据所听内容完成句子。每个句子读三遍。

- In many countries, laws have been passed to _____
poisonous gases and polluted water.
- To save energy, we need to find more effective ways to _____
_____.
- In many fields, computers can be used to _____.
- _____, people will use a computer to change
money and to pay their electricity bills and so on.
- In the future, people can _____ without a doctor
or nurse in the room.

第二节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一个小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- () 6. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. At home. B. In a car. C. At the doctor's.
- () 7. What does the woman want to do?
- A. To return the book.
B. To pay Laura for the book.
C. To borrow a book from Laura.
- () 8. What does the man mean?
- A. He's just back from a horror film.
B. He doesn't have any film now.
C. He doesn't know how to use the camera.
- () 9. When will the man be free?
- A. Wednesday afternoon. B. Tuesday afternoon.
C. Wednesday morning.
- () 10. What can we learn from the conversation?
- A. The man used to live in the countryside.
B. The man used to work in the countryside.
C. The man used to live in the city.

第三节 听下面两段对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段材料,回答第 11 至第 13 题。

- () 11. What impresses the man most in Beijing?
- A. Too much traffic with too many people.
B. Bicycles.
C. Cars.
- () 12. Which of the following is used to describe the Beijing in 2008?
- A. Clearer sky. B. Less vehicles. C. More bicycles.
- () 13. Where is the woman probably from?
- A. Sydney. B. Athens. C. Beijing.

听下面一段材料,回答第 14 和第 15 题。

- () 14. What do you know about the man?
- A. He hates to do housework.
B. He is a very hardworking man.
C. He enjoys cooking his own meals.
- () 15. What's the woman's opinion?
- A. She suggests the man buying a robot.
B. She thinks the man should hire a housekeeper.
C. She thinks the man is asking for something impossible.

第一节 单项填空

() 1. My money _____. I must go to the bank to draw some of my savings out before I've none in hand.

- A. has run out B. is running out
C. has been run out D. is being run out
- () 2. People like to live in the village, which is free _____ crowds and thieves.
A. for B. of C. in D. by
- () 3. _____, I have to put it away and focus my attention on study this week.
A. However the story is amusing B. No matter amusing the story is
C. However amusing the story is D. No matter how the story is amusing
- () 4. The three sisters decided to hold a family party to _____ their parents' silver wedding.
A. celebrate B. memorize C. congratulate D. welcome
- () 5. My name is Robert, _____ most of my friends call me Bob for short.
A. then B. instead C. however D. but
- () 6. Wait till you are more _____. It's better to be sure than sorry.
A. inspired B. satisfied C. calm D. certain
- () 7. Nearly a month had gone by _____ she showed some sign of giving in to her father.
A. until B. before C. since D. after
- () 8. The managers discussed the plan that they would like to see _____ the next year.
A. carried out B. carrying out C. carry out D. to carry out
- () 9. —Is there any _____ to the time that I can stay here?
—Yes, you must leave here before she comes back.
A. number B. length C. limit D. matter
- () 10. —What was your brother busy _____ after school yesterday?
—He was busy _____ a model plane for a competition.
A. to; with B. in; to make C. with; making D. doing; to make
- () 11. At this time tomorrow _____ over the Atlantic.
A. we're going to fly B. we'll be flying
C. we'll fly D. we're to fly
- () 12. The Olympic champions came back to China _____ honours.
A. loaded of B. loaded with C. covered of D. covered with
- () 13. I've visited a lot of different places and stayed in lots of different hotels, but none of them _____ this one.
A. makes B. beats C. compares D. matches
- () 14. With so many problems _____, the new president will have a hard time.

A. to settle B. settled C. being settled D. to be settled

() 15. You must learn to _____ money if you want to provide for the future.

A. share B. spend C. save D. spare

第二节 句型转换

根据第一句的意思, 在第二句的空白处填上合适的词, 使两句意思基本相符。(每空一词。)

1. However late he is, Mother will wait for him to have dinner.

_____ he is, Mother will wait for him to have dinner.

2. Not all students show interest in classical music.

_____ interested in classical music.

3. They worked hard and as a result they succeeded.

They succeeded _____.

4. He was running out of money because he spent too much on drinks.

_____ he wasted a lot of money _____ drinks, his money _____.

5. He predicted that Class One would win the basketball game.

He _____ Class One would win the basketball game.

6. You don't have to pay to park your car here.

You can park your car here _____.

