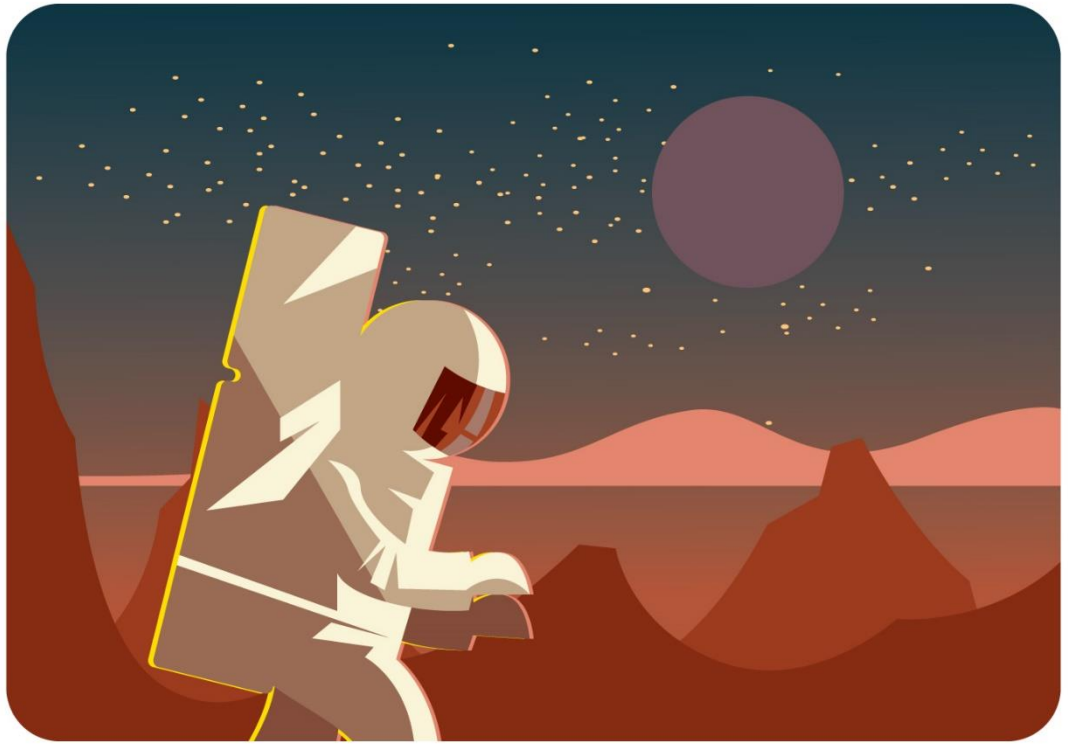
Session 2

Unit 3: Exploring the Red Planet

Unit 4: Language and Power



Unit 3

Exploring the Red Planet

Vocabulary

1. speculation (n) : the act of guessing possible answers to a question without having enough information to be certain

2. orbit (v) : to move around a planet while in space

   orbit (n): the curved path through which objects in space move around a planet or star

3. launch(v): to send a ship into the sky or into space

4. automatically : independently

5. establish (v): to create or set something in a particular way

6. NASA : National Aeronautics and Space Administration: the US government organization that is responsible for space travel and the scientific study of space

7. spin (v): to (cause to) turn around and around, especially fast.

8. gravity (n): the force that makes objects fall toward the earth, or toward some other large object such as a planet or a star

a. The doors open and close _____.

b. Free people _____ governments to protect their rights.

c. The president's absence led to _____ over his health.

d. The Earth _____ on its axis.

e. Tina's youngest son tried his hardest to fly like a superhero, but _____ would not permit it.

f. The rocket was not _____ as planned because of the bad weather.

g. In 1957 the Soviet Union launched the first satellite **to** _____ the earth.

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Days 1-97: Launching Spaceships – parts for the three supply ships and one passenger ship are launched and begin to orbit the Earth. Spaceship builders put the ships together. After that, the three supply ships leave for Mars. The passenger ship waits in orbit until the astronauts arrive.

Days 98-112: Checking the Health of the Astronauts – The astronauts stay away from other people for two weeks before leaving Earth to avoid getting sick. Doctors make sure they are in good health.

Days 113-115: Launching the Astronauts – The Astronauts leave Earth in the fifth ship and meet the passenger ship already in orbit. The ship connects to the passenger ship. The astronauts enter passenger ship and make sure everything is in good working order.

Days 116: Leaving Earth – The engines fire to help the passenger ship leave the Earth's gravity. When the ship is in space, it begins to spin around. The spinning creates artificial gravity.

Days 116-356: Travelling to Mars – The trip to Mars takes 240 days. The schedule for each day is similar to a typical Earth day.

