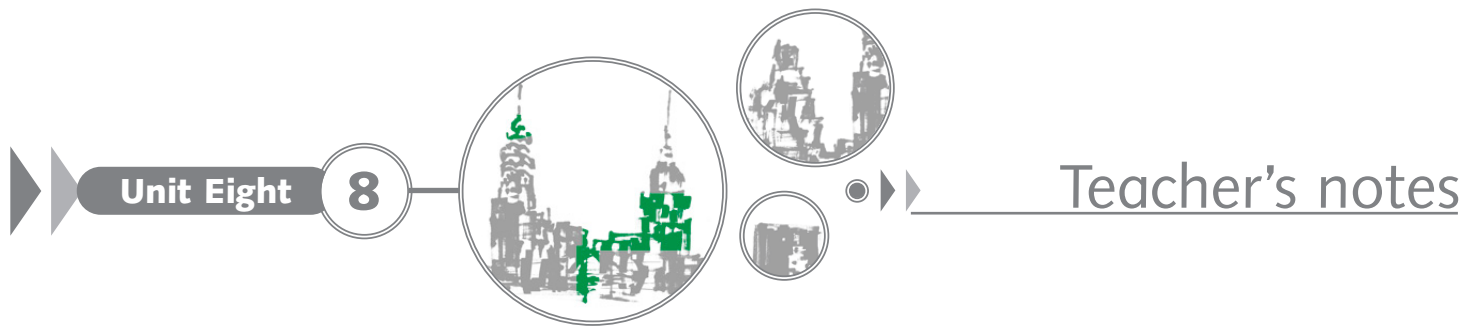


## SKYLINE 4 UNIT 8



### Space travel – Summary

The topic of Unit 8 is space travel. In scene 8A, the presenter introduces the topic and talks about the first rocket launch and the successful moon landing 43 years later. Scene 8B describes the space race – the competition between Russia and America to dominate space exploration. There is footage of a speech by U.S. President John F. Kennedy giving his commitment to a manned moon landing. Scene 8C talks about a mission to orbit the moon and gives more information on the first successful moon landing. In scene 8D, the presenter talks about the pros and cons of space travel and gives her own view.

#### 1 Before you watch

##### ►► Cultural note

- a ● Ask the students to read the cultural note.
- Explain that NASA and the U.S. space program still exist. Although there hasn't been a manned landing on the moon in recent years, most Americans are proud of their country's achievements and see astronauts as national heroes. The United States has an ongoing interest in space exploration and frequently sends up shuttles. It has sent astronauts to the space station *Mir*.
- Ask the students to discuss the questions in pairs or small groups. If necessary, give the students ideas for question 1 – *advantages: learning about other planets in relation to Earth, finding if life exists / could exist on other planets; understanding about the universe; disadvantages: cost, time needed to plan and carry out missions, danger.*
- Get feedback from the class.
- b ● Ask the students to complete the sentences, using the words in the box.
- Check their answers.

**Answers:** 1 rocket 2 To launch 3 fuel 4 To land 5 satellite 6 To orbit 7 gravity 8 universe 9 Geologic samples 10 mankind (The word *mankind* to mean "all men and women" is used less often now because it appears not to include women. Alternatives are: *humankind, humanity, the human race.*)

- c ● Ask the students to look at the picture and elicit reactions from one or two students.
- If necessary, give other examples: e.g. *I can't believe the size of the planets; I feel excited about the possibility of space travel; I'm worried about damaging the environment; I don't agree with the cost of space travel.*
- Have the students discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.
- Get feedback from the class.

#### 2 Watch for main ideas

33:26 – 38:02

- Pre-teach any new vocabulary as necessary, e.g. *support* (to be in favour of), *manned* (with people).
- Ask the students to work in pairs and predict the answers. If they are not sure, encourage them to guess.
- Play Unit 8 through without stopping and ask the students to check / complete their answers.

- Check the answers with the class.

**Answers:** 1a 2b 3a 4b 5a 6b 7b 8a

- ◀◀ Rewind the video to 8A 33:42 in preparation for **Watch for details**.

#### 3 Watch for details

Scene 8A: 33:42 – 34:44

- Pre-teach any new vocabulary as necessary, e.g. *to be worth something* (to be valuable / useful).
- Play scene 8A again and ask the students to circle the correct information.
- Check their answers.

