U 11 L 1 & 2 SB P 84 - 85


MODULE 4: Achievements

Unit 11 The final frontier

Grammar

The passive with modal verbs; *either/or* and *neither/nor*

Factfile

International Space Station

- Crew: 3
- Launched in 1998
- Moves at an average speed of 27,743.8 kph
- Takes 91 minutes to orbit the Earth
- Reaches around the Earth 16 times per day
- USA, Russia, Japan, Brazil and the European Space Agency are all involved in the project.
- In 2006, the Kuwait Scientific Center organised radio contact with the space station – the first such communication in the Arab world.
- The space station aims to conduct experiments that are not possible on Earth.

Discuss

1 a Answer these questions with a partner.

1 How long does it take the International Space Station to orbit the Earth?
2 Why is the space station important?
3 How many times does the International Space Station orbit the Earth in a week?
4 Which countries or organisations helped to establish the International Space Station?
5 What is unique about the relationship between Kuwait and the International Space Station?

b Now, look at the photo and the unit title and predict what you think the topic of the unit will be.

1 Space exploration ☐
2 The International Space Station ☐
3 The Kuwait Scientific Center ☐

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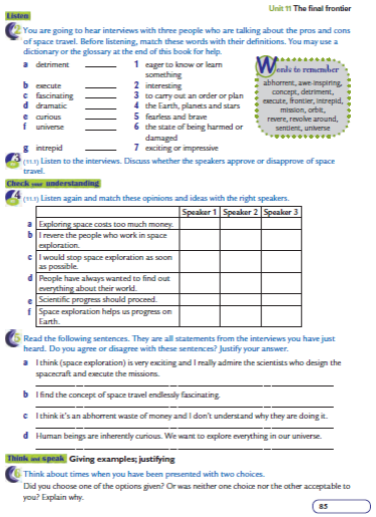
Unit 11 The final frontier

Listen

2 You are going to hear interviews with three people who are talking about the pros and cons of space travel. Before listening, match these words with their definitions. You may use a dictionary or the glossary at the end of this book for help.

a	detriment	1	eager to know or learn something
b	execute	2	interesting
c	fascinating	3	to carry out an order or plan
d	dramatic	4	the Earth, planets and stars
e	curious	5	fearless and brave
f	universe	6	the state of being harmed or damaged
g	intrepid	7	exciting or impressive

Words to remember: abhorrent, awe-inspiring, concept, detriment, execute, frontier, intrepid, mission, orbit, revere, revolve around, sentient, universe

3 (11.1) Listen to the interviews. Discuss whether the speakers approve or disapprove of space travel.

Check your understanding

4 (11.1) Listen again and match these opinions and ideas with the right speakers.

		Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3
a	Exploring space costs too much money.			
b	I revere the people who work in space exploration.			
c	I would stop space exploration as soon as possible.			
d	People have always wanted to find out everything about their world.			
e	Scientific progress should proceed.			
f	Space exploration helps us progress on Earth.			

5 Read the following sentences. They are all statements from the interviews you have just heard. Do you agree or disagree with these sentences? Justify your answer.

a I think (space exploration) is very exciting and I really admire the scientists who design the spacecraft and execute the missions.

b I find the concept of space travel endlessly fascinating.

c I think it's an abhorrent waste of money and I don't understand why they are doing it.

d Human beings are inherently curious. We want to explore everything in our universe.

Think and speak Giving examples; justifying

6 Think about times when you have been presented with two choices.
Did you choose one of the options given? Or was neither one choice nor the other acceptable to you? Explain why.

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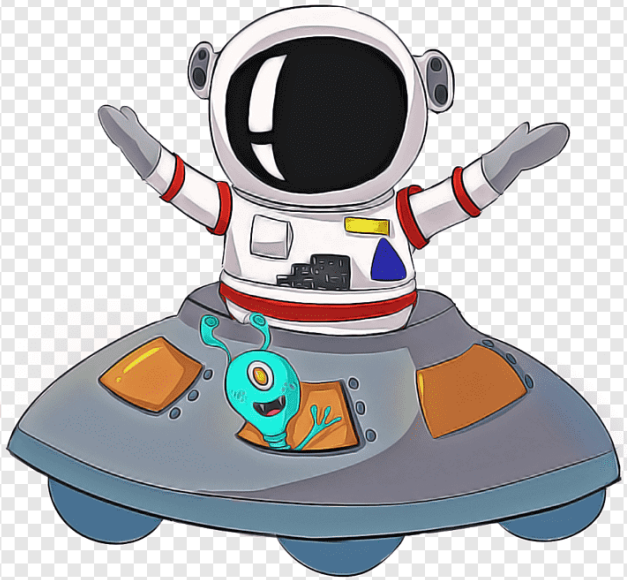
English 4 All



Space Exploration

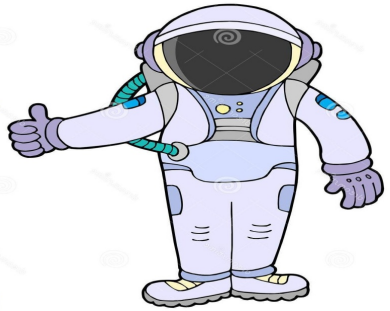
Pros

- helps progress on earth
- helps explore planets
- provides knowledge
- enhances communication field

Cons

- needs a lot of study &training
- costs a fortune
- being away from home & family

The aims of Space Exploration



Spin-offs

-Exploring Space
- Providing Knowledge
-Help progress on Earth
- conducting experiments
- contacting crew on shuttles
- sending& receiving data

- Cell phones.
- Air Conditioning Units.
- GPS
- Satellite
- Sunglasses
- Trainers

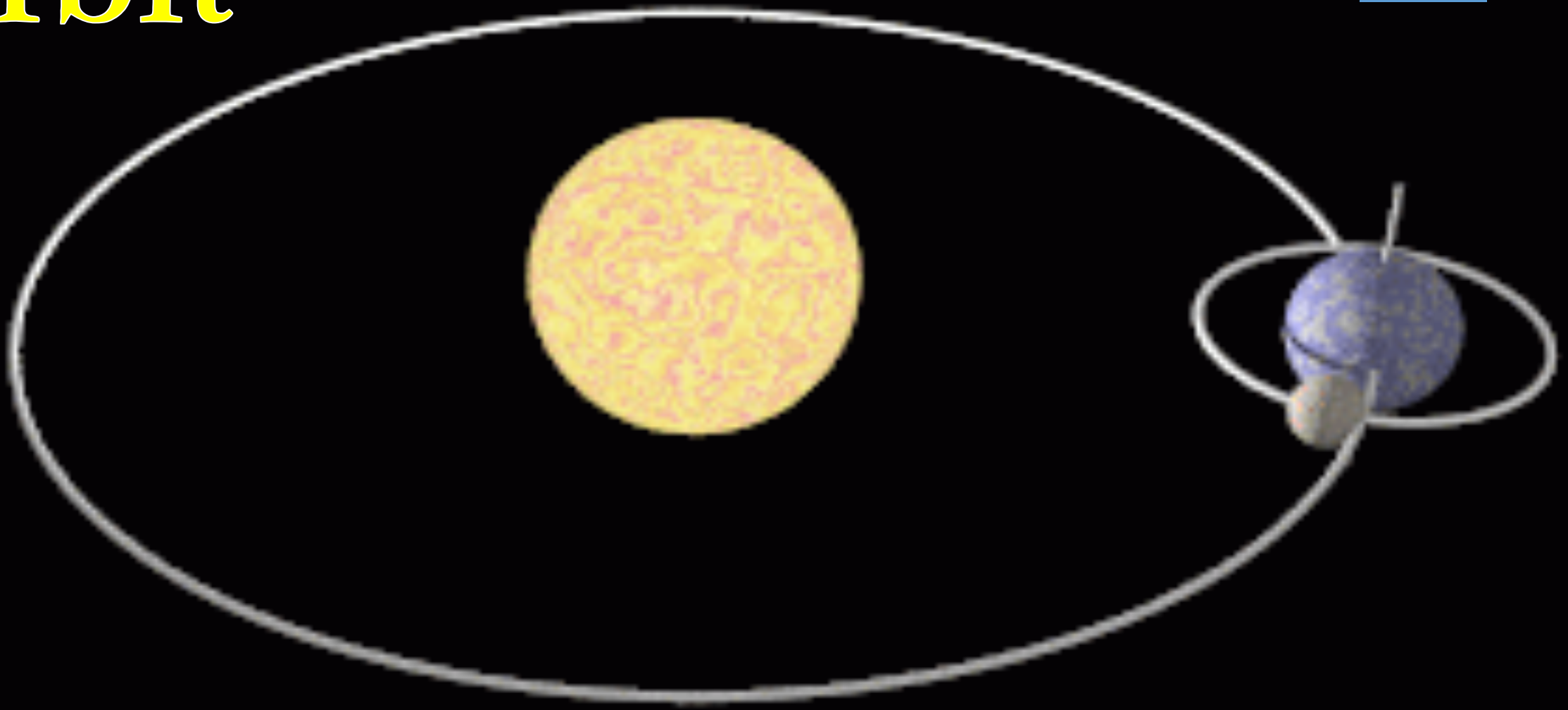
universe

n.

the Earth, planets and stars

orbit

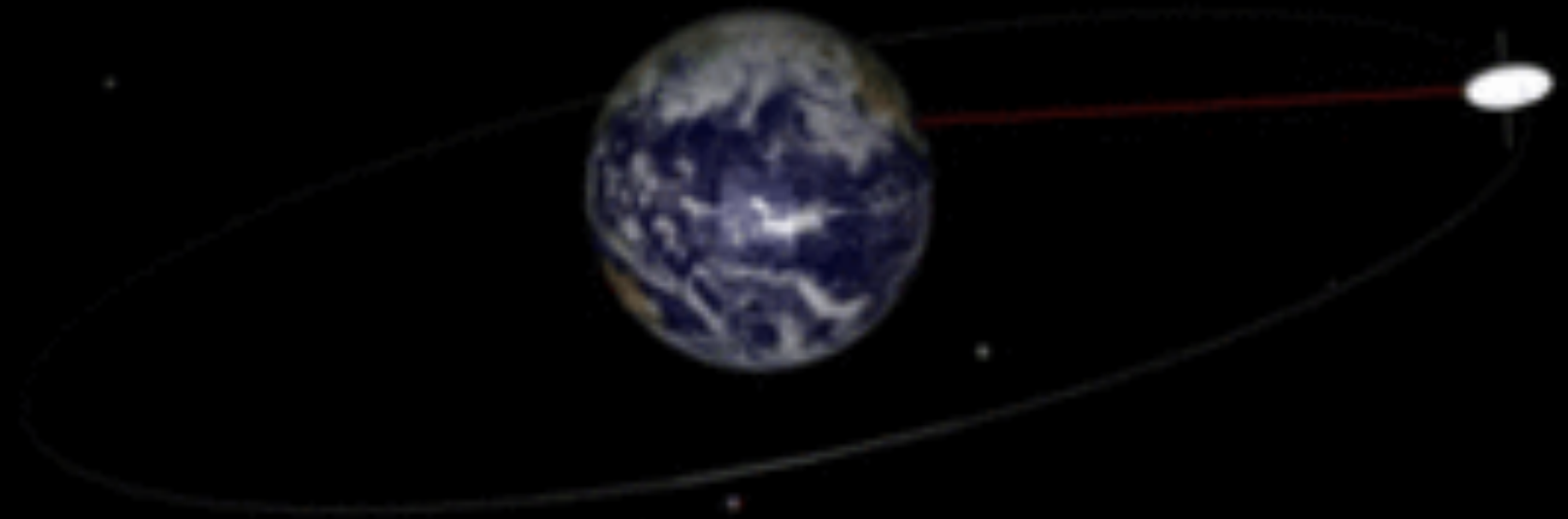
v.



to fly or move around in a circle

revolve around

Ph. V.



to go round, turn around, rotate, spin

Factfile

International Space Station

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- Moves at an average speed of 27,743.8 kph
- Takes 91 minutes to orbit the Earth
- Revolves around the Earth 16 times per day
- USA, Russia, Japan, Brazil and the European Space Agency are all involved in the project
- In 2006, the Kuwait Scientific Center organised radio contact with the space station – the first such communication in the Arab world.
- The space station aims to conduct experiments that are not possible on Earth.

a Answer these questions with a partner.

1 How long does it take the International Space Station to orbit the Earth?

91 minutes

2 Why is the space station important?

It conducts experiments not possible on the Earth.

3 How many times does the International Space Station orbit the Earth in a week?

16 x7 = 112

4 Which countries or organisations helped to establish the International Space Station?

USA, Russia, Japan, Brazil and the European Spacs Agency

5 What is unique about the relationship between Kuwait and the International Space Station?

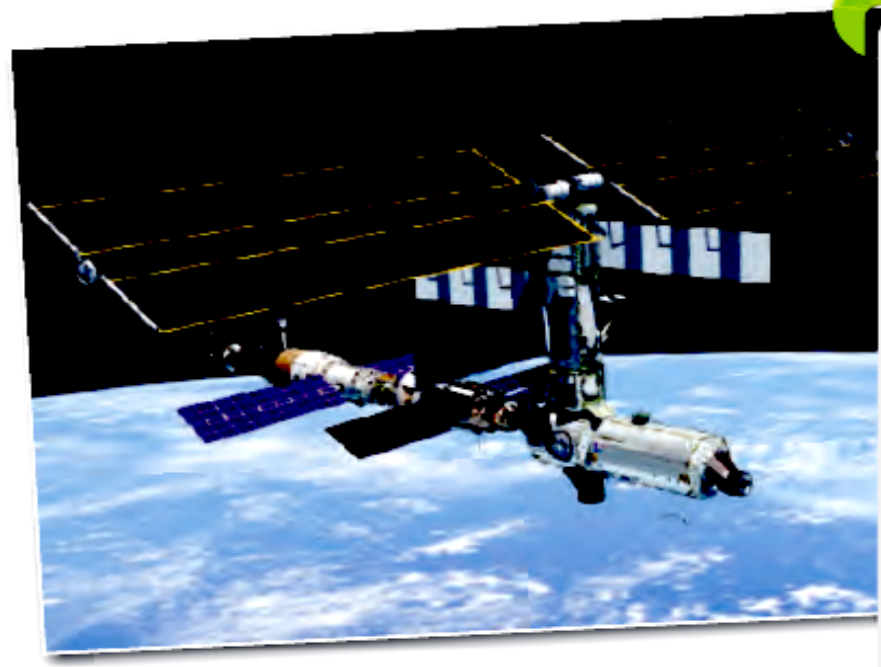
Kuwait was the first country in the Arab world to conduct the ISS.

b Now, look at the photo and predict what you think the topic of the unit will be.