第三节 介词填空

在下列各题的空格处填入适当的介词。

1. The work is _____ progress. I'm sure it will be finished _____ a month or so.

2. _____ stopping to have a rest, they continued climbing until they got _____ the top of the mountain.

3. —What do you mean _____ saying "The boy is overgrowing"?

—I mean that he is tall _____ his age.

4. Linda was prevented by illness _____ taking the exam.

5. Our school has placed a large order _____ electronic equipments _____ that company.

第四节 选词填空

从下面的框内选择适当的单词, 并用其正确形式填空。(每个单词只用一次。)

urban, shape, resource, recycle, prediction, arrest, disability, load, operation, recreation

1. Police should have enough proof before they _____ a criminal.

2. It is bad manners to make fun of people with _____.

3. We should be aware of the fact that China is a country which is lacking in natural _____.

4. You should not work all the time. You need some _____ besides work.

5. Many waste materials can be _____ to save energy.

6. The _____ was a success and the patient was saved.
7. It seems that more young people are interested in _____ life rather than the life in the countryside.
8. In the past people made a lot of _____, some of which proved to be wrong.
9. Look at that building _____ like a great pyramid. It's so interesting.
10. The train _____ with steel is heading for the city of Harbin.

第五节 完形填空

阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 1~20 各题所给的四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

What kinds of homes will we live in in the future? 1 can be sure, but scientists are working 2 new ideas now.

Some scientists are 3 about building whole cities under huge glass domes(圆盖). 4, advanced heating and cooling systems will be necessary to 5 the weather in the domes. 6, there will never be any 7 or snow, and the temperature will always be 8.

Perhaps everyone will live in vertical(垂直的) cities—high rises 9 are so large that they can 10 all the necessities of life. Since vertical cities will use 11 land than flat cities, and provide homes 12 more people, they will be practical for small countries that have 13 populations.

14 idea that will be helpful to small countries is the 15 city. Monaco has already built homes, stores and offices 16 the water of the Mediterranean Sea.

There are some people who think that we will 17 living in caves. 18 the caves of the future will be 19 the caves of the Stone Age. Farms and parks will be on the land over the cave city. When people want to go to the country or to a park, a short 20 in a lift will take them there.

- () 1. A. Somebody B. Anybody C. Nobody D. Everybody
- () 2. A. with B. out C. in D. away
- () 3. A. thinking B. considering C. imagining D. suggesting
- () 4. A. On the other hand B. As a result
C. Of course D. At the same time
- () 5. A. manage B. predict C. forecast D. control
- () 6. A. Similarly B. However C. Accordingly D. Moreover
- () 7. A. wind B. rain C. stars D. sunshine
- () 8. A. cool B. warm C. comfortable D. satisfied
- () 9. A. that B. they C. where D. who
- () 10. A. construct B. continue C. remain D. contain
- () 11. A. wider B. more C. less D. contain
- () 12. A. on B. to C. with D. for

- () 13. A. small B. large C. a few D. many
- () 14. A. One B. Second C. Next D. Another
- () 15. A. floating B. flowing C. shipping D. blowing
- () 16. A. in B. adapt to C. over D. on
- () 17. A. be used to B. be living C. go back to D. continue
- () 18. A. Also B. But C. Then D. Again
- () 19. A. similar to B. compared to C. in place of D. different from
- () 20. A. ride B. drive C. living D. travel

第三部分 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Ever since the beginning of history, people have dreamed of interplanetary travel. For centuries, these dreams have remained dreams. But within about 30 years from now, the first people from the Earth will have landed on Mars(火星). And by the year 2170, people will have set up cities and industries on Mars. You see, scientists are now making plans to transform(改造) Mars so that it will become possible for humans to live and work on. These dreams will finally become true.

Mars has always been fascinating us. There are many stories and films about "Men from Mars" attacking the Earth. Unfortunately, the unmanned spacecraft which we sent there in 1976 found no signs of life on the Red Planet (so called because it is covered with iron oxide).

In many ways, Mars is the planet which is most similar to the Earth. A Martian day(火星日) lasts about 24.5 hours (although a year has 687 days). It is about half the diameter(直径) of the Earth. And although there is no water, there is a lot of ice in the two polar ice-caps. Even though the average temperature is -60°C , it would be possible for humans to live there.

