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SPACE CONQUEST

- Talking about Possibility
- Reading: The Benefits of Space Exploration
- Writing a Report
- *Can, Could, and Be Able to*
- Compound Nouns



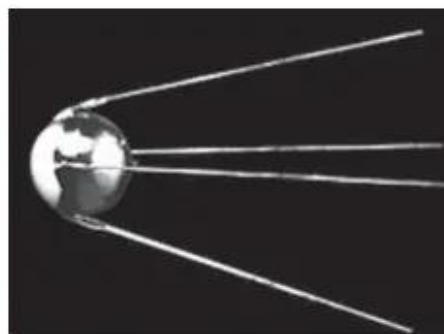
LISTENING

a) 1. Listen to part 1 of the passage. Check (✓) the date, the name of the satellite, and the name of the country which you hear.

Date	Name of satellite	Name of country
<input type="checkbox"/> October 4, 1917	<input type="checkbox"/> Sputnik 1	<input type="checkbox"/> the U.S.A.
<input type="checkbox"/> October 4, 1957	<input type="checkbox"/> Putnik 1	<input type="checkbox"/> the U.S.S.R.

2. Listen again and check (✓) the phrase in each pair which you hear.

- A. _____ an age of restoration
 _____ an age of exploration
- B. _____ the first man-made satellite
 _____ the third man-made satellite
- C. _____ around the first
 _____ around the earth



The launch of the Soviet Earth satellite opened the Space Age

b) 1. Listen to part 2 of the passage. As you listen, write the missing prepositions of these phrases.

1. _____ space age programs	2. _____ a number _____ countries
3. talents _____ many scientists	4. sent _____ outer space
5. observations _____ the sun	6. huge amounts _____ information
7. transmitted _____ earth	8. stored _____ computers

2. Listen again to this part and mark the main stressed syllable of these words as you hear them. Number 8 is an example.

1. pro.grams	2. es.sen.tial	3. tal.ent	4. sat.el.lite
5. ob.ser.va.tions	6. plan.ets	7. a.mounts	8. in.for.'ma.tion
9. col.lect	10. trans.mit.ted	11. com.put.ers	12. sci.en.tists

c) 1. Listen to part 3 of the passage. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Check (✓) the correct box following each statement.

	T	F
1. Not much of the data that has been collected is valuable.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Space research has been continued into the 21st century.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. No single individual or nation can deal with all the data.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Listen to Part 3 again. As you listen, write words which are in the passage that are formed from the following words.

1. value	_____	2. science	_____
3. sure	_____	4. succeed	_____
5. conquer	_____		



SPEAKING

a) Two students – Lan and Minh – are talking about examinations. With a partner, match what Minh says in column A with what Lan says in column B to make a complete conversation. Number 1 is an example.

A	Minh	B	Lan
1.	Hi, Lan. How did you do on the science test?	a.	You said it. Anyway, I hope I pass. But I wish I'd studied more.
2.	You don't sound optimistic. What's the problem?	b.	I have no idea – the results haven't been posted yet.
3.	You mean, you couldn't remember all the deadly dull details?	c.	Right. It's unfair that students should be expected to memorize insignificant details.

4.	But you wouldn't care a damn about the exact time and place of the launch.	d.	Um ... there were so many questions about names and dates and other statistics.
5.	I know what you mean. Our memory tends to record only information that interests us.	e.	Yeah, I might be interested in the fact that the launch of Sputnik I in 1957 opened the Space Age ...
6.	It sure is. And none of us would like to be treated like a robot.	f.	Sure – but not always. It could be about once a semester.
7.	I'm glad to hear that. You can always hope for the best, can't you?	g.	Again that's true. The human brain is different from the computer's memory.

b) Role play. Practice the above conversation with a partner, playing the role of Minh and then of Lan.



READING

Read the following passage. Then answer all the questions below it.

The Benefits of Space Exploration

Today we are used to hearing of space exploration and the benefits it brings to humankind. Weather satellites are telling meteorologists a great deal about world weather *patterns*. The role of communications satellites has become well-known due to the development of satellite television broadcasting, although there are many other *applications*. Ships crossing the oceans can receive signals from satellites that enable them to calculate their position *accurately*.

When satellites with instruments began to go into orbit, interesting results were obtained. For example, the radiation levels in the space around the earth were detected and the amounts of radiation could be measured accurately. *One of the most surprising discoveries was the exact shape of the earth*, which could be measured accurately for the first time. Astronomers found that our planet was slightly pear-shaped,

while the flattening of the earth near the poles was less clearly marked than had been believed from the measurements on earth.

The vast amount of data collected about the moon, the earth, and space itself has expanded our knowledge of the earth and its surroundings, and is likely to help our survival and *that* of our planet.