1 Space exploration ☐

2 The International Space Station ☐

3 The Kuwait Scientific Center ☐



Factfile

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- In 2006, the Kuwait Scientific Center organised radio contact with the space station – the first such communication in the Arab world.
- The space station aims to conduct experiments that are not possible on Earth.

concept

n.

an abstract idea

frontier

n.

the extreme limit of an area, border

mission

n.

an expedition into space

execute

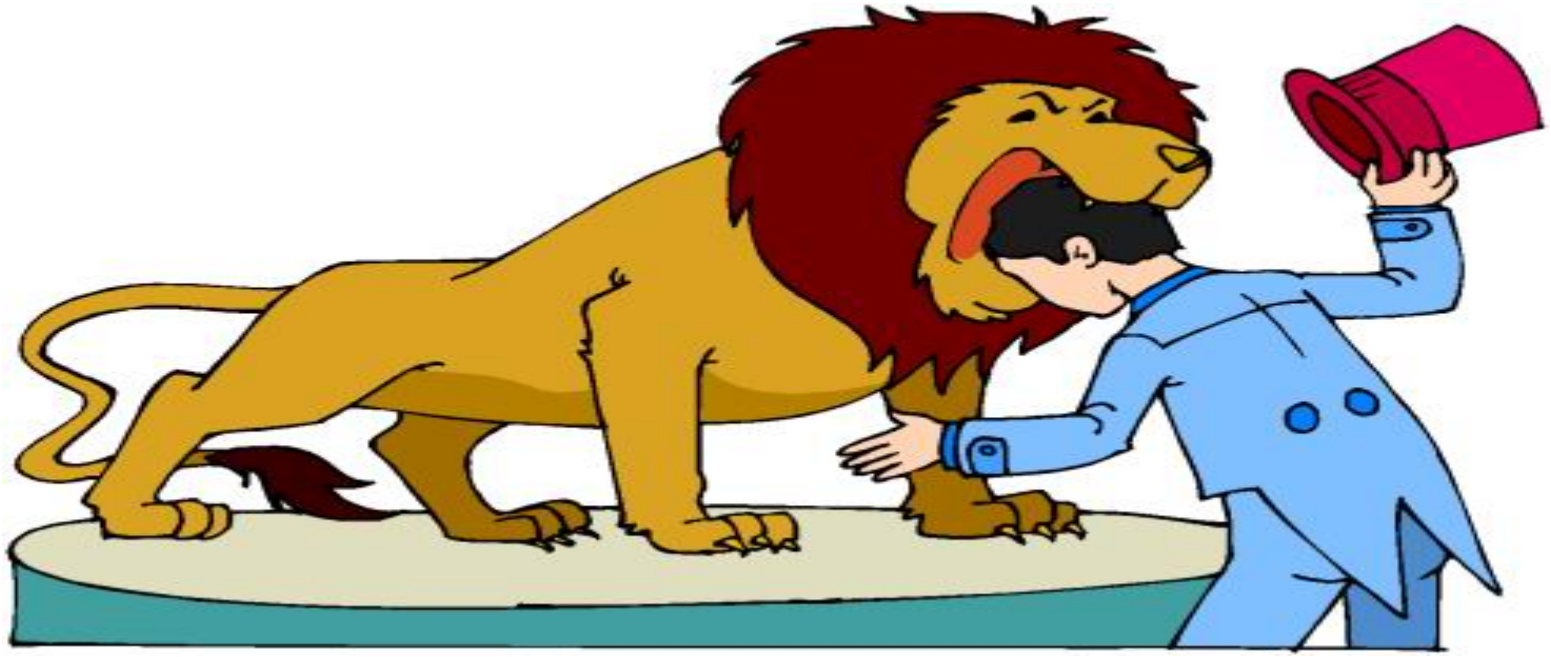
V.

to carry out an order, or plan

intrepid

Adj.

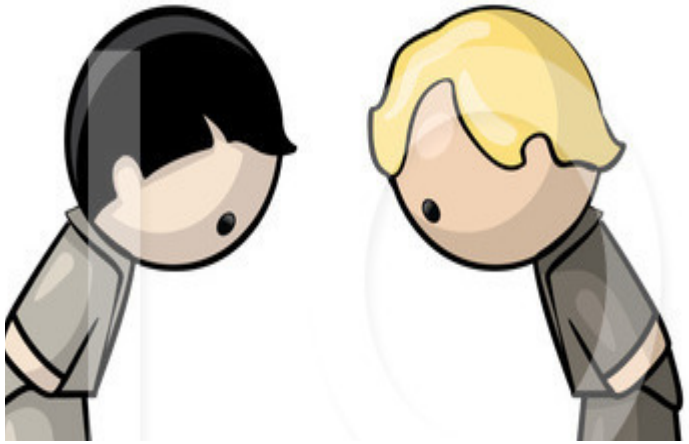
fearless, adventurous



revere

v.

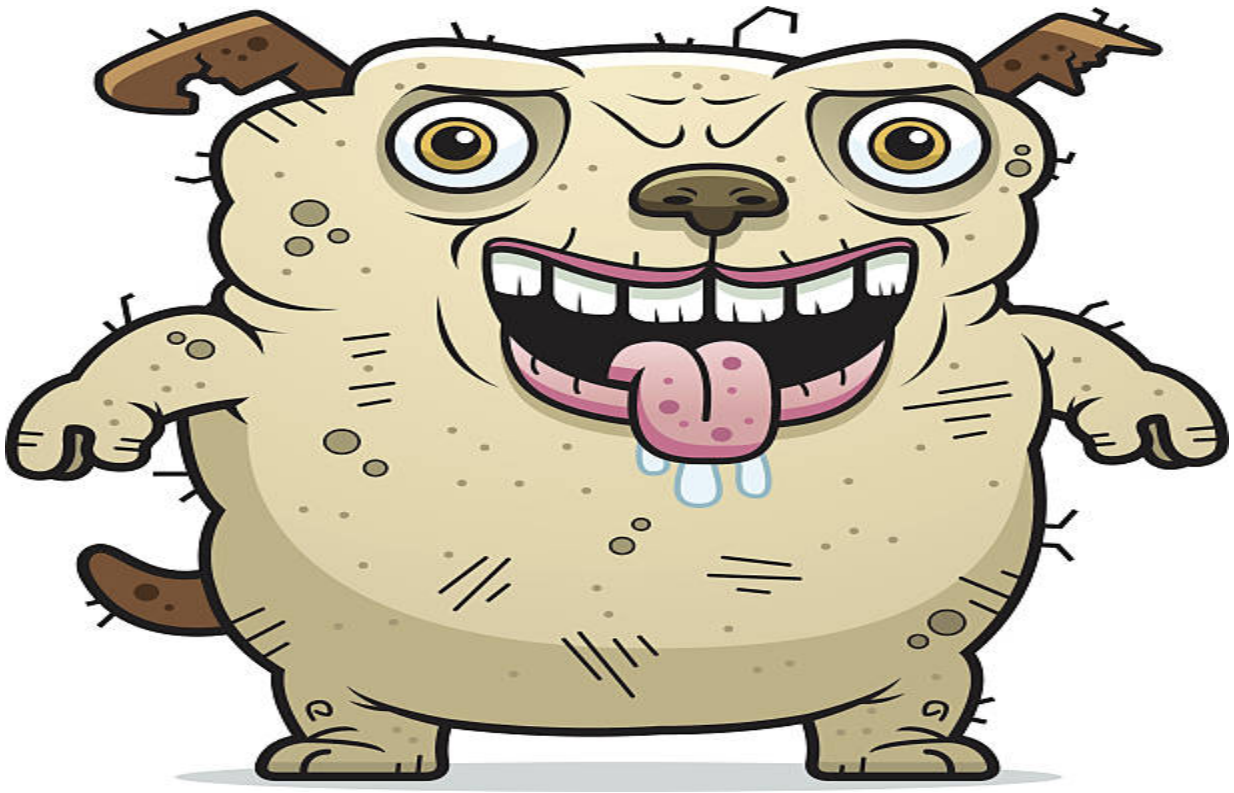
to feel deep respect or admiration for something



abhorrent

Adj.

inspiring disgust



awe-inspiring

Adj.

arousing awe from being impressive

sentient

Adj.

able to perceive or feel things

detriment

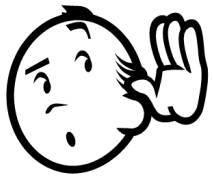
n.

the state of being harmed or damaged

Listen

You are going to hear interviews with three people who are talking about the pros and cons of space travel. Before listening, match these words with their definitions. You may use a dictionary or the glossary at the end of this book for help.

a	detriment	6	**1**	eager to know or learn something
b	execute	3	**2**	interesting
c	fascinating	2	**3**	to carry out an order or plan
d	dramatic	7	**4**	the Earth, planets and stars
e	curious	1	**5**	fearless and brave
f	universe	4	**6**	the state of being harmed or damaged
g	intrepid	5	**7**	exciting or impressive

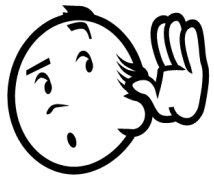


3 (11.1) Listen to the interviews. Discuss whether the speakers approve or disapprove of space travel.

speaker 1 — **approves**

speaker 2 — **disapproves**

speaker 3 — **approves**



4 (11.1) Listen again and match these opinions and ideas with the right speakers.

		Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3
a	Exploring space costs too much money.		✓	
b	I revere the people who work in space exploration.	✓		
c	I would stop space exploration as soon as possible.		✓	
d	People have always wanted to find out everything about their world.			✓
e	Scientific progress should proceed.			✓
f	Space exploration helps us progress on Earth.			✓

5 Read the following sentences. They are all statements from the interviews you have just heard. Do you agree or disagree with these sentences? Justify your answer.

a I think (space exploration) is very exciting and I really admire the scientists who design the spacecraft and execute the missions.

I agree, it is very important to push scientific boundaries.

b I find the concept of space travel endlessly fascinating.

I agree, we discover new facts everyday.

c I think it's an abhorrent waste of money and I don't understand why they are doing it.

I disagree, it is a very good investment.

d Human beings are inherently curious. We want to explore everything in our universe.

I agree. This is a part of our nature.

Think and speak **Giving examples; justifying**

Think about times when you have been presented with two choices.

Did you choose one of the options given? Or was neither one choice nor the other acceptable to you? Explain why.

Students' own answers.

Nasser Al-Saeed Sec. School For Boys

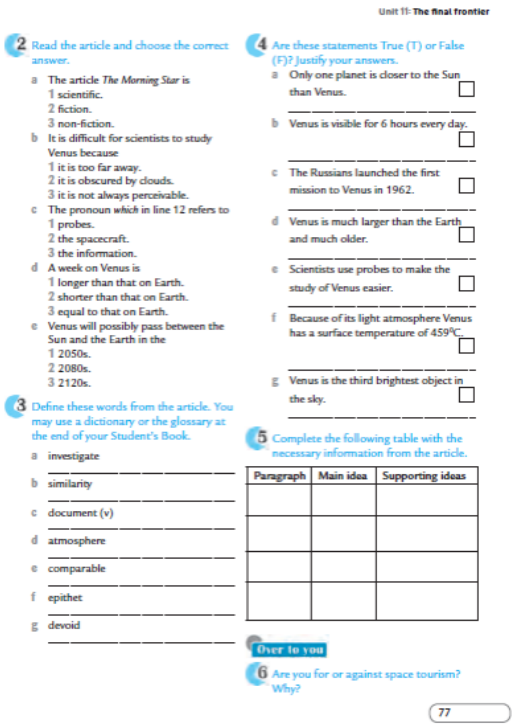
Hawalli Educational District

English Department

Under the auspices of :

HOD Mr. Hesham Al- Sakhawi

Asynchronous 6



Unit 11: The final frontier

2 Read the article and choose the correct answer.

a The article *The Morning Star* is
1 scientific.
2 fiction.
3 non-fiction.

b It is difficult for scientists to study Venus because
1 it is too far away.
2 it is obscured by clouds.
3 it is not always perceivable.

c The pronoun *which* in line 12 refers to
1 probes.
2 the spacecraft.
3 the information.

d A week on Venus is
1 longer than that on Earth.
2 shorter than that on Earth.
3 equal to that on Earth.

e Venus will possibly pass between the Sun and the Earth in the
1 2050s.
2 2080s.
3 2120s.