**Answers:** 1 imagine traveling to 2 a century 3 43 4 money

#### ►► Scene 8B: 34:47 – 36:05

- Pre-teach any new vocabulary as necessary, e.g. *to commit yourself* (to promise to use time and money to achieve something), *decade* (a period of ten years), *long-range* (long-term), *to accomplish* (to achieve), *neck and neck* (very close, as in a race).
- Ask the students to guess the type of words that will complete the notes.
- Play scene 8B again and ask the students to complete their answers.
- Check their answers.

**Answers:** 1 began 2 four 3 7 4 nine 5 ten 6 impressive 7 same

#### ►► Scenes 8C and 8D: 36:07 – 38:02

- Pre-teach any new vocabulary as necessary, e.g. *step* (the act of lifting one foot and putting it down in a different place), *leap* (a big jump), *elsewhere* (in or to another place).
- Play scenes 8C and 8D again and ask the students to complete their answers.
- Have the students watch the video and mark the statements true or false.
- You could ask them to correct the false statements.
- Check their answers.

**Answers:** 1T 2T 3F (Other people went to the moon after Apollo 11.) 4T 5T 6F (The presenter wanted to go to Mars.)

#### 4 After you watch

##### Language focus: prepositions of time

- Ask the students to complete the sentences with the correct preposition.
- Check their answers.

**Answers:** 1 in 2 on 3 In 4 on 5 at 6 in 7 on 8 on

## SKYLINE 4 UNIT 8

### Writing

- Check that the students understand the task.
- If appropriate, ask the students to brainstorm ideas as a class before they start writing.
- Have the students write their description in class or for homework.

### 5 Communication activity

Turn to page 58 for the *Be a space tourist* activity.

### Video Script

COUNTER  
33:26–38:02

#### Scene 8A: 33:42 – 34:44

**Presenter:** When I was a kid, I'd look up at the moon and dream about what it would be like to go there. I think most kids wonder what it would be like to go to the moon. About a hundred years ago, a guy named Robert Goddard dreamed of going to the moon, too. He launched the first liquid fuel rocket in 1926. Forty three years later, a liquid fuel rocket did land on the moon. But how did we get there ... and why did we go? Was it worth the enormous cost? And why hasn't anyone been back in over 30 years?

#### Scene 8B: 34:47 – 36:05

**Presenter:** The space race began in 1957 when Russia launched *Sputnik* – the first satellite to orbit the earth. In 1961, Russia sent the first person into space. Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin orbited the earth. Less than one month later, the United States launched the *Freedom 7* containing Alan Shepard. Nine months later, John Glenn orbited the earth. Inspired by these successes, President John F. Kennedy announced that the United States would go to the moon by the end of the decade.

**Kennedy:** I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal before this decade is out of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to the earth. No single space project in this period will be more impressive to mankind or more important for the long-range exploration of space. And none will be so difficult or expensive to accomplish.

**Presenter:** During the early and mid-60s, the space race between Russia and America was neck and neck.

#### Scene 8C: 36:07 – 37:00

**Presenter:** With the *Apollo 8* mission, astronauts Frank Borman, James Lovell and William Anders became the first men to break free of the earth's gravity and actually orbit the moon. How cool is that? In 1969, *Apollo 11* finally landed people on the moon. Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins took three days to reach the moon. Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon.

**Armstrong:** That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.

**Presenter:** Other men went to the moon, too. They brought back geologic samples which helped us learn more about how the earth was formed.

**Astronaut:** Are you getting a TV picture now, Houston?

**Control:** Beautiful view.

**Astronaut:** Ain't that something?

#### Scene 8D: 37:02 – 38:02

**Presenter:** We're still exploring space. Some people argue that we need to go out into space to discover how the universe began, and see if life exists elsewhere. Other people say we must stop spending money on space exploration – we have to solve our problems here on Earth. You know, I wanted to go to Mars, but then I learned that it will take about three years to get there. And of course, three years to get back. Would you want to go? And if you did go, who would you take with you?

## Space travel

### 1 Before you watch

#### ▶▶ Cultural note

#### a Read the text and then discuss the questions.

Americans have been involved in a program of space exploration since the 1960s. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was founded in 1958 to work on space flight and aeronautical research. The U.S. space project was known as *Apollo* and mission control for manned space flights was set up in Houston, Texas. Most Americans are proud of their achievements in space and nearly all are familiar with the names of astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin.