Day 342: Reaching Mars: Supply Ships – The supply ships arrive almost two weeks before the passenger ship does. After these ships are in orbit around Mars, two of the ships land on the surface. Because of their programming on Earth, the ships begin to work automatically. One of the supply ships is the artificial habitat, and it needs to be established in an appropriate area. The area needs to be large enough for the astronauts to do their research and prepare their experiments. The third ship waits in orbit for the passenger ship to arrive.

Day 365: Reaching Mars: Passenger Ship – After the passenger ship stops spinning, it enters orbit around Mars. It connects to the third supply ship. Then, the astronauts land on Mars. The passenger ship stays in orbit.

Day 357: Beginning Mission – The astronauts move into the artificial habitat, which supplies oxygen but not full gravity. They begin their exploration of Mars, which includes drilling for water, collecting rocks, and doing experiments to determine if there was ever life on Mars.

Day 417: Leaving Mars – The astronauts take off from Mars and connect to the passenger ship. They check the ship, get it ready, and begin their return to Earth.

Day 657: Landing on Earth – The astronauts get into the small ship and land on Earth in the ocean.

COMPREHENSION

1.How long are astronauts isolated from other people before they leave Earth? Why are they isolated?

2.On day 116, why are the engines fired?

3. How is gravity made in space, where there is no gravity?

4. Which ship(s) arrive first at mars? Why?

5. What are some activities of the astronauts' exploration?

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SCANNING FOR DETAILS

Note :

+ Why? – Finding information quickly

+ What? – specific details, examples

+ How? – keys words: highlighted words/ names/ numbers

+ Your eyes work as what? - "radar"

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SCANNING FOR DETAILS

1.How many points are listed on this timeline?

2.Who made the movie *Race to Mars*?

3.What happens on Day 417?

4.How many NASA rovers are on Mars? How many ships orbit the planet?

5.What is Popular Science?

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SCANNING FOR DETAILS

6.How many supply ships are necessary for a mission to Mars?

7.How long do the astronauts have to stay away from people before they leave for Mars

8.How many days does it take to reach Mars

9.How many days does it take to return to Earth?

Exploring the Surface of Mars

1 Many scientists around the world share a single goal: to establish a colony on Mars. Government programs and private groups are committing time, effort, and money to find a way to live there. But for the average person, this sounds a lot more like science fiction than science. How can a planet so different from Earth be a home for humans? There is much speculation about what Mars will actually be like once people get there.

2 The good news is that scientists are doing a lot of research to learn about this dusty, desert-like world. Land rovers roll over the rocky hills and orbiters spin in outer space above, taking pictures of the surface of Mars. They automatically send these images to Earth to help scientists understand the planet's geography. As a result, some researchers have been able to simulate the environment. They can recreate the surface and thin atmosphere specific to the planet.

3 These studies have shown that Mars simply cannot support life for humans. If people want to live there, they must create an artificial environment. They must stay in special housing to protect themselves from the freezing temperatures outside. They also need to create their own oxygen, water, and food to survive.

4 There is little doubt that Mars colonists will feel isolated and alone at first. Depression is also likely, due to separation from loved ones for years or even a lifetime. But boredom will certainly not be a problem with so many things to do and places to explore. With just a little help from vehicles to get around, colonists can count on seeing huge mountains and volcanoes, wide sand dunes, and deep canyons. The enormous size of the landscape features is the result of years of dust storms and impacts from space objects. It is also likely the effect of moving water that once flowed freely on the surface of the planet.

5 Mars will certainly be a challenging place for humans to live. When the engine stops and colonists step onto the planet for the first time, they will be faced with a new and unforgiving environment. Their reaction to this world will determine whether Mars can truly be a place to call home.

A. Read each main idea. Find where the idea is expressed in the article. Then write the paragraph number on the line.

___ **1.** Mars does not have what humans need to live.
___ **2.** Researchers have learned a lot about Mars.

B. Choose the best answer.

3. What is a main idea of the article?
- **A.** Mars is very different from Earth.
- **B.** Humans need water to live on Mars.
- **C.** The temperature on Mars is very cold.
- **D.** People on Earth have been visiting Mars.