3 Define these words from the article. You may use a dictionary or the glossary at the end of your Student's Book.

a investigate _____
b similarity _____
c document (v) _____
d atmosphere _____
e comparable _____
f epithet _____
g devoid _____

4 Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

a Only one planet is closer to the Sun than Venus. ☐
_____
b Venus is visible for 6 hours every day. ☐
_____
c The Russians launched the first mission to Venus in 1962. ☐
_____
d Venus is much larger than the Earth and much older. ☐
_____
e Scientists use probes to make the study of Venus easier. ☐
_____
f Because of its light atmosphere Venus has a surface temperature of 459ºC ☐
_____
g Venus is the third brightest object in the sky. ☐
_____

5 Complete the following table with the necessary information from the article.

Paragraph	Main idea	Supporting ideas

Over to you

6 Are you for or against space tourism? Why?

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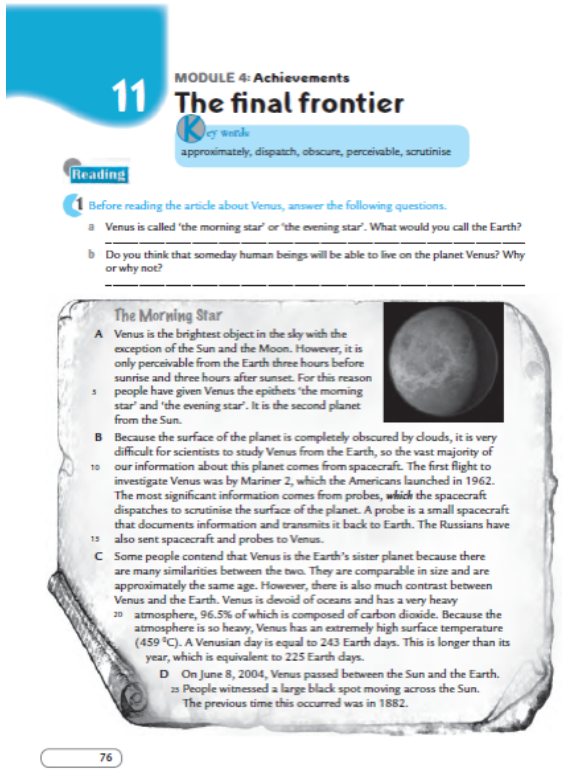

11

MODULE 4: Achievements

The final frontier

Key words
approximately, dispatch, obscure, perceivable, scrutinise

Reading

1 Before reading the article about Venus, answer the following questions.

a Venus is called 'the morning star' or 'the evening star'. What would you call the Earth?
_____
b Do you think that someday human beings will be able to live on the planet Venus? Why or why not?
_____

The Morning Star

A Venus is the brightest object in the sky with the exception of the Sun and the Moon. However, it is only perceivable from the Earth three hours before sunrise and three hours after sunset. For this reason people have given Venus the epithets 'the morning star' and 'the evening star'. It is the second planet from the Sun.

B Because the surface of the planet is completely obscured by clouds, it is very difficult for scientists to study Venus from the Earth, so the vast majority of our information about this planet comes from spacecraft. The first flight to investigate Venus was by Mariner 2, which the Americans launched in 1962. The most significant information comes from probes, which the spacecraft dispatches to scrutinise the surface of the planet. A probe is a small spacecraft that documents information and transmits it back to Earth. The Russians have also sent spacecraft and probes to Venus.

C Some people contend that Venus is the Earth's sister planet because there are many similarities between the two. They are comparable in size and are approximately the same age. However, there is also much contrast between Venus and the Earth. Venus is devoid of oceans and has a very heavy atmosphere, 96.5% of which is composed of carbon dioxide. Because the atmosphere is so heavy, Venus has an extremely high surface temperature (459 ºC). A Venusian day is equal to 243 Earth days. This is longer than its year, which is equivalent to 225 Earth days.

D On June 8, 2004, Venus passed between the Sun and the Earth. People witnessed a large black spot moving across the Sun. The previous time this occurred was in 1882.

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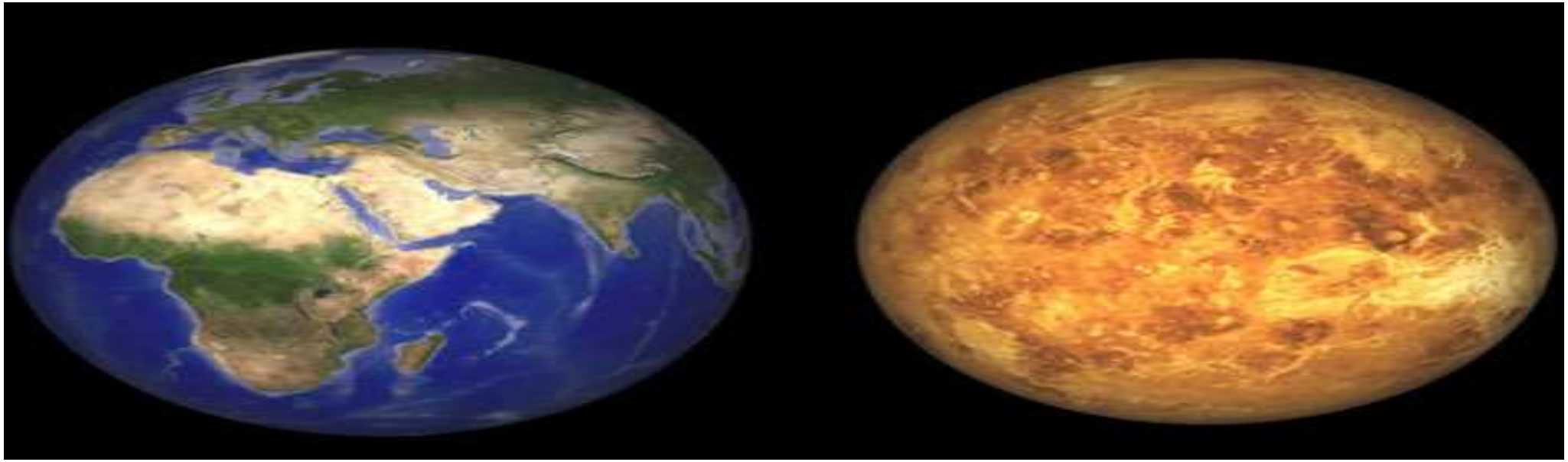
What do you know about Venus planet?

Venus and Earth are comparable in size and are approximately the same age.



approximately

adv.

nearly

almost

obscure

v.

to prevent something from being seen or heard clearly

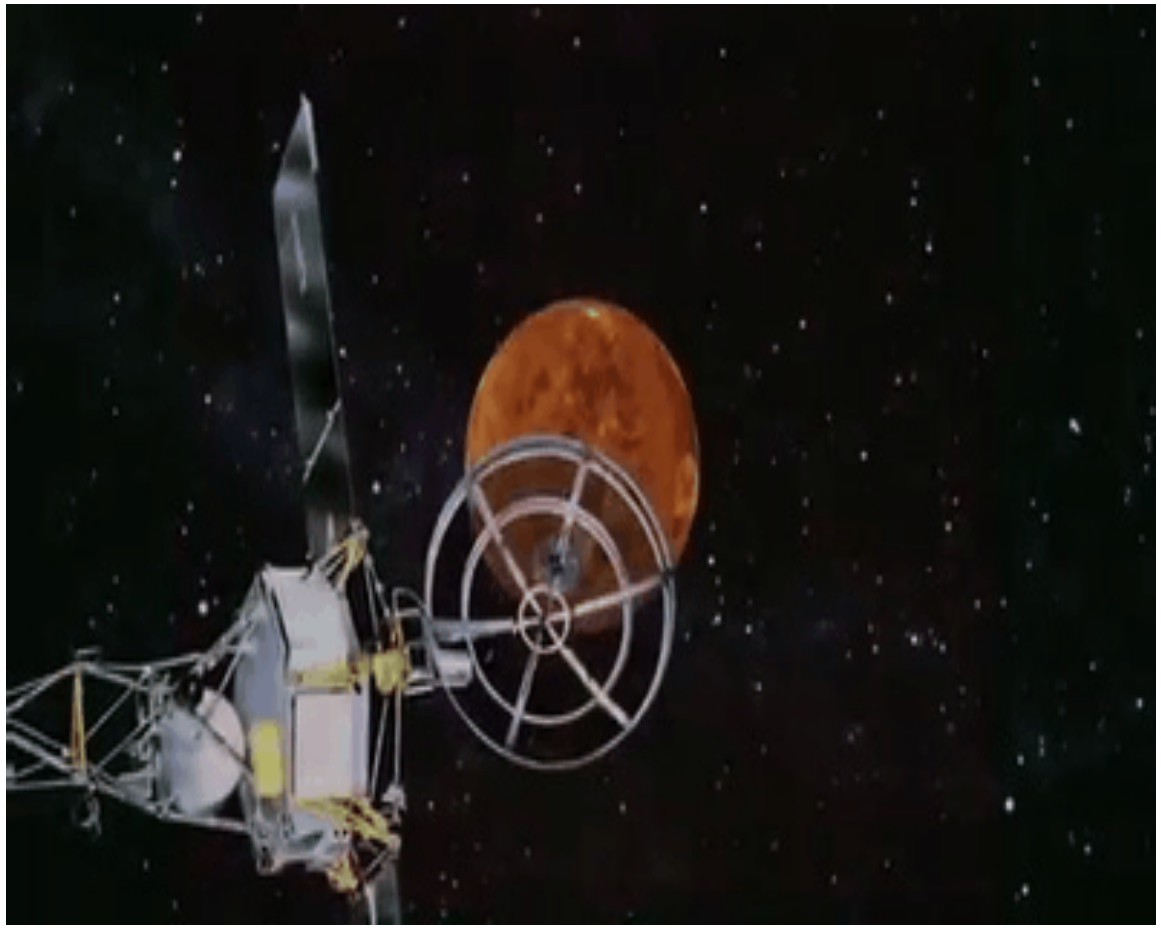
perceivable

Adj.

dispatch

V.

to send off to a destination or for a purpose



scrutinise

V.

to examine someone or something carefully

1 Before reading the article about Venus, answer the following questions.

a Venus is called 'the morning star' or 'the evening star'. What would you call the Earth?

---------- **The blue planet** ----------

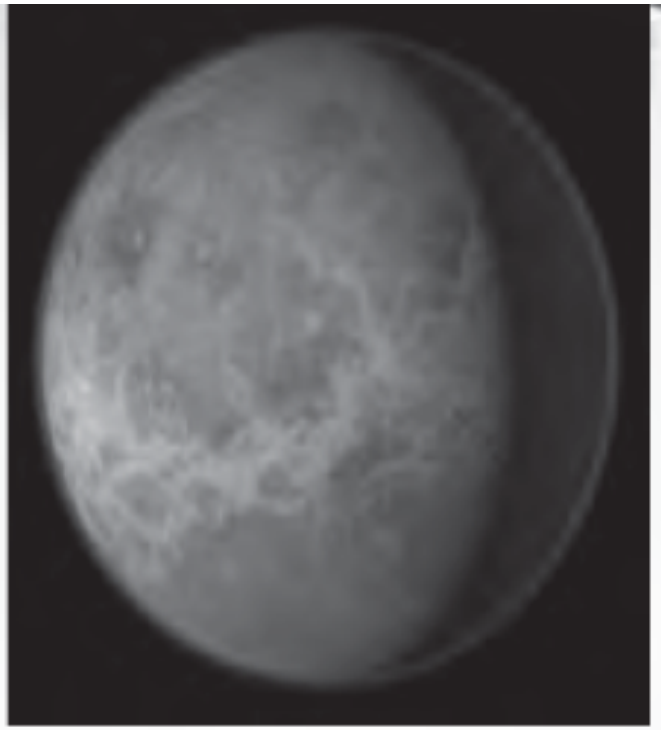
b Do you think that someday human beings will be able to live on the planet Venus? Why or why not?

---------- **No, there's no water on Venus. It is very hot. It has no oxygen.**

Why have people given Venus the name the morning star?

The Morning Star

A Venus is the brightest object in the sky with the exception of the Sun and the Moon. However, it is only perceivable from the Earth three hours before sunrise and three hours after sunset. For this reason people have given Venus the epithets 'the morning star' and 'the evening star'. It is the second planet from the Sun.



Why is it difficult for scientists to study Venus from the Earth?

B Because the surface of the planet is completely obscured by clouds, it is very difficult for scientists to study Venus from the Earth, so the vast majority of our information about this planet comes from spacecraft. The first flight to investigate Venus was by Mariner 2, which the Americans launched in 1962. The most significant information comes from probes, ***which*** the spacecraft dispatches to scrutinise the surface of the planet. A probe is a small spacecraft that documents information and transmits it back to Earth. The Russians have also sent spacecraft and probes to Venus.

What are the similarities and differences between Venus and the Earth?

C Some people contend that Venus is the Earth's sister planet because there are many similarities between the two. They are comparable in size and are approximately the same age. However, there is also much contrast between Venus and the Earth. Venus is devoid of oceans and has a very heavy atmosphere, 96.5% of which is composed of carbon dioxide. Because the atmosphere is so heavy, Venus has an extremely high surface temperature (459 ^{0}C). A Venusian day is equal to 243 Earth days. This is longer than its year, which is equivalent to 225 Earth days.

When did Venus pass between the Sun and the Earth?

D On June 8, 2004, Venus passed between the Sun and the Earth.

25 People witnessed a large black spot moving across the Sun.

The previous time this occurred was in 1882.

2 Read the article and choose the correct answer.

a The article *The Morning Star* is

1 scientific.

2 fiction.

3 non-fiction.

b It is difficult for scientists to study Venus because

1 it is too far away.

2 it is obscured by clouds.

3 it is not always perceivable.

2 Read the article and choose the correct answer.

c The pronoun *which* in line 12 refers to
1 probes.
2 the spacecraft.
3 the information.

d A week on Venus is
1 longer than that on Earth.
2 shorter than that on Earth.
3 equal to that on Earth.

e Venus will possibly pass between the Sun and the Earth in the
1 2050s.
2 2080s.
3 2120s.

