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M3U4 SPACE EXPLORATION

Reading for thinking

-- Yu Yue, Shengzhou Senior High School

Mystery created wonder and wonder is the basis of man's desire to understand.

-- Neil Armstrong

Yuri Gagarin,
the Soviet Union

the first man to travel into space in 1961

astronaut

pioneer

Neil Armstrong,
the US

the first person to walk on the moon in 1969


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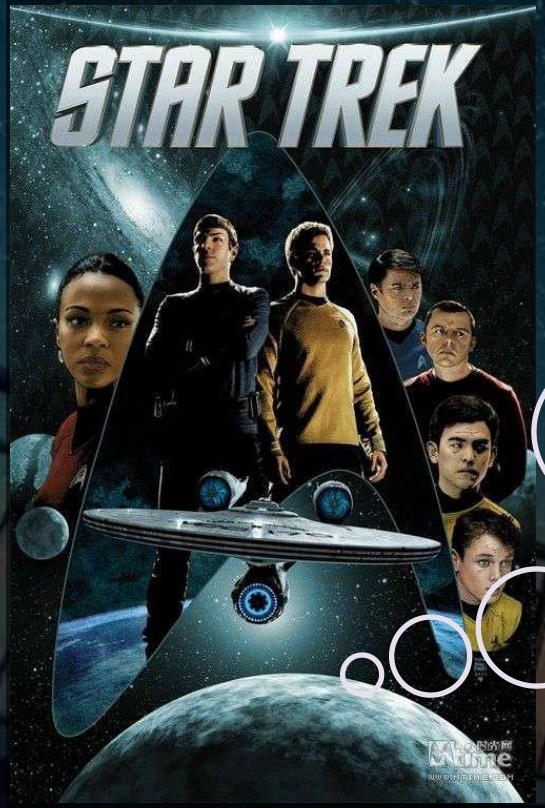
Space: the Final Frontier

Space: the Final Frontier



Space, the final frontier. These are the voyages of the starship *Enterprise*. Its continuing mission, to explore strange new worlds, to seek out new life and civilizations, to boldly go where no man had gone before.

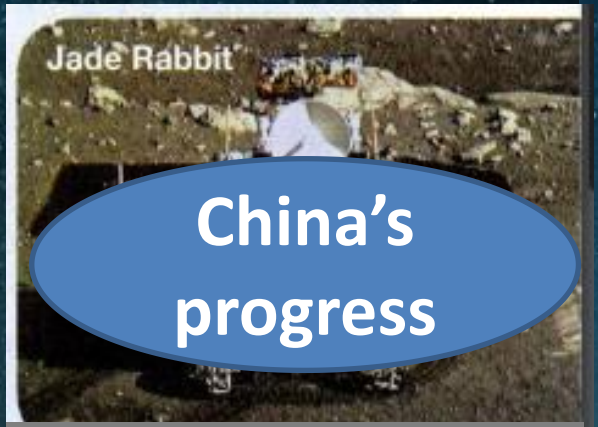
Space: the Final Frontier

achievements

man’s first success moon spacewalk

accidents/ challenges

America's challenger exploded



China’s progress

China Jada Rabbit on the moon

According to the title and illustrations, can you infer what the passage include?

Can you choose the correct sentence to fill in the gap?

A. Although scientists try to make sure nothing goes wrong, accidents can still happen.
B. They also really wish to discover other planets that are suitable enough to support life.
C. The future of space exploration remains bright.
D. After many experiments, they succeeded in making rockets that could escape Earth's gravity.

"Are we alone? What's out there?" Looking up at the stars, people have always wanted to learn more about space, and scientists work hard to find answers. They make **vehicles** to carry brave people into space to find out the secrets of the **universe**.

B

Before the mid-20th century, most people felt travelling into space was an impossible dream. However, some scientists were determined to help humans realise their dream to explore space.