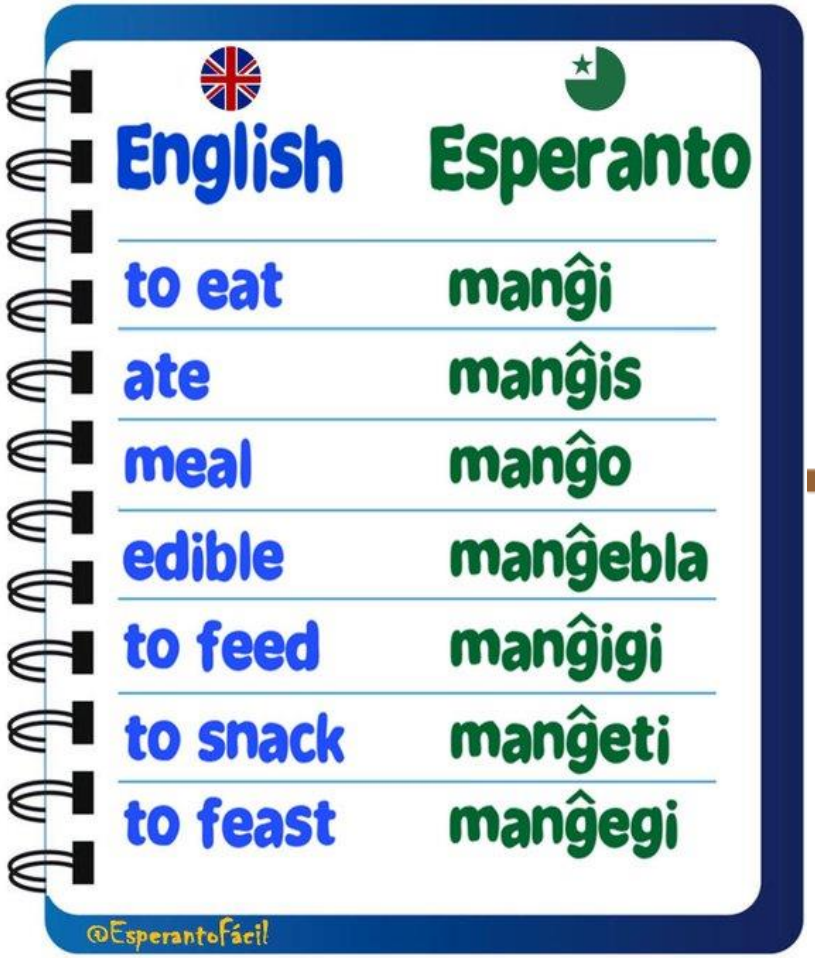
4. While living on Mars, colonists may see ____.
- **A.** deep lakes
- **B.** sand dunes
- **C.** huge cities
- **D.** moving water

5. Scientists have learned about the geography of Mars from ____.
- **A.** looking at pictures of Mars
- **B.** studying Earth's landscape
- **C.** living on the surface of Mars
- **D.** visiting volcanoes on Earth

C. Match the phrases on the left with the degree of difficulty on the right. Use the information in the article to help you make inferences.

___ **6.** living on Mars
___ **7.** traveling around Mars
___ **8.** getting pictures of Mars

- **A.** somewhat difficult
- **B.** very difficult
- **C.** not so difficult



Unit 4

Language and Power

Vocabulary

1. unique (adj) : unusual, special in some way

   uniqueness (n)

2. embarrass (v) : cause someone to feel nervous, worried or uncomfortable

   embarrassed / embarrassing

3. dialect: a form of a language that people speak in a particular part of a country, containing some different words and grammar, etc.

4. accent : the way in which people in a particular area, country, or social group pronounce words

5. slang: very informal language that is usually spoken rather than written, used especially by particular groups of people.

a. I can recognize your handwriting anywhere - it's _____.

b. My most _____ moment was trying to introduce a woman whose name I couldn't remember.

c. “Chicken" is _____ for someone who isn't very brave.

d. Nguyen Ngoc Tu writes stories in her southern _____

e. Some patients are less _____ and more willing to give information while communicating online rather than in person.

f. The disadvantage of learning online is that I cannot understand the Hue _____ of my teacher sometimes.

The Question of Global English Travelling Man – Jason C. – July 17

1.Hello, fellow travelers.

I'm on my way to France through the Spanish Basque country. Last night I saw a big sign at a café reading: English spoken here. It got me thinking: is English as a global language helping people around the world to communicate better? Or is it causing us to lose our uniqueness and independence? Is it fair to have one powerful language that people around the world have to learn?

2. John L: As an American, I like it. I can talk to people wherever I go and I don't have to learn any other languages. At the same time, I sometimes feel embarrassed when I compare myself to people who know English, plus two or three other languages. I feel so stupid sometimes.

3. Miguel F: Using English as a global language makes sense to me. It's convenient for us to have a common language. They tried Esperanto, but that didn't spread like English. Language can't be created and forced. It's a natural expression of a culture. As an invented language, Esperanto doesn't have any native culture.

4. Jason C: What's Esperanto? Isn't that some kind of spy language from World War II?

5. Miguel F: Earlier than that – it goes back to the 1880s. A scholar invented it to give people a common language they could all learn easily. He felt that having different languages divides people into enemy groups. He hoped that Esperanto would change things.