3 Define these words from the article. You may use a dictionary or the glossary at the end of your Student's Book.

a investigate

To carry out a systematic inquiry in an attempt to discover facts.

b similarity

Alike, resembling without being identical.

c document (v)

To record information.

d atmosphere

The layer of gases which surround a planet.

e comparable

Able to be likened to something else, similar.

f epithet

Short phrase used to express a quality of a person or a thing.

g devoid

Completely lacking in something.

4 Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

a Only one planet is closer to the Sun than Venus. **T**

Venus is the second planet from the Sun.

b Venus is visible for 6 hours every day. **T**

Venus is visible for 6 hours every day.

c The Russians launched the first mission to Venus in 1962. **F**

The Americans launched this mission in 1962.

d Venus is much larger than the Earth and much older. **F**

It is about the same size and age as the Earth.

e Scientists use probes to make the study of Venus easier. **T**

It is too difficult to study Venus without probes.

f Because of its light atmosphere Venus has a surface temperature of 459°C. **F**

Because of its heavy atmosphere.

g Venus is the third brightest object in the sky. **T**

The Sun and the Moon are bigger than Venus.

5 Complete the following table with the necessary information from the article.

Paragraph	Main idea	Supporting ideas
1	Venus the morning star	The biggest planet
2	Attempts to study Venus	Obscured by clouds. Using probes to study Venus
3	Similarities / differences	The Venusian atmosphere and day.
4	The largest black spot.	Venus passed between the Sun and the Earth.

Over to you

6 Are you for or against space tourism? Why?

I'm for space tourism. It is exciting. We will learn many things and discover the outer space.

Nasser Al-Saeed Sec. School For Boys

Hawalli Educational District

English Department

Under the auspices of :

HOD Mr. Hesham Al-Sakhawi

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Grammar

• **The passive with modal verbs** Grammar reference page 127

1 Change the passive sentences into active sentences and vice versa.

a Astronauts should be rewarded by the government.
_____

b Each astronaut has to wear a space suit.
_____

c Space shuttles can transport equipment into space.
_____

d Scientists might have cured diseases if they hadn't spent their time working on space technology.
_____

e Experiments can be carried out on board the International Space Station.
_____

• ***either / or* and *neither / nor*** Grammar reference page 127

2 Complete the sentences using *either / or* and *neither / nor*.

a _____ poverty _____ disease are solved through space travel.
b _____ we learn from the amazing technology that we have _____ we let it go to waste.
c I am _____ in favour of space exploration _____ against it.
d _____ we fund space programmes properly _____ we forget about exploring the boundaries of our universe.
e On Mars, there is _____ air to breathe _____ water to drink.
f Opinion is divided about the International Space Station. People _____ think it is exciting and pushing the frontiers of our knowledge _____ it is too expensive.

3 Turn the multiple sentences into single sentences using *either / or* or *neither / nor*.

a We can spend money exploring space. We can spend money feeding the homeless. We can't do both.
b Space exploration is pointless. It can't solve the problems on Earth. It can't help us escape our problems.
c He is allergic to nuts. He is allergic to dairy products. He can't eat them.
d I could stay up late and watch a film. I could get a good night's sleep. I can't do both.
e I am taller than my brother. I am heavier than my brother. We are identical twins.
f You could buy a new game. You could buy a new book. Only one is possible.

on board (adj.)

Grammar

- **The passive with modal verbs** Grammar reference page 127

Grammar **The passive with Modal Verbs**

(can — will — shall — may –- must – have to – has to- had to – ought to) + **be** + **PP**

(would- might - should - could) + **have been** + **PP**

Ex: Goods can be transported by trucks.

Ex: Some measures might have been taken.

1 Change the passive sentences into active sentences and vice versa.

a Astronauts should be rewarded by the government.

The government should reward astronauts.

b Each astronaut has to wear a space suit.

A space suit has to be worn by each astronaut.

c Space shuttles can transport equipment into space.

Equipment can be transported into space by space shuttles.

d Scientists might have cured diseases if they hadn't spent their time working on space technology.

Diseases might have been cured by scientists if they hadn't spent all their time on space technology.

e Experiments can be carried out on board the International Space Station.

Scientists carry out experiments on board the International Space Station.

✍**Change into passive:**

1. The government should reward astronauts.

……..

2. Each astronaut has to wear a space suit.

……

3. Scientists can transport Space shuttle equipment into space.

……

4. Scientists might have cured diseases.

……

✍Choose the right answer:

1. The news from Kuwait ……today.

a. has to be delivered **b- deliver** **c- delivers** **d- delivering**

2. The enemy will ……by our army.

a. conquer **b- be conquered** **c- conquers** **d- conquered**

3. The manager……..be told the truth.

a-have to **b- having to** **c- has to** **d- is having**

4. Venus……. the name of 'the morning and the evening star'.

a-have given **b- has been given** **c- have been given** **d- give**

• ***either / or* and *neither / nor*** Grammar reference page 127

Both...and - Either...or - Neither...nor

BOTH ... AND

- **Refers to two things or people together. It is always considered plural in a sentence.**

Examples:

- She carves in both stone and wood.
- Nepal has frontiers with both India and China.
- My uncle has both a girl and a boy.

EITHER ... OR

- **Connect things which are the same types, phrases, clauses or words.**

Examples:

- Either my father or my brothers are coming.
- Either John or Jane has to give up their job.
- I left it either on the table or in the drawer.

NEITHER ... NOR

- **Connect the same kind of word or phrase in the sentence.**

Examples:

- Love is neither bought nor sold.
- We can neither change nor improve it.
- Neither my mother nor my father went to university.

2 Complete the sentences using *either / or* and *neither / nor*.

a neither poverty nor diseases are solved through space travel.

b either we learn from the amazing technology that we have or we let it go to waste.

c I am neither in favour of space exploration nor against it.

d either we fund space programmes properly or we forget about exploring the boundaries of our universe.

e On Mars, there is neither air to breathe nor water to drink.

f Opinion is divided about the International Space Station. People either think it is exciting and pushing the frontiers of our knowledge or it is too expensive.

3 Turn the multiple sentences into single sentences using *either / or* or *neither / nor*.

a We can spend money exploring space. We can spend money feeding the homeless. We can't do both.

We can either spend money exploring space or feeding the homeless.

b Space exploration is pointless. It can't solve the problems on Earth. It can't help us escape our problems.

Space exploration can neither solve the problems on earth nor help us escape our problems.

c He is allergic to nuts. He is allergic to dairy products. He can't eat them.

He can neither eat nuts nor dairy products due to his allergies.

d I could stay up late and watch a film. I could get a good night's sleep. I can't do both.

I can either stay up late and watch a film or get a good night's sleep.

e I am taller than my brother. I am heavier than my brother. We are identical twins.

I am neither taller nor heavier than my twin brother.

f You could buy a new game. You could buy a new book. Only one is possible.

You could either buy a new game or a new book.

✍Choose the correct answer:

1. Both Tom and Peter ……in a suburb of Chicago.

a- live **b- lives** **c- living** **d- are lived**

2. Either he or they …… going to take care of the problem.

a- is **b- are** **c- be** **d- being**

3. Neither my aunts nor my grandmother ……to come to the celebration.

a- want **b-wants** **c- wanting** **d- is wanted**

4. Both my father and my brother …… to finish the project.

a- intend **b- intends** **c- intending** **d- is intended**Top of Form

5. Neither Sally nor the other children ……in the tooth fairy.

a- believes **b- believe** **c- believing** **d- is believing**

6. Either I or Jack ……investigated the situation already.

a- has **b- have** **c- havin** **d- are**

✍ **Do as required :**

1. Either the uncle or the aunt sends the boy a birthday card every year.

……**(Use neither …nor)**

……

2. Neither Jennifer nor Katherine is able to attend the party last week.

……**(Use neither …nor)**

……

3. Either the participants or the sponsors are going to make a donation now.

……**(Use neither …nor)**

……

4. He either has a cat or a dog. **(Use : Both….and)**

……

✍ Do as required :

5. Neither my brother nor my mother knows about this. **(Use : Both….and)**

……

6. He didn't come to the party, and his brother didn't come, **too**.**(Correct)**

……..

7. I hate that song, and my sister hates it **either.** **(Correct)**

……

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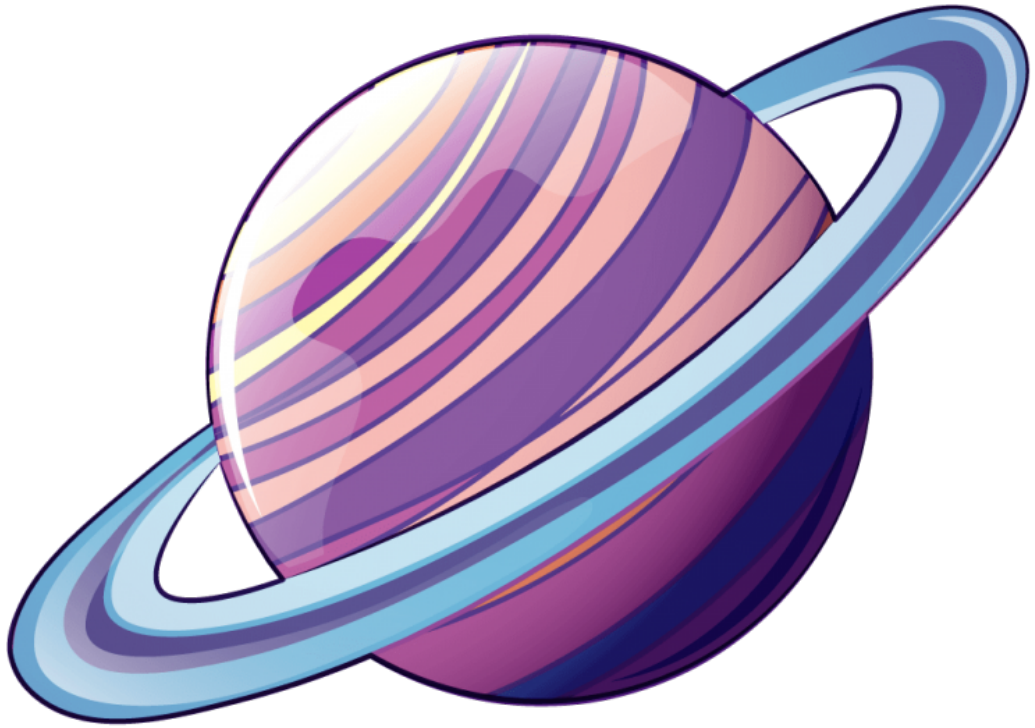


Vocabulary Space

1 a Read this brief paragraph about Mars. Take note of the words in bold.

The Red Planet

Mars has held people's fascination on Earth for a long time because it is the only other planet with the potential to **sustain life**. However, as with the other planets in **our solar system (except Earth)**, its **atmosphere lacks oxygen** and is not **conducive** to human habitation.

A Mars year lasts 687 days, meaning that it takes roughly two Earth years to **orbit** the Sun.

Mars has two tiny **natural satellites**, the moons Phobos and Deimos.

b Use the highlighted vocabulary, information from the paragraph above and your own knowledge to write a description of Earth, with the title *The Blue Planet*.

2 Fill in the gaps in this text. Use a dictionary or the glossary at the end of this book if required.

Station Shuttle hazardous space astronomical astronauts mission continual conveyed preservation audio wane transmitted

Space and the Muslim world

Islamic Civilisation has traditionally played a major role in (1) _____ science and Muslim (2) _____ have taken an active part in space exploration, engaging in hundreds of hours of (3) _____-walks. Even more amazingly, the 1971 Apollo 15 (4) _____ to the moon took with it the first *surah* of the Holy Qur'an as a prayer to protect the astronauts on an exceptionally (5) _____ mission.

The (6) _____ involvement of Muslims in space is evident in Kuwait, particularly in the form of the Kuwait Scientific Center, which hosted the 2005 World Space Week. The Center's displays include a Kuwaiti flag, which was (7) _____ into space by the Space (8) _____ Discovery. In 2006, children visiting the Kuwait Scientific Center were given the opportunity to make contact with the International Space (9) _____, the first students in the Arab world ever to do this. This amazing experience was repeated on Monday, July 14, 2008, when Gregory Chamitoff, an astronaut on board the International Space Station, answered questions from students at the Scientific Center of Kuwait.

Students from the Salmiyah region participated in the 2008 contact. The actual radio signal to the International Space Station was (10) _____ by Nance Rocheleau in Honolulu. This signal passed between Kuwait and Honolulu and was then communicated to the ISS. The (11) _____ was superb during the talk. Greg Chamitoff was answering the 17th question when the signal began to (12) _____ and finally faded out. In Kuwait, this event had been prepared by Maryam Al Joaan, for the Department of Astronomy and Space Sciences (DASS) at Kuwait Scientific Center.

The Scientific Center of Kuwait is dedicated to the advancement of science and the (13) _____ of the cultural heritage of Kuwait. The Center, which opened in April 2000, was a gift to the nation from His Highness the late Amir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah and was built by the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences.