D

On 4 October 1957, the Sputnik 1 **satellite** was **launched** by the USSR and successfully **orbited** around Earth. Afterwards, the USSR focused on sending people into space, and on 12 April 1961, Yuri Gagarin became the first person in the world to go into space. Over eight years later, on 20 July 1969, American astronaut Neil Armstrong stepped onto the moon, famously saying, "That's one small step for [a] man, one giant leap for **mankind**." Following this, many more goals were achieved. For example, America's NASA space **agency** launched Voyager 1 on 5 September 1977 to study deep space, and it still transmits **data** today.

A

All the astronauts on the USSR's Soyuz 11 and America's Challenger died during their missions. These disasters made everyone sad and **disappointed**, but the **desire** to explore the universe never died. This is because people believe in the importance of carrying on space exploration despite the huge risks. An example of this ongoing work is the International Space Station. It orbits Earth and has astronauts from different countries on board, providing a continuous human presence in space.

China's space programme started later than those of Russia and the US, but it has made great progress in a short time. China became the third country in the world to independently send humans into space in 2003, when Yang Liwei successfully orbited Earth in the Shenzhou 5 spacecraft. Then Shenzhou 6 and 7 completed a second manned orbit and the first Chinese spacewalk, followed by the vehicle Jade Rabbit being sent to the moon to study its surface. After that, China launched the Tiangong 2 space lab into space and Tianzhou 1 to dock with it. This **signalled** one step further in China's plan to establish a space station in the future. More recently, China has sent Chang'e 4 to explore the surface of the far side of the moon to make measurements and observations.

C

Europe, the US, and China all have plans to further study and explore planets like Mars and Jupiter. Despite the difficulties, scientists hope future discoveries will not only enable us to understand how the universe began, but also help us survive well into the future.

Para. 1

"Are we alone? What's out there?" Looking up at the stars, people have always wanted to **learn more about space**, and scientists work hard to find answers. They make vehicles to carry brave people into space to **find out the secrets of the universe**. They also really wish to **discover other planets that are suitable enough to support life.**

- main idea: Humans have always had a natural curiosity about space.

Para. 1

"Are we alone? What's out there?" Looking up at the stars, people have always wanted to learn more about space, and scientists work hard to find answers. They make vehicles to carry brave people into space to find out the secrets of the universe. They also really wish to discover other planets that are suitable enough to support life.

- ✓ To impress readers
- ✓ To attract readers' attention and curiosity about the content
- ✓ To raise readers' reflection

Writing tip 1 : *A beginning with questions can impress readers.*

Para. 2

Before the mid-20th century, most people felt travelling into space an impossible dream. However, some scientists were determined to help humans realise their dream to explore space. A[illegible] succeeded in making rockets that could escape Earth's gravity. On 4 October 1957, the Sputnik 1 satellite was lunched by the USSR and successfully orbited around Earth. Afterwards, the USSR focused on sending people into space, and on 12 April 1961, Yuri Gagarin became the first person in the world to go into space. Over eight years later, on 20 July 1969, American astronaut Neil Armstrong stepped onto the moon, famously saying, "That's one small step for [a] man, one giant leap for mankind." Following this, many more goals were achieved. For example, America's NASA space agency launched Voyager 1 on 5 September 1977 to study deep space, and it still transmits data today.

How realised their dream?

Para. 2

impossible dream

The Sputnik 1 satellite was launched bt the USSR

Yuri Gagarin, he first person to go into space

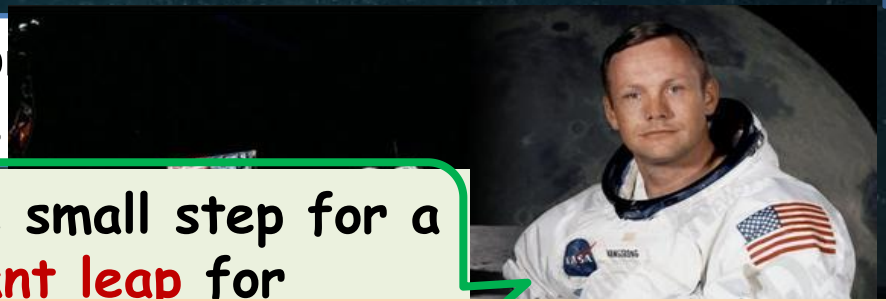
Neil Armstrong stepped onto the moon

Voyager 1 was sent to study deep space, and transmits data today

before the mid-20th century

4 Oct. 1957

12 Ap
1961



That's one small step for a man, a giant leap for

the Cold War

Further thinking:

before the mid-20th century	4 Oct. 1957	12 Apr. 1961	20 Jul. 1969	5 Sep. 1977
	The Sputnik 1 satellite was launched bt the USSR	Yuri Gagarin, he first person to go into space	Neil Armstrong stepped onto the moon	Voyager 1 was sent to study deep space, and transmits data today

The USSR VS **The USA**

Why was space exploration mainly carried out by the USSR

competition between two superpowers

Para. 2

How does the writer show the achievements in space exploration?

A. using examples
C. giving specific number
B. making comparison
D. giving definition

1957, the Sputnik 1 satellite was lunched by the USSR and successfully orbited

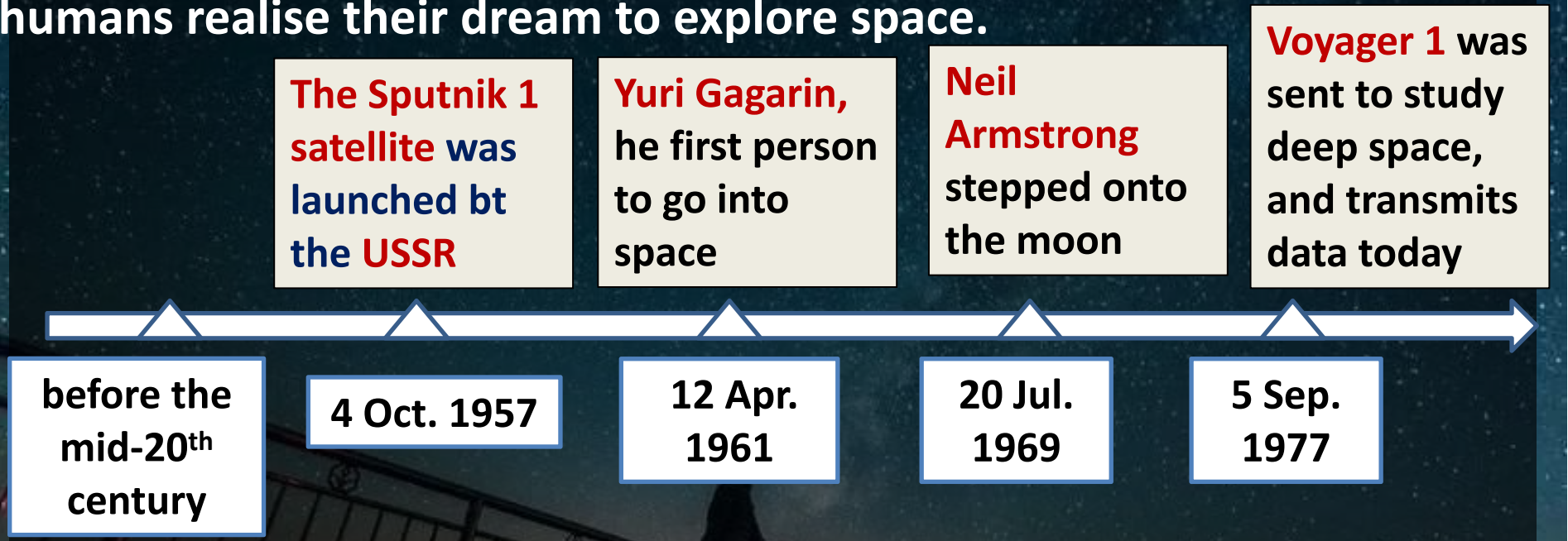
What are benefits of using examples and specific numbers?