6. Yi-wen C:But the grammar of Esperanto is based on European languages, so it's not that easy for non-Europeans to learn. Besides, it's not as cool as speaking English. English is mote than a language. It's an attitude, a lifestyle. It's Hollywood, rock and roll.

7. Vasily Z: It's all political. Whoever wins a war gets to control the language of the world. But I do agree that it's easier for people to have a common language. So why not English? It's a simple language. If it weren't that easy, how could a billion people around the world have learned it?

8. Yuko H: I don't think it's easy at all. It's taken me years to learn it.

9. Pablo B: I agree. I hate how the spelling's so complicated, so full of exceptions.

10. Ashok P: I like that it has so many dialects. You don't have to speak like any one nationality – you have choices.

11. Au M: For me, it was easy to learn English at school in Qatar since I went to an English-speaking school. Now my English is almost perfect. And I started young, so it's wasn't too hard to learn.

12. Yuko H: I wish I had perfect English. I'm not even close. There's so much slang, and so many synonyms- it gives me a headache. And why are there so many verb tenses? Do we really need to know the past perfect? Give me Esperanto.

13. Gorla A: Try learning Basque if you want a real challenge. English is so much easier!

14. Jason C: I'm not so sure now. Thanks for sharing your ideas. I'll post again as soon as I get to France.

True or False ?

1.Most Americans speak several languages.
2.Esperanto was invented as a language to help people find peace.
3.There are one billion non-native speakers of English in the world.
4.English can be difficult because of spelling, vocabulary, and grammar.
5.Everyone agrees that English is a difficult language to learn.

Look at the opinion of Gorkia A. in par. 13 and the supporting example.

13. Gorla A: Try learning Basque if you want a real challenge. English is so much easier!

- Opinion : Some language are more difficult than others.

- Example: Basque

➔ The purpose of an example is to support a main idea/an opinion

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Read each opinion from the text, then match the opinion with a supporting example.

Opinions:

1. As an American, I like global English.

2. The inventor of Esperanto believed in having a common language.

3. Language is political.

4. A grammar based on European languages is difficult for non-Europeans to learn.

5. A language is easy if billions of people can learn it.

Supporting Examples:

a. English

b. Speakers of English don't have to learn other languages.

c. People who are divided by different languages often fight wars.

d. The world's global language depends on the result of war.

e. Esperanto

Gender and Conversation

1 Women's tongues are like lambs' tails—they are never still. (an English proverb)

2 Is it a myth that women are more talkative than men? Many believe this idea. They picture long conversations between female friends. They think of women's excessive love of gossip. Even old proverbs express this idea in many languages and dialects. In truth, location helps to determine who talks more. Studies by linguist Deborah Tannen show that women talk more at home. However, men talk more in public places. Tannen believes the difference is due to gender identity.

3 According to Tannen, men like to give orders and show how much knowledge they have. They may use slang or even profanity to appear more important. Tannen says this explains why men like to talk a lot at work, at parties, or in school. They can achieve higher status within the group if they are assertive, dominate conversations, and influence others. In contrast, women give suggestions and speak politely. For example, they are not likely to interrupt others. In these situations, women may want to say more, but they often do not. As a result, they appear inferior to men. This can also promote sexism in the workplace. Women who assert themselves at work are exceptions to the rule in many places around the world.

4 Gender differences may explain the findings of social researcher Patricia Dinkelaker. In a study of professional men and women, Dinkelaker found that women prefer a "familial" work environment. This is a synonym for a team-based workplace where valued decisions are made in groups. But men prefer a hierarchical organization[1] where there is always a clear leader.

5 In summary, gender identity affects not only *how* people speak, but *where* and *when*! Men and women want to work in an environment that fits their own uniqueness and communication style.

[1] **hierarchical organization:** a group that has levels of leadership, such as the military

A. Choose the best answer.

1. Tannen believes that women are more talkative at ____.

A. home **B.** parties
C. school **D.** work

2. Tannen supports the opinion that women speak politely by ____.

A. describing how women like to gossip
B. explaining how men like to give orders
C. connecting gender identity to talking in public
D. giving the example that women do not interrupt

3. What is the main idea of the article?

A. Different genders choose different workplaces.
B. Women tend to be more polite than men.
C. Both men and women talk too much.
D. Gender affects patterns of speech.

4. What does the proverb say about women at the beginning of the article?

A. Women talk a lot. **B.** Women are gentle.
C. Women follow others. **D.** Women speak to animals.

B. Fill in the sentences with the following details

A. like to give orders to others
B. prefer team-based work environments
C. do not always speak when they want to
D. use language to appear important

5. Men _____ and _____.

6. Women _____ and _____.

Thank you for your attention !