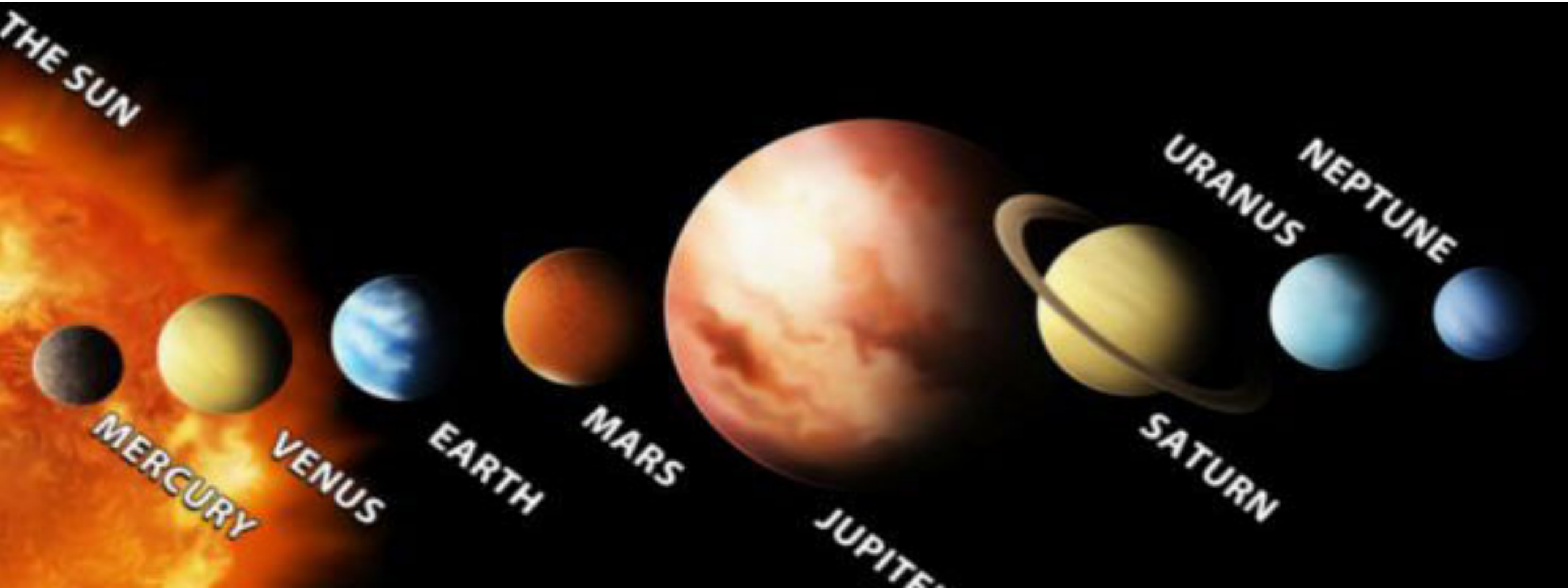
Words to remember

astronomical, conducive, exceptionally, habitation, natural satellite, on board, opportunity, roughly, solar system, superb, wane

solar system

n.

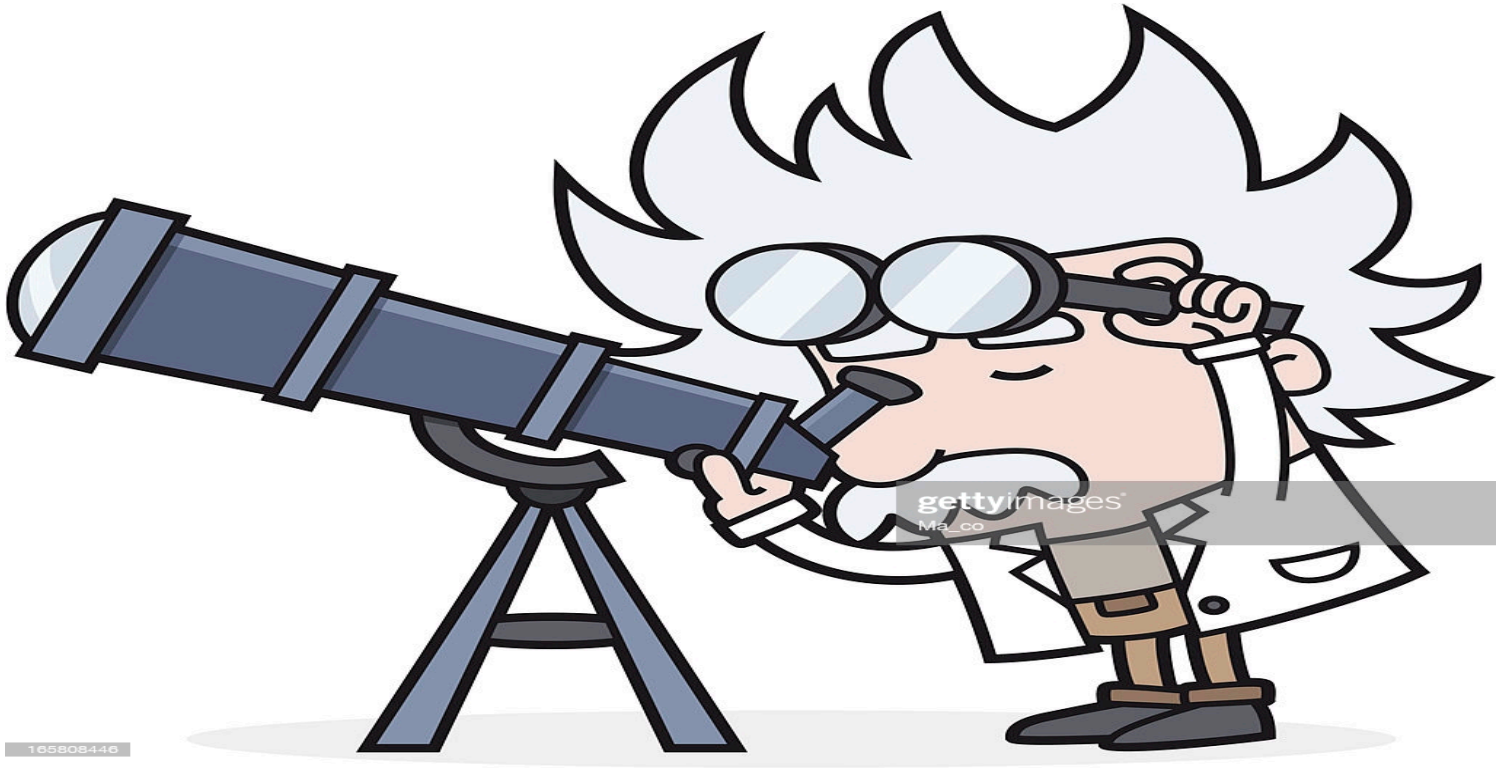
the collection of nine planets and their moons in orbit around the sun



astronomical

Adj.

relating to the branch of science that deals with space and a physical universe as a whole



conducive

Adj.

making a certain situation likely or possible

habitation

n.

the state of living in a particular place

exceptionally

adv.

unusually, remarkably

superb

Adj.

impressively splendid


n.
natural satellite
the moons

opportunity

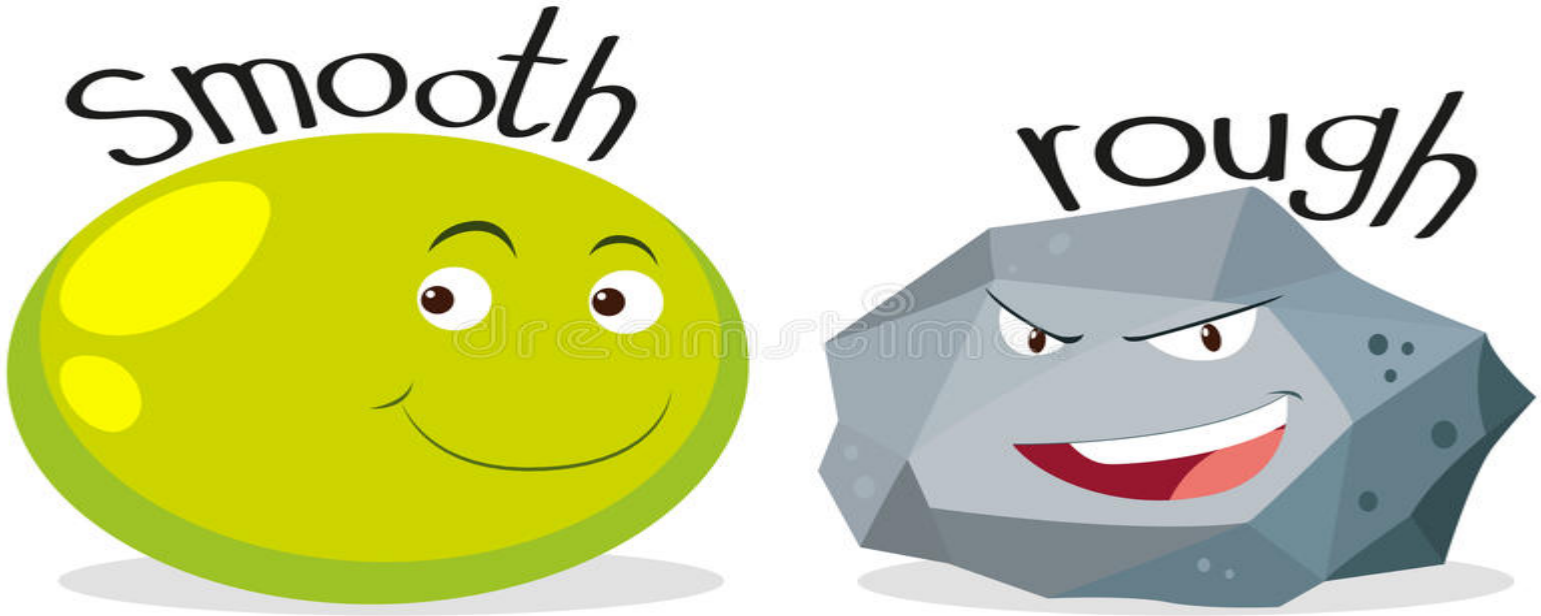
n.

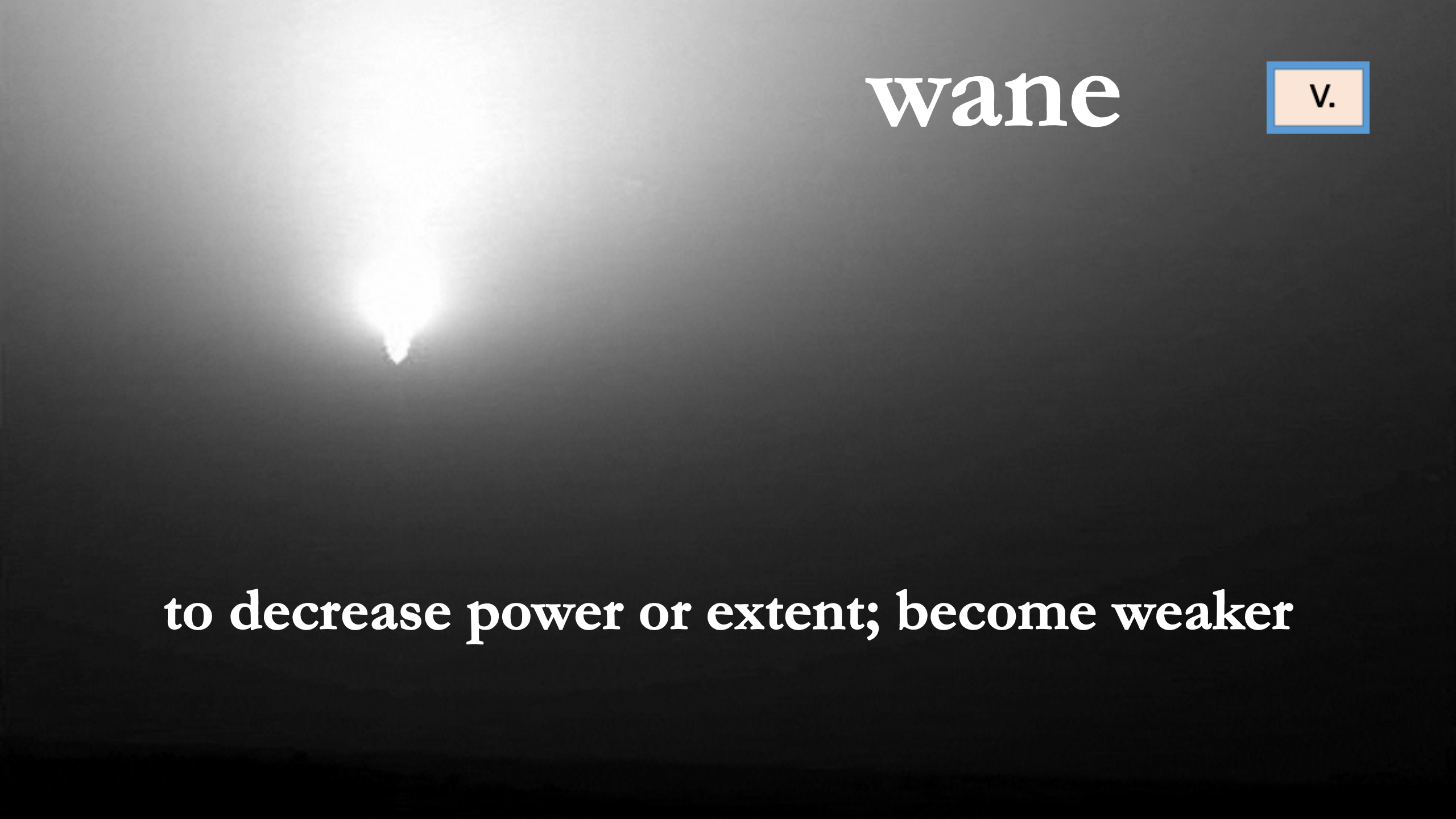
a set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something

roughly

adv.

in a manner lacking refinement and precision



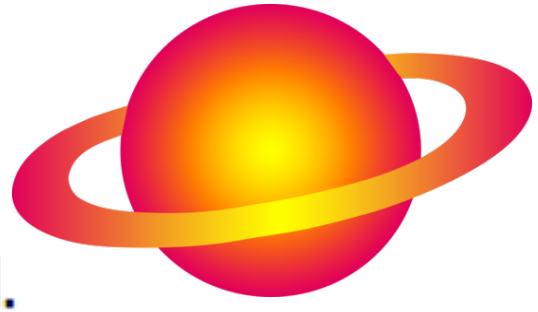


wane

v.

to decrease power or extent; become weaker

Vocabulary Space



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preservation

What are the aims of the Scientific Center of Kuwait ?