- To be more detailed, vivid and persuasive
- To impress readers with great progress in space exploration
- To make it more easy-understanding

achieved. For example, America's NASA space agency launched Voyager 1 on 5

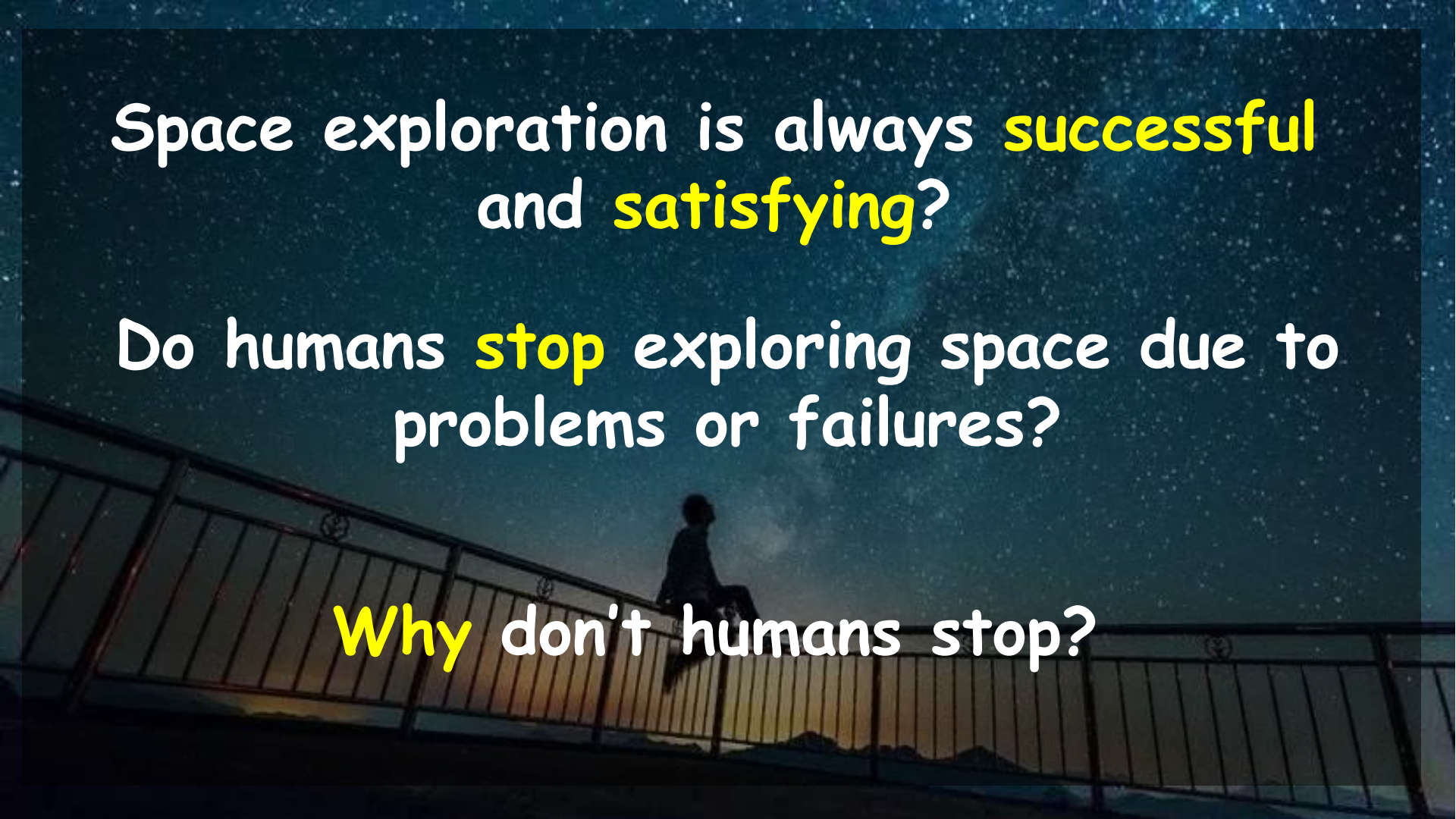
Writing tip 2 : Examples and specific numbers can make a scientific article more pervasive and objective.