- () 1. What does the writer believe?
- A. Man will build cities and factories on Mars in about 30 years.
- B. Man will not be able to land on Mars until the year 2170.
- C. Up to now man has found no sign of life on Mars.
- D. Mars is suitable for human beings to live and work on in no time.
- () 2. Judging from paragraph 3, _____ in the solar system(太阳系).
- A. the longer the diameter of a planet is, the fewer days it has in a year
- B. the shorter the diameter of a planet is, the fewer days it has in a year
- C. the longer the diameter of a planet is, the shorter time it will take the planet to rotate(自转)
- D. whatever the diameter of a planet is, it will take the same time for the planet to rotate as the Earth

- () 3. From the passage, we can infer that if humans moved to Mars and lived there, they would possibly _____.
- A. carry water from the Earth
 - B. melt polar ice-caps to get water
 - C. discover water in the Red Planet
 - D. change so much that they no longer needed water

B

Sometime in the next century, the familiar early-morning newspaper on the front porch will disappear. And instead of reading your newspaper, it will read to you. You'll get up and turn on the computer newspaper just like switching on the TV. An electronic voice will distribute stories about the latest events, guided by a program that selects the type of news you want. You'll even get to choose the kind of voice you want to hear. Want more information on the brief story? A simple touch makes the entire text appear. Save it in your own personal computer file if you like. These are among the predictions from communications experts working on the newspaper of the future. Pictured as part of broader home-based media and entertainment systems, computer newspapers would unite print and broadcast reporting, offering news and analysis(分析) with video of news events.

Most of the technology is available now, but convincing(使相信) more people that they don't need paper to read a newspaper is the next step. Resistance(阻力) to computer newspapers may be stronger from within journalism(新闻界). Since it is such a cultural change, it may be that the present generation of journalists and publishers will have to die off before the next generation realizes that the newspaper industry is no longer a newspaper industry. Technology is making the end of traditional newspapers unavoidable.

Despite technological advances it could take decades to replace newsprint with computer screens. It might take 30 to 40 years to complete the changeover because people need to buy computers and because newspapers have established financial interests in the paper industry:

- () 4. The best title of this passage is _____.
- A. Computer Newspapers Are Well Liked
 - B. Newspapers of the Future Will Likely Be on Computer
 - C. Newspapers Are out of Fashion
 - D. New Communications Technology
- () 5. It might take 30 to 40 years for computer newspapers to replace traditional newspapers, because _____.
- A. it is technologically impossible now
 - B. computer newspapers are too expensive
 - C. there is strong resistance from both the general population and professional journalists
 - D. traditional newspapers are easier to read

- ()6. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of computer newspapers?
- They are cheaper than traditional newspapers.
 - They are very convenient to use.
 - You can get more information from them quickly.
 - You can easily save information for future use.
- ()7. Journalists are not eager to accept computer newspapers, because _____.
- they don't know how to use computers
 - they think computer newspapers take too much time to read
 - they think the new technology is bad
 - they have been trained to write for traditional newspapers
- ()8. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- all technological changes are good
 - all technologies will eventually replace old ones
 - new technologies will eventually replace old ones
 - traditional newspapers are here to stay for another century

C

In 1901, H. G. Wells, an English writer, wrote a book describing a trip to the moon. When the explorers(探险者) landed on the moon, they discovered that the moon was full of underground cities. They expressed their surprise to the "moon people" they met. In turn, the "moon people" expressed their surprise. "Why," they asked, "are you traveling to outer space when you don't even use your inner space?"

H. G. Wells could only imagine travel to the moon. In 1969, human beings really did land on the moon. People today know that there are no underground cities on the moon. However, the question that the "moon people" asked is still an interesting one. A growing number of scientists are seriously thinking about it.

Underground systems are already in place. Many cities have underground car parks. In some cities, such as Tokyo, Seoul and Montreal, there are large underground shopping areas. The Channel, a tunnel(隧道) connecting England and France, is now complete.

But what about underground cities? Japan's Taisei Corporation is designing a network of underground systems, called "Alice Cities." The designers imagine using surface space for public parks and using underground space for flats, offices, shopping and so on. A solar dome(太阳能穹顶) would cover the whole city.

Supporters of underground development say that building down rather than building up is a good way to use the earth's space. The surface, they say, can be used for farms, parks, gardens and wilderness. H. G. Wells' "moon people" would agree. Would you?

- ()9. The explorers in H. G. Wells' story were surprised to find that the "moon people"