Advancement of science

Preservation of the cultural heritage of Kuwait

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Language practice

1 Complete sentences a–e with nouns related to the words in capital letters.

a The _____ of space began in the 1950s. (EXPLORE)

b Space technology has been used in the _____ _____ of food. (PRODUCE)

c Scientists have made _____ _____ _____ about Venus by using probes. (DISCOVER)

d Many people have great _____ _____ _____ for astronauts. (ADMIRE)

e One of the qualities people who travel in space need is _____ _____. (BRAVE)

2 Complete sentences a–f with one of these phrases.

space mission space shuttle space station
space suit space walk space race

a The _____ _____ _____ takes off from the Earth like a rocket but lands like a plane.

b When astronauts are in space they have to wear special _____ _____ s.

c Some astronauts spend several months living and working on a _____ _____ _____.

d If they need to do repairs in space, astronauts have to leave their rockets and do a _____ _____.

e A _____ _____ is a journey into space for a particular purpose.

f The _____ _____ _____ is the name given to the competition between nations to explore the galaxy.

3 Choose the correct word for each definition.

a causing respect and admiration
1 exceptionally
2 awe-inspiring
3 opportunity

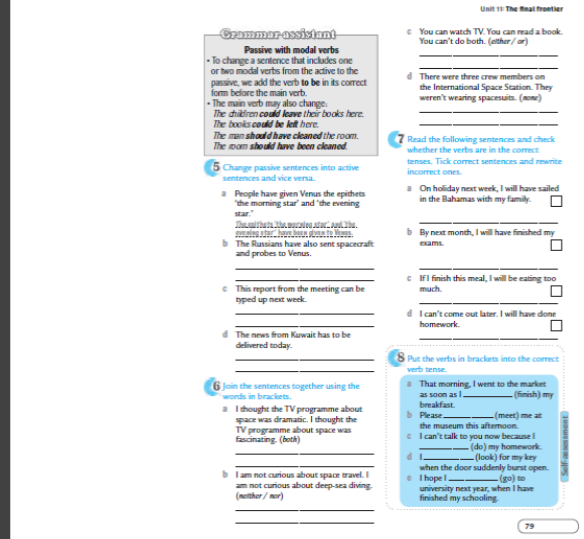
b an example would be the Moon
1 orbit
2 sentient
3 natural satellite

c extremely large
1 astronomical
2 solar system
3 detriment

4 Match the sentences a–f with the gaps to complete the dialogue.

a Yes, I think you have.
b That surprises me.
c I think you're misinformed.
d Not at all.
e I think it's stupid and dangerous.
f Oh, I didn't know that.

A What do you think of space travel?
B I'm completely against it.
(1) _____
A Really?
(2) _____
I thought you'd be supportive of the idea.
B (3) _____
Space travel is a complete waste of money. I mean, what do we get from it?
A (4) _____
There are lots of inventions that were inspired by space travel.
B (5) _____
Maybe I've judged space travel too harshly.
A (6) _____



Unit 11: The final frontier

Grammar assistant

Passive with modal verbs

- To change a sentence that includes one or two modal verbs from the active to the passive, we add the verb **to be** in its correct form before the main verb.
- The main verb may also change.

*The children **could leave** their books here.*
*The books **could be left** here.*
*The man **should have cleaned** the room.*
*The room **should have been cleaned**.*

5 Change passive sentences into active sentences and vice versa.

a People have given Venus the epithets 'the morning star' and 'the evening star.'
The epithets 'the morning star' and 'the evening star' have been given to Venus.

b The Russians have also sent spacecraft and probes to Venus.
_____
_____

c This report from the meeting can be typed up next week.
_____
_____

d The news from Kuwait has to be delivered today.
_____
_____

6 Join the sentences together using the words in brackets.

a I thought the TV programme about space was dramatic. I thought the TV programme about space was fascinating. (both)
_____
_____

b I am not curious about space travel. I am not curious about deep-sea diving. (neither / nor)
_____
_____

c You can watch TV. You can read a book. You can't do both. (either / or)
_____
_____

d There were three crew members on the International Space Station. They weren't wearing spacesuits. (none)
_____
_____

7 Read the following sentences and check whether the verbs are in the correct tenses. Tick correct sentences and rewrite incorrect ones.

a On holiday next week, I will have sailed in the Bahamas with my family. ☐
_____
_____

b By next month, I will have finished my exams. ☐
_____
_____

c If I finish this meal, I will be eating too much. ☐
_____
_____

d I can't come out later. I will have done homework. ☐
_____
_____

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct verb tense.

a That morning, I went to the market as soon as I _____ (finish) my breakfast.
b Please _____ (meet) me at the museum this afternoon.
c I can't talk to you now because I _____ (do) my homework.
d I _____ (look) for my key when the door suddenly burst open.
e I hope I _____ (go) to university next year, when I have finished my schooling.

Self-assessment

U 11 L 6 WB P 78- 79

1 Complete sentences a–e with nouns related to the words in capital letters.

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b Space technology has been used in the production of food. (PRODUCE)

c Scientists have made discoveries about Venus by using probes. (DISCOVER)

d Many people have great admiration for astronauts. (ADMIRE)

e One of the qualities people who travel in space need is bravery. (BRAVE)

2 Complete sentences **a–f** with one of these phrases.

space mission	*space shuttle*	*space station*
space suit	*space walk*	*space race*

a The space shuttle takes off from the Earth like a rocket but lands like a plane.

b When astronauts are in space they have to wear special space suits.

c Some astronauts spend several months living and working on a space station.

d If they need to do repairs in space, astronauts have to leave their rockets and do a space walk.

e A space mission is a journey into space for a particular purpose.

f The space race is the name given to the competition between nations to explore the galaxy.

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(1) I think it's stupid and dangerous.

A Really?

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B (3) Not at all.

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A (4) I think you are misinformed.

There are lots of inventions that were inspired by space travel.

B (5) Oh, I didn't know that.

Maybe I've judged space travel too harshly.

A (6) Yes, I think you have.

Grammar assistant

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The epithets 'the morning star' and 'the evening star' have been given to Venus.

b The Russians have also sent spacecraft and probes to Venus.

Spacecraft and probes have also been sent to Venus by the Russians.

---

c This report from the meeting can be typed up next week.

I can type up this report from the meeting next week.

---

d The news from Kuwait has to be delivered today.

We have to deliver the news from Kuwait today.

---

6 Join the sentences together using the words in brackets.

a I thought the TV programme about space was dramatic. I thought the TV programme about space was fascinating. (*both*)

I thought the TV programme about space was both dramatic and fascinating.

---

b I am not curious about space travel. I am not curious about deep-sea diving. (*neither / nor*)

I am curious about neither space travel nor deep-sea diving.

---

c You can watch TV. You can read a book.
You can't do both. (*either / or*)

You can either watch TV or read a book.

d There were three crew members on the International Space Station. They weren't wearing spacesuits. (*none*)

None of the three crew members on the International Space Station were wearing a spacesuit.

7 Read the following sentences and check whether the verbs are in the correct tenses. Tick correct sentences and rewrite incorrect ones.

a On holiday next week, I will have sailed in the Bahamas with my family.

FALSE

will be sailing

b By next month, I will have finished my exams.

TRUE

c If I finish this meal, I will be eating too much.

will have eaten

FALSE

d I can't come out later. I will have done homework.

will be doing

FALSE

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct verb tense.

a That morning, I went to the market as soon as I _____ (finish) my breakfast.

had finished / finished

b Please _____ (meet) me at the museum this afternoon.

meet

c I can't talk to you now because I _____ (do) my homework.

am doing

d I _____ (look) for my key when the door suddenly burst open.

was looking / had been looking

e I hope I _____ (go) to university next year, when I have finished my schooling.

go / will go / can go

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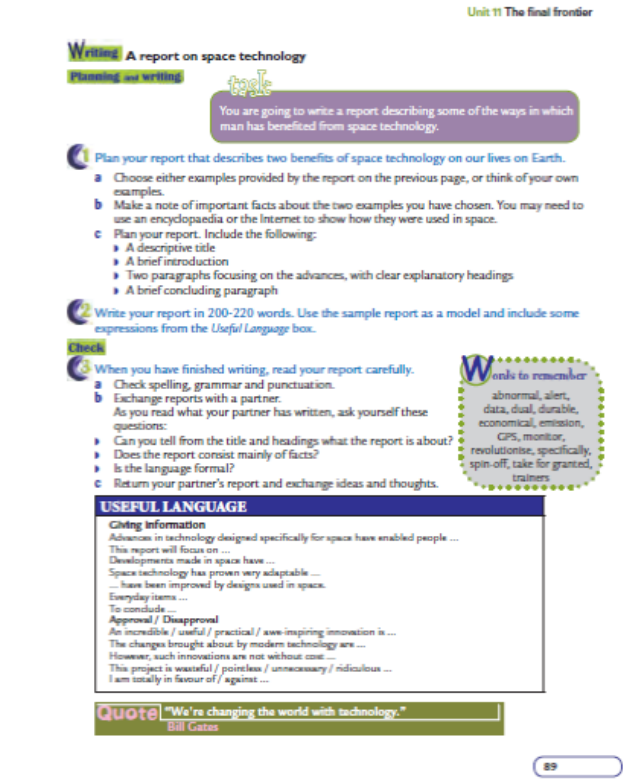


Unit 11 The final frontier

Writing A report on space technology

Planning and writing

topic

You are going to write a report describing some of the ways in which man has benefited from space technology.

1 Plan your report that describes two benefits of space technology on our lives on Earth.

a Choose either examples provided by the report on the previous page, or think of your own examples.
b Make a note of important facts about the two examples you have chosen. You may need to use an encyclopaedia or the Internet to show how they were used in space.
c Plan your report. Include the following:
- A descriptive title
- A brief introduction
- Two paragraphs focusing on the advances, with clear explanatory headings
- A brief concluding paragraph

2 Write your report in 200-220 words. Use the sample report as a model and include some expressions from the *Useful Language* box.

Check

3 When you have finished writing, read your report carefully.

a Check spelling, grammar and punctuation.
b Exchange reports with a partner.
As you read what your partner has written, ask yourself these questions:
- Can you tell from the title and headings what the report is about?
- Does the report consist mainly of facts?
- Is the language formal?

c Return your partner's report and exchange ideas and thoughts.

Words to remember

abnormal, alert, data, dual, durable, economical, emission, GPS, monitor, revolutionise, specifically, spin-off, take for granted, trainers

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Giving information
Advances in technology designed specifically for space have enabled people ...
This report will focus on ...
Developments made in space have ...
Space technology has proven very adaptable ...
... have been improved by designs used in space.
Everyday items ...
To conclude ...
Approval / Disapproval
An incredible / useful / practical / awe-inspiring innovation is ...
The changes brought about by modern technology are ...
However, such innovations are not without cost ...
This project is wasteful / pointless / unnecessary / ridiculous ...
I am totally in favour of / against ...

Quote "We're changing the world with technology."
Bill Gates

89

Reading A report

Discuss

The extreme conditions of space have required man to create more advanced and more durable technologies. Many of these advances have produced 'spin-offs': items used in space that improve our lives on Earth. For example, solar power was first developed for space ships and satellites.

1 Discuss these questions in groups or pairs. Use a graphic organiser to present your ideas.

a In your groups, brainstorm recent advances in technology.
b Which of the changes you have discussed have had the greatest impact on people in Kuwait? Choose two or three examples.
c Which of these advances do you think may have come from space technology?

Read and analyse

2 You are going to read a report describing some important technological advances that are spin-offs from technology developed for space.

Space-age technology today

Advances in technology designed specifically for space have enabled people to revolutionise their lives on Earth. This report will focus on two examples of this dual technology.

Aircraft technology

Space technology and flight have always gone hand in hand. Space technology has helped to make aircraft lighter, faster and more economical. Developments made in space have made aeroplane engines quieter and have also lowered fuel consumption and emissions.

Wireless communication

The enormous distance between the Earth and space, and the obvious communication problems this created, led scientists to develop wireless technology. This technology is used to access data collected by space ships from Earth. Wireless technology is now used in medicine to monitor heart activity and to alert medical staff of abnormal activity there. It is responsible for saving many lives.

Other uses

Space technology has proven very adaptable and has been applied to over 30,000 spin-offs for human benefit. For example, satellite television, weather forecasting and GPS systems rely on satellites, whilst everyday items such as sunglasses, mobile phones, air conditioning units and running trainers have been improved by technology originally used in space.

To conclude, many of the things we take for granted now were developed to resist the extreme conditions of space. In the future, we can expect that space exploration will continue to help us here on Earth.

3 a What is the purpose of the three headings: ***Aircraft technology***, ***Wireless communication*** and ***Other uses***?
b What is the purpose of the first paragraph?
c Does the report contain mostly facts or opinions?
d Is the language generally formal or informal?