- 1 What are the advantages and disadvantages of space travel?
- 2 Why do you think most Americans have heard of Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin?

#### b Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

to orbit fuel to launch geologic samples mankind universe rocket  
to land satellite gravity

- 1 A \_\_\_\_\_ is a vehicle used for travel into space.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ is to send a space vehicle into the sky or into space.
- 3 Material used to produce power or movement is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ means to come down from the air and touch the ground / the surface of a planet.
- 5 An object in space and that moves around a planet is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ is to travel in a circle around a much larger object, such as a planet.
- 7 The natural force that makes things fall to the ground or be attracted to another planet is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 All space including the stars and planets is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ are examples of rocks and soil from a particular place.
- 10 Another word for all the people in the world is \_\_\_\_\_.

#### c Look at the picture and discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.

- 1 How do you feel when you see images like this?
- 2 How would you feel if your country planned a program of space exploration?



### 2 Watch for main ideas

#### a What do you know about space travel? Work with a partner and choose the answer that you think is correct.

- 1 When was the first liquid fuel rocket launched? a) 1926 b) 1943
- 2 Who launched the first satellite to orbit the earth? a) the Americans b) the Russians
- 3 What is the Russian equivalent of "astronaut?" a) cosmonaut b) astrologist
- 4 Which president supported U.S. space exploration? a) Richard Nixon b) John F. Kennedy
- 5 What was "the space race?" a) the competition between the United States and Russia in space exploration b) a multinational race to reach the moon first
- 6 How long did it take the first manned mission to reach the moon? a) 11 days b) 3 days
- 7 Who was the first man to walk on the moon? a) Buzz Aldrin b) Neil Armstrong
- 8 How long would it take to get to Mars and back? a) six years b) three months

#### b Now watch Unit 8 and check your answers.

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## SKYLINE 4 UNIT 8



### Worksheet

Space travel

#### 3 Watch for details

##### ▶▶ Scene 8A

Watch scene 8A again and circle the correct information.

- The presenter used to *read about* / *imagine traveling to* the moon.
- Robert Goddard imagined going to the moon *a century* / *two centuries ago*.
- There were *26* / *43* years between the first rocket launch and the first moon landing.
- The presenter questions the *money* / *time* spent on traveling to the moon.

##### ▶▶ Scene 8B

Watch scene 8B again and complete the notes.

The space race (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1957 when Russia launched *Sputnik*.

In 1961, Yuri Gagarin orbited the earth.

Less than (2) \_\_\_\_\_ weeks later, the U.S. launched the *Freedom* (3) \_\_\_\_\_

After (4) \_\_\_\_\_ months, John Glenn orbited the earth.

President Kennedy predicted a U.S. moon landing in under (5) \_\_\_\_\_ years.

The landing would be (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to mankind and important for space travel. It would be difficult and expensive to accomplish.

During the 1960s, the Americans and Russians were at the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ level in the space race.

##### ▶▶ Scenes 8C and 8D

Watch scenes 8C and 8D again and mark each statement T (True) or F (False).

- |  |                            |                            |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 The astronauts in the <i>Apollo 8</i> mission escaped Earth's gravity and went around the moon.  | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 The <i>Apollo 11</i> mission was important because people walked on the moon for the first time. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 <i>Apollo 11</i> was the last manned space flight to the moon.                                   | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 People have learned about the formation of the earth from geologic samples.                      | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Supporters of space travel want to find out if there is life on other planets.                   | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 The presenter wanted to go to the moon.  | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |

#### 4 After you watch

Language focus: prepositions of time

Complete the sentences with *in*, *on* or *at*.

- Sputnik* was launched \_\_\_\_\_ October 1957.
- I spend a lot of time using my telescope \_\_\_\_\_ the weekends.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the summer the skies are clear and you can see the stars.
- There's a documentary about space travel on TV \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday night.
- If you look at the sky \_\_\_\_\_ midnight tomorrow, you'll see stars clearly.
- Space exploration will continue \_\_\_\_\_ the next century.
- Neil Armstrong walked on the moon \_\_\_\_\_ July 20 1969.
- I think people should have a holiday \_\_\_\_\_ Neil Armstrong's birthday.

#### Writing

Imagine that you are taking part in a space exploration program and you land on the moon. Write a description of what is around you and how you feel. Use the following ideas:

colors textures sounds your feelings / reactions your thoughts about the earth

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