1. What does the author mention in paragraph 1?

- A. Three main types of satellites
- B. Different roles of man-made satellites
- C. Man's success in space exploration
- D. Some benefits of space exploration



2. The word *applications* in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by _____.

- A. specific uses
- B. special efforts
- C. printed forms
- D. great benefits

3. The word *accurately* in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
(Choose 2 answers.)

- A. carefully
- B. correctly
- C. exactly
- D. cleverly

4. Which of these words in paragraph 1 has this meaning: *the repeated or regular ways in which something happens?*

- A. patterns
- B. communications
- C. developments
- D. signals

5. Which of the following is the main topic of paragraph 2?

- A. Satellites with instruments that are used in space exploration
- B. Scientific discoveries based on data gathered by satellites
- C. Space exploration is impossible without satellites
- D. The most surprising discovery in the Space Age

6. The author includes *the discovery of the exact shape of the earth* in paragraph 2 in order to _____.

- A. praise satellites for their accurate measurements
- B. prove that an earlier belief about the earth is wrong
- C. emphasize the contribution of space exploration
- D. warn that a thing known as a scientific fact may not be true

7. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the satellites?
- A. They are designed for different purposes.
 - B. They gather information with the instruments they carry.
 - C. They send large amounts of information back to earth.
 - D. They move around the sun continuously in a curving path.
8. What does the word *that* in line 3, paragraph 3, refer to?
- _____
- _____



WRITING

This report is written by a group of students following a visit to a museum. First, read the entire report. Then, write the appropriate form of the words in parentheses or choose the correct word from the three that are given.

Report on a Field Trip

TO: Ms. Phuong Quynh

Science teacher

DATE: April 4, 20__

FROM: Group 2

This report concerns the visit to the Museum of Space which we (1)_____ (make) last Thursday.

Our group observed and (2)_____ (take) notes on the features of the exhibits, most of (3)_____ (whom, which, them) were miniature versions of spacecraft, space probes, man-made (4)_____ (satellite), launch pads with rockets, and so on – all with everything inside in miniature too. The exhibits were (5)_____ (display) in different halls representing time, from the past to the present and the future.

The tour of the museum offered us (6)_____ (excite, exciting, excited) experience, for this was the first time we (7)_____ (saw,

have seen, had seen) the real objects, though in miniature, of what we had only read about in books and (8)_____ (see, saw, seen) in pictures.

We were especially impressed by the (9)_____ (demonstrate) of some of these space tools (10)_____ (or, and, of) instruments. Their designs and operations showed the high technology and (11)_____ (create) of the engineers. We learned a great deal from the brief talks (12)_____ (give, giving, given) by the scientists in charge (13)_____ (with, of, for) the halls of the museum. Yes, on top of everything else, we learned (14)_____ (a, the, Ø) precious lesson that accuracy and team spirit are vital for (15)_____ (succeed) in any undertaking.

Respectfully submitted

Group 2



USE OF LANGUAGE

1. *Can, Could and Be Able to*

a) Choose can, could, or be able to (or negative forms) to complete these sentences. If two answers are possible, write them both and underline the more likely one. Number 1 is an example.

1. Peter has a computer that can / *is able to* fit in his jacket pocket.
2. I had some free time yesterday, so I _____ write a few letters.
3. From where we're standing, this land belongs to my family for as far as you _____ see.
4. My teacher gave me a translation to do for homework, but I _____ understand it.
5. Until you _____ repay some of your present debt, we cannot lend you any more money.
6. When I was younger, I was hopeless at sports. I _____ throw or kick a ball properly.

b) Complete these sentences with *can, could, be able, to be able, was able, will be able, won't be able, been able or being able* where it is appropriate.

1. We don't seem _____ to find your letter in our files.
2. It was awful, not _____ to see you for so long.
3. Since he left, none of the other team members have _____ to match his enthusiasm.
4. She _____ feel the spray on her face as the boat raced through the water.
5. You _____ go home when you've finished writing your composition.
6. I'm afraid that he _____ to walk again; his injuries are so severe.
7. We were refused, without even _____ to put forward our arguments.
8. This furniture _____ be assembled by anyone, with just a screwdriver.
9. When the satellite is launched next week, scientists _____ to investigate the rings around Saturn in more detail than ever before.

2. Compound Nouns

a) Complete the second sentence in each of the following pairs, using the combination of one noun with another. Number 1 is an example.

1. The car has a radio.
It's *a car radio*.
2. The book has pictures.
It's _____.
3. The machine washes clothes.
It's _____.
4. The pool is for swimming.
It's _____.
5. The suit is for wearing while bathing.
It's _____.
6. The ship is driven by steam.
It's _____.

7. The map shows the roads.

It's _____.

8. The dust is composed of gold.

It's _____.

9. The flower is like the sun.

It's _____.

b) Complete the second sentence in each of the following pairs. Then practice speaking with a partner. Number 1 is an example.

1. "What do you call a *post* for a *lamp*?" "You call it a *lamppost*."

2. "What do you call a *light* for a *street*?" "You _____."

3. "What do you call a *cage* for a *bird*?" "You _____."

4. "What do you call a *pot* for *tea*?" "You _____."

5. "What do you call a *room* for *dining*?" "You _____."

6. "What do you call a *dress* made of *silk*?" "You _____."

7. "What do you call a *vase* for *flowers*?" "You _____."

8. "What do you call a *horse* that runs in a *race*?" "You _____."

9. "In ancient times, *men* lived in *caves*."

"What do you call those men?" "You _____."