88

U 11 L 7 & 8 SB P 88-89

revolutionise

V.

to change radically

spin-offs

n.

items used in space that improve our lives on Earth

durable

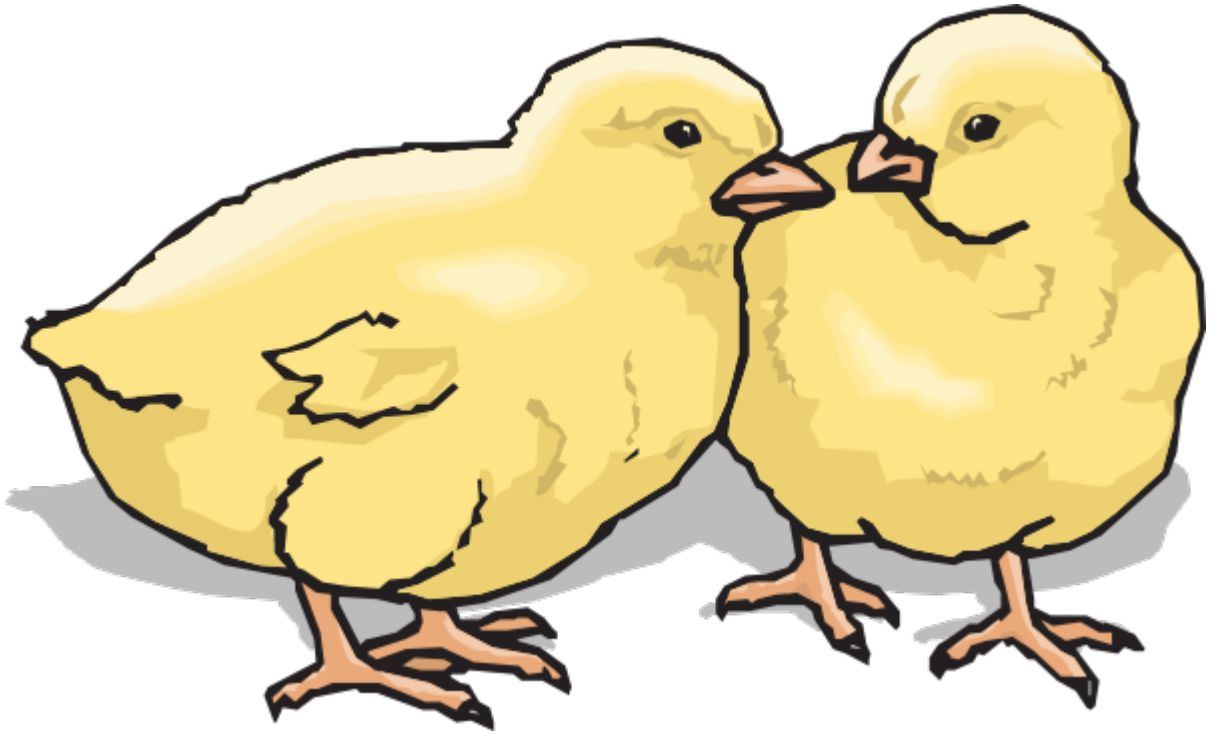
Adj.

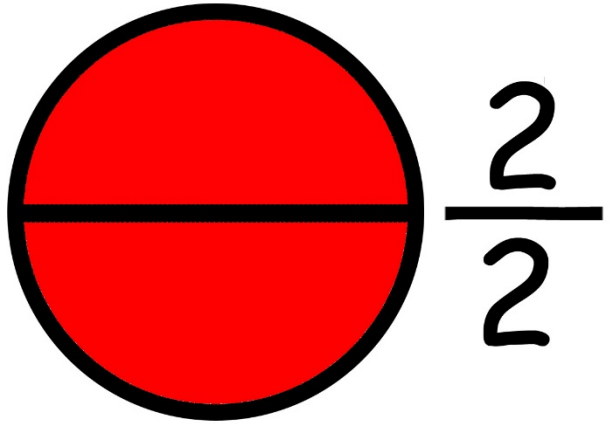
able to withstand

dual

Adj.

consisting of two parts or aspects





$\frac{2}{2}$

two-halves

economical

Adj.

giving good value in relation to the amount of money, time, or effort spent

emission

n.

the production of gas or radiation

data

n.

facts collected together for reference or analysis

monitor

v.

observe and check the progress of something over a period of time

alert

V.

to warn of a danger or a threat

abnormal

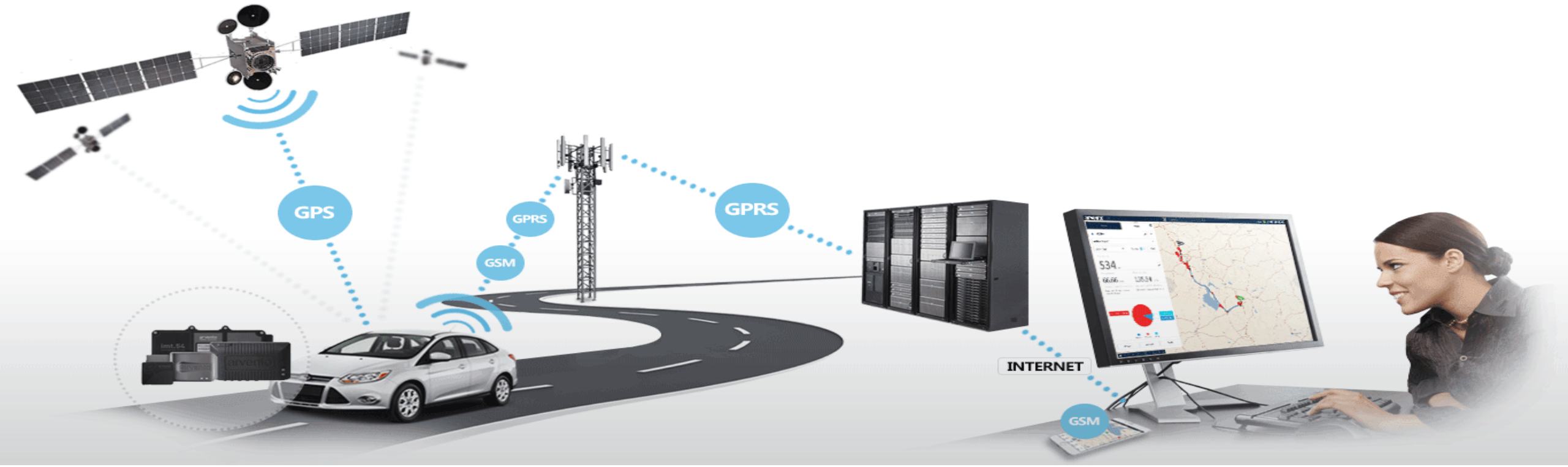
Adj.

deviating from what is usual in a way that is undesirable or worrying

GPS

abbr.

Global Positioning System



trainers

n.

a soft shoe suitable for sports or casual wear

take for granted

exp.

to believe something to be true without even thinking about it

Reading A report

Discuss

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Ss' answers

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Ss' own answers

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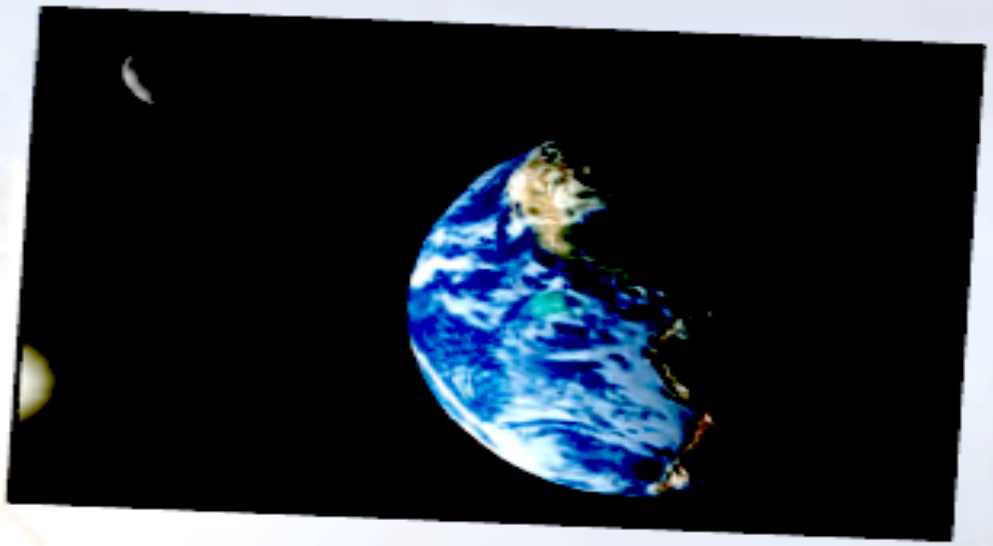

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Other uses

Space technology has proven very adaptable and has been applied to over 30,000 spin-offs for human benefit. For example, satellite television, weather forecasting and GPS systems rely on satellites, whilst everyday items such as sunglasses, mobile phones, air conditioning units and running trainers have been improved by technology originally used in space.

To conclude, many of the things we take for granted now were developed to resist the extreme conditions of space. In the future, we can expect that space exploration will continue to help us here on Earth.

3

a What is the purpose of the three headings: *Aircraft technology*, *Wireless communication* and *Other uses*?

to give the subject of the paragraph.

b What is the purpose of the first paragraph?

to alert the reader to the subject of the report.

c Does the report contain mostly facts or opinions?

facts

d Is the language generally formal or informal?

formal

specifically

adv.

exclusively, particularly


Writing

task

You are going to write a report describing some of the ways in which man has benefited from space technology.

1 Plan your report that describes two benefits of space technology on our lives on Earth.

a Choose either examples provided by the report on the previous page, or think of your own examples.

b Make a note of important facts about the two examples you have chosen. You may need to use an encyclopaedia or the Internet to show how they were used in space.

c Plan your report. Include the following:

- A descriptive title
- A brief introduction
- Two paragraphs focusing on the advances, with clear explanatory headings
- A brief concluding paragraph

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Giving information

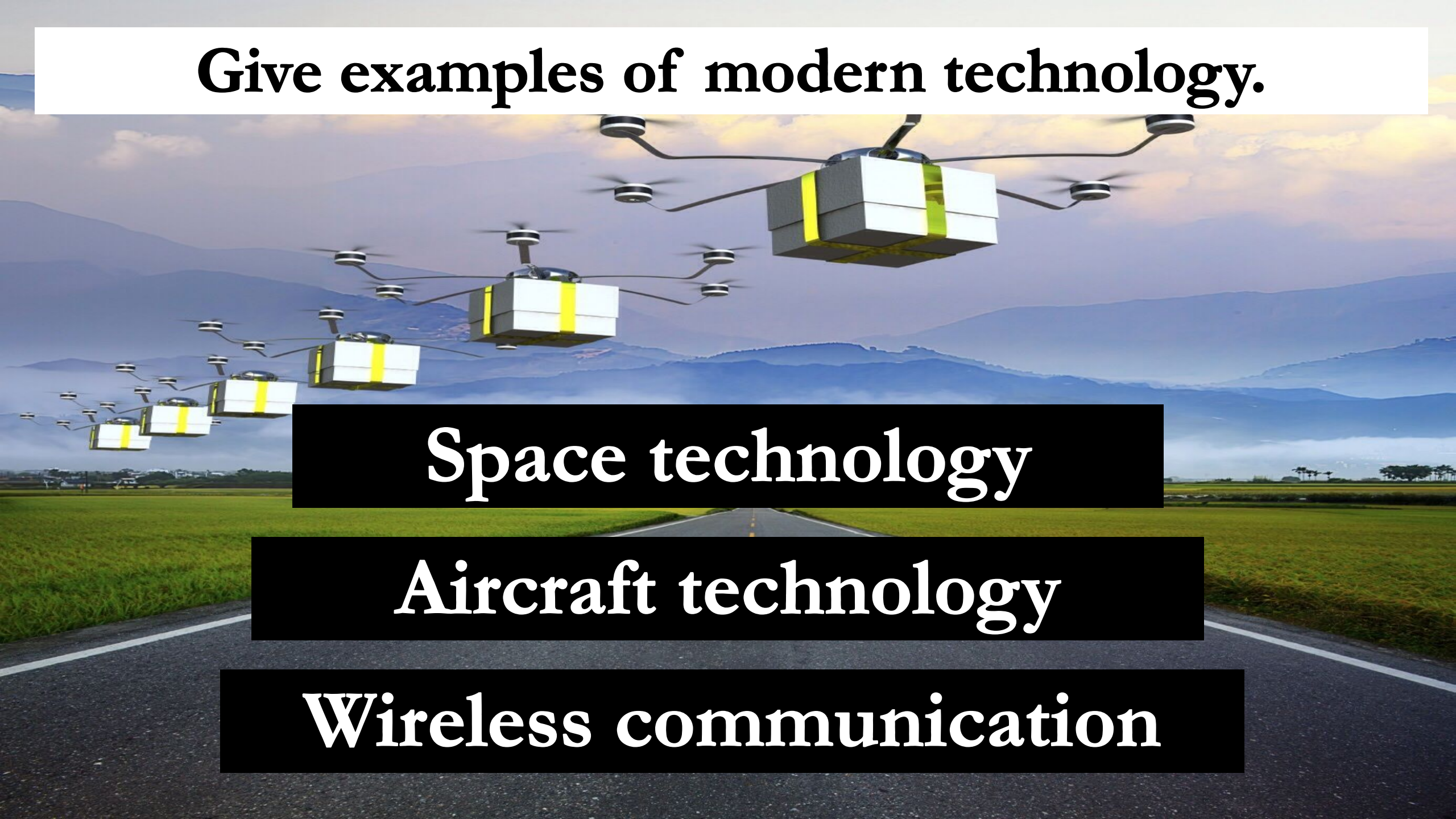
Advances in technology designed specifically for space have enabled people ...
This report will focus on ...
Developments made in space have ...
Space technology has proven very adaptable ...
... have been improved by designs used in space.
Everyday items ...
To conclude ...

Approval / Disapproval

An incredible / useful / practical / awe-inspiring innovation is ...
The changes brought about by modern technology are ...
However, such innovations are not without cost ...
This project is wasteful / pointless / unnecessary / ridiculous ...
I am totally in favour of / against ...

Quote "We're changing the world with technology."
Bill Gates

Give examples of modern technology.



Space technology

Aircraft technology

Wireless communication

What are the benefits of modern technology to people on Earth?

Planes became lighter and faster

GPS system and Satellite TV

Mobile phones and air conditioning units

What are the aims of space technology?

Exploring space

Providing knowledge

Improving life on Earth

Wireless technology is now used in medicine. Give two examples.

To monitor heart activity

To alert medical staff to abnormal activity

Nasser Al-Saeed Sec. School For Boys

Hawalli Educational District

English Department

Under the auspices of :

HOD Mr. Hesham Al- Sakhawi

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Writing

1 Read these notes for a presentation about life in space.

Life In Space

- Space is not just a huge adventure.
- Much time is spent on surviving and mundane tasks.
- Scientists make inventions to help.
- Machines remove carbon dioxide, making breathable atmosphere.
- No shower. Use ethanol cloths and shampoo that doesn't need water or make foam.
- Food in containers, water added to make edible.
- Drinks in sealed containers; drink through straw.
- Astronauts exercise two hours a day; muscles / bones weaken in low gravity.
- All help clean / maintain equipment, etc.

a Can you think of any other activities that astronauts could do in their free time in space?

_____

b Can you think of any inventions that would help astronauts in space?

_____

2 Look at the scientific notes again. Using them as a basis, turn the notes into full sentences. Add full sentences about your own ideas.

Space is not just a huge adventure. = The time astronauts spend in space is not just a huge adventure.

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3 Write an essay discussing one of the themes below.

*Space exploration is **important / a waste of time and money.***
*Space tourism is **exciting / boring.***
*Star gazing tells us **a lot about our universe / nothing about ourselves.***

You should argue for one side of the argument but acknowledge both potential positions.
Whilst some may think space exploration is a pointless waste of money, I believe that it is vital for the advancement of the human race. I believe this because ...

Answers should be 200–220 words.

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Writing

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Life In Space

- Drinks in sealed containers; drink through straw.
- Astronauts exercise two hours a day; muscles / bones weaken in low gravity.
- All help clean / maintain equipment, etc.

a Can you think of any other activities that astronauts could do in their free time in space?

taking pictures- shooting films – doing exercise – watching planets rotating – chatting – reading books

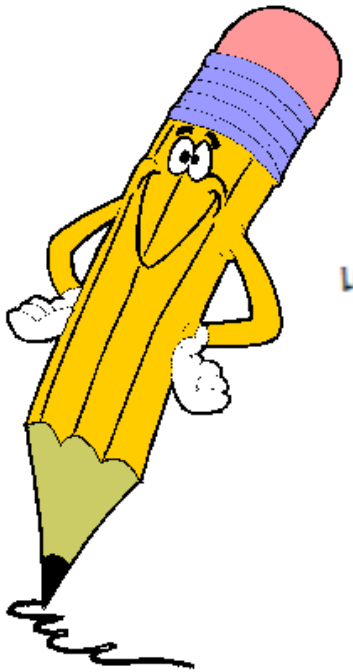
b Can you think of any inventions that would help astronauts in space?

space tour vehicle – lunar rovers – fire sensors – tin openers – ear thermometer – eye lenses -

2 Look at the scientific notes again. Using them as a basis, turn the notes into full sentences. Add full sentences about your own ideas.

Space is not just a huge adventure. = The time astronauts spend in space is not just a huge adventure.

WRITING



Life in Space

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- All help clean / maintain equipment, etc.

Homework

3 Write an essay discussing one of the themes below.

Space exploration is ***important / a waste of time and money.***

Space tourism is ***exciting / boring.***

Star gazing tells us ***a lot about our universe / nothing about ourselves.***

You should argue for one side of the argument but acknowledge both potential positions.

Whilst some may think space exploration is a pointless waste of money, I believe that it is vital for the advancement of the human race. I believe this because ...

Answers should be 200–220 words.

A model

The Outline

Introduction : Some people are for Space Exploration, while others are against.

Body 1 : Those who are for space exploration.

- **Understanding the world**
- **More scientific advances**
- **Many spin-offs like (AC- satellites – GPS……**

Body 2 : Those who are against space exploration.

- **Very expensive**
- **Very dangerous**
- **Health problems**
- **Needs a lot of training**

Conclusion: I am strongly for space exploration.

The topic

Some people are for space technology and they have their own reasons. Others are totally against it and call to stop financing it. Let's discuss both views.

Those who are for space technology state that scientists are developing more and more modern machines to know more about the outer space. They do their best to understand the world around us and provide people with knowledge about space. Their work on space provides more chances for more scientific advances. There are a lot of examples of the effect of space technology on human lives on the Earth. The first example is the Aircraft Technology. Space Technology has made aircraft lighter, faster and more economical. The second example is The Wireless technology. The wireless technology was first developed to solve the communication problems between the Earth and space. Because of space, technology is now used in medicine to monitor heart activity. There are a lot of benefits we could get from space technology such as Satellite Television, Weather forecasting, GPS systems, Mobile phones, Air-conditioning units, etc. All these inventions are called **"spin- offs."**

On the other hand, those who are against state that space exploration costs a fortune. It needs a lot of time and training. **Additionally**, it might cost a life as scientists face many dangers. They might be killed while experimenting things to benefit human beings. **Moreover**, there are some rockets that send bombs overseas to kill innocent people and destroy their properties. They add that not all scientific inventions are for the sake of human prosperity. There are many scientific inventions that can end the human race in a second.

All in all, it is now clear that space technology has supporters and opposers. **As for me**, I am for space technology and space exploration for many reasons. **First**, **It gives us more information about our solar system, galaxy, and universe. Second**, **We can see humanity in a different way with space exploration. Additionally**, **Investments into space exploration create real economic benefits on earth.**

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G 12 Peroid 7
(Summary making and Translation)

Summary Writing

I. What is a summary?

- A summary is a shortened passage, which retains the essential information of the original. It is a fairly brief restatement --- in your own words ---of the contents of a passage.
- Note: you simply report back what the writer has said, without making value judgments.

II. Characteristics of a good summary

- Can be understood without reference to the original;
- Is a faithful reproduction of, or contains only the ideas or information of, the original;
- Is brief without any unnecessary detail;
- Is a readable unified whole

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarize and paraphrase this passage in an answer to the following question:

What are the best strategies to get ready for the exams?

Many students find that preparing for an individual class for 60-90 minutes per day, five or six days per week, will leave them well prepared at exam time. For some students, it does not work. That is why practitioners would recommend that students should not cram at the last second. All-nighters simply don't work for most people, and students experience declining returns on their efforts when they attempt to study for four and five hours straight. They would also recommend that **students should keep their ears open in class**. Their teachers will sometimes tell them about the exam study strategies. They should be in class every day to receive such help. This is particularly true as tests and final exams approach. They insist that students review their class notes on a regular basis.

The original sentence	The paraphrased sentence
Students should not cram at the last second.	Students can start at earlier time.
Students should keep their ears open in class.	Students must concentrate in the class.
Students should be in class every day to receive such help.	Students should attend the classes regularly.
students review their class notes on a regular basis.	They should always revise their class notes.

Model answer

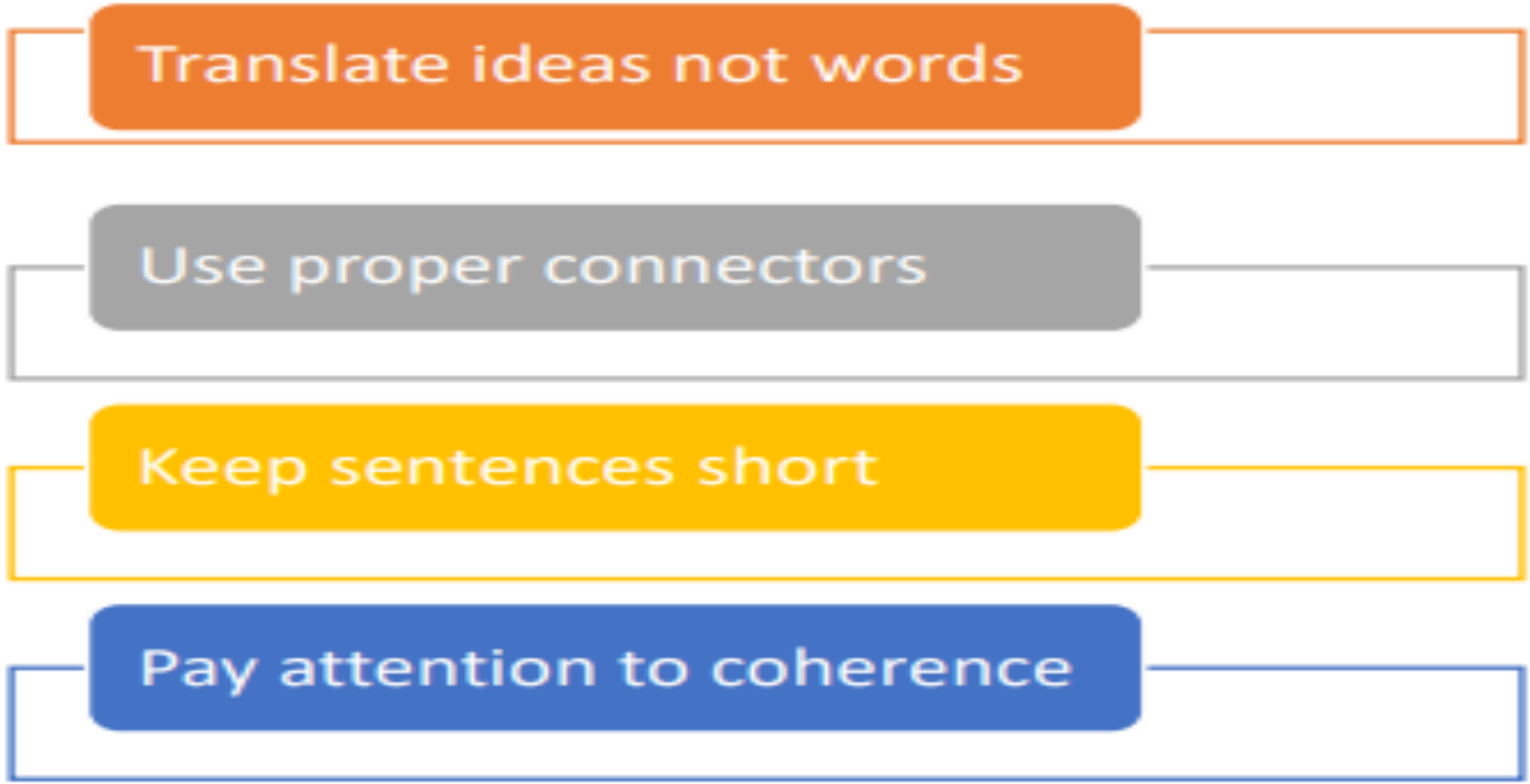
First, Students can start studying at earlier time. Next, they must concentrate in the class. Then, they should attend their classes regularly. Finally, they should always revise their class notes.


Translation

Translation

❖ Here are some tips you can use:

- **Translate the meaning not words**
- **Avoid word for word translation**
- **Keep your sentences short**
- **Find keywords**
- **Write a full sentence**
- **Check your spelling and punctuation**
- **Write a draft first to change, modify and improve your writing**
- **Begin with a Noun**
- **Write your final copy**


Translate ideas not words
Use proper connectors
Keep sentences short
Pay attention to coherence

Translate the following into good English:

1. لكي تكون مغامرا ناجحا يجب أن تكون لائقا جسديا وذهنيا.

1- To be a successful adventurer, you must be fit physically and mentally.

2- يمارس بعض الناس الرياضات بالغة الخطورة من أجل الشهرة والمال وليثبتوا انهم ابطال .....

2- Some people practice extreme sports for fame, money, and to prove that they are heroes.

3- يعتبر ستيف فوسيت أول من يسافر منفردا حول العالم بالمنطاد.....

3- Steve Fossett is the first one to travel solo around the world in a hot air balloon.

.....

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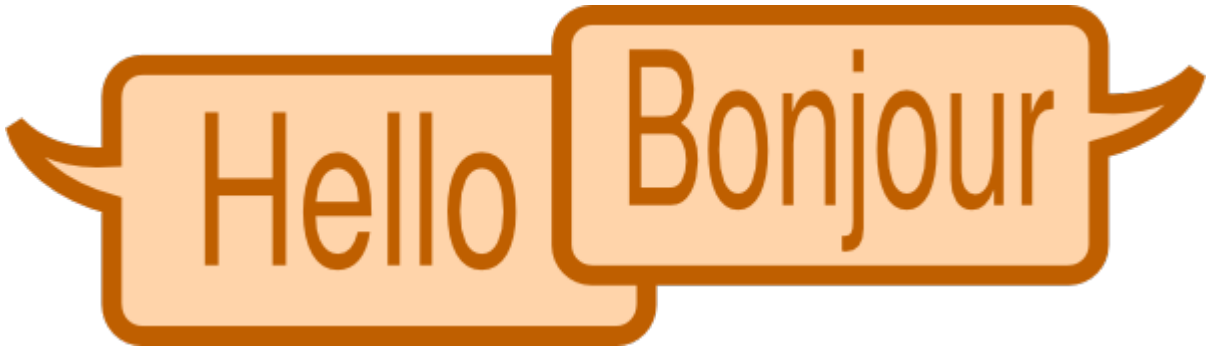

Translation
(Slide)