However, some scientists were determined to help humans realise their dream to explore space.



→ main idea:

Space travel became a reality in the 20th century with American and the Soviet Union remarkable mission.


Space exploration is always successful and satisfying?
Do humans stop exploring space due to problems or failures?
Why don't humans stop?

Para. 3

Although scientists try to make sure nothing goes wrong, accidents can still happen. All the astronauts on the USSR's Soyuz 11 and America's Challenger died during their missions. These disasters made everyone sad and disappointed , but the desire to explore the universe never died. This is because people believe in the importance of carrying on space exploration despite the huge risks. An example of this ongoing work is the International Space Station. It orbits Earth and has astronauts from different countries on board, providing a continuous human presence in space.

cooperation

Para. 3

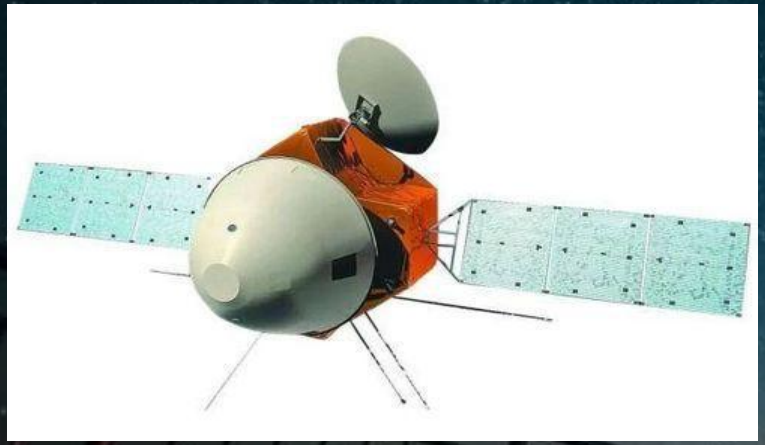
Although scientists try to make sure nothing goes wrong, accidents can still happen. All the astronauts on the USSR's Soyuz 11 and America's Challenger died during their missions. These disasters made everyone sad and disappointed , but the desire to explore the universe never died. This is because people believe in the importance of carrying on space exploration despite the huge risks. An example of this ongoing work is the International Space Station. It orbits Earth and has astronauts from different countries on board, providing a continuous human presence in space.

cooperation

→ main idea:

Space travel has always involved great risks, but despite risks exploration continues.

China also made great progress in space exploration!



July 23, 2020, Tianwen 1 – a Mars probe, was sent to the Space.

Zhurong, one of the mission rover of the Tianwen 1, is tasked with detailed mission.

Para. 4

China's space programme started later than those of Russia and the US, but it has made great progress in a short time. China became the third country in the world to independently send humans into space in 2003, when Yang Liwei successfully orbited Earth in the Shenzhou 5 spacecraft. Then Shenzhou 6 and 7 completed a second manned orbit and the first Chinese spacewalk, followed by the vehicle Jade Rabbit being sent to the moon to study its surface. After that, China launched the Tiangong 2 space lab into space and Tianzhou1 to dock with it. This signalled one step further in China's plan to establish a space station in the future. More recently, China has sent Chang'e 4 to explore the surface of the far side of the moon to make measurements and observations.

Para. 4

In 2003

- independently send humans into space
  Yang Liwei Shenzhou 5 spacecraft

Shenzhou 6 and 7

- completed a second manned orbit and the first Chinese spacewalk
- the vehicle Jade Rabbit studies the moon's surface.

Tiangong 2 space lab

- China launched it into space and Tianzhou1 to dock with it

This signalled one step further in China's plan to establish a space station in the future.

Chang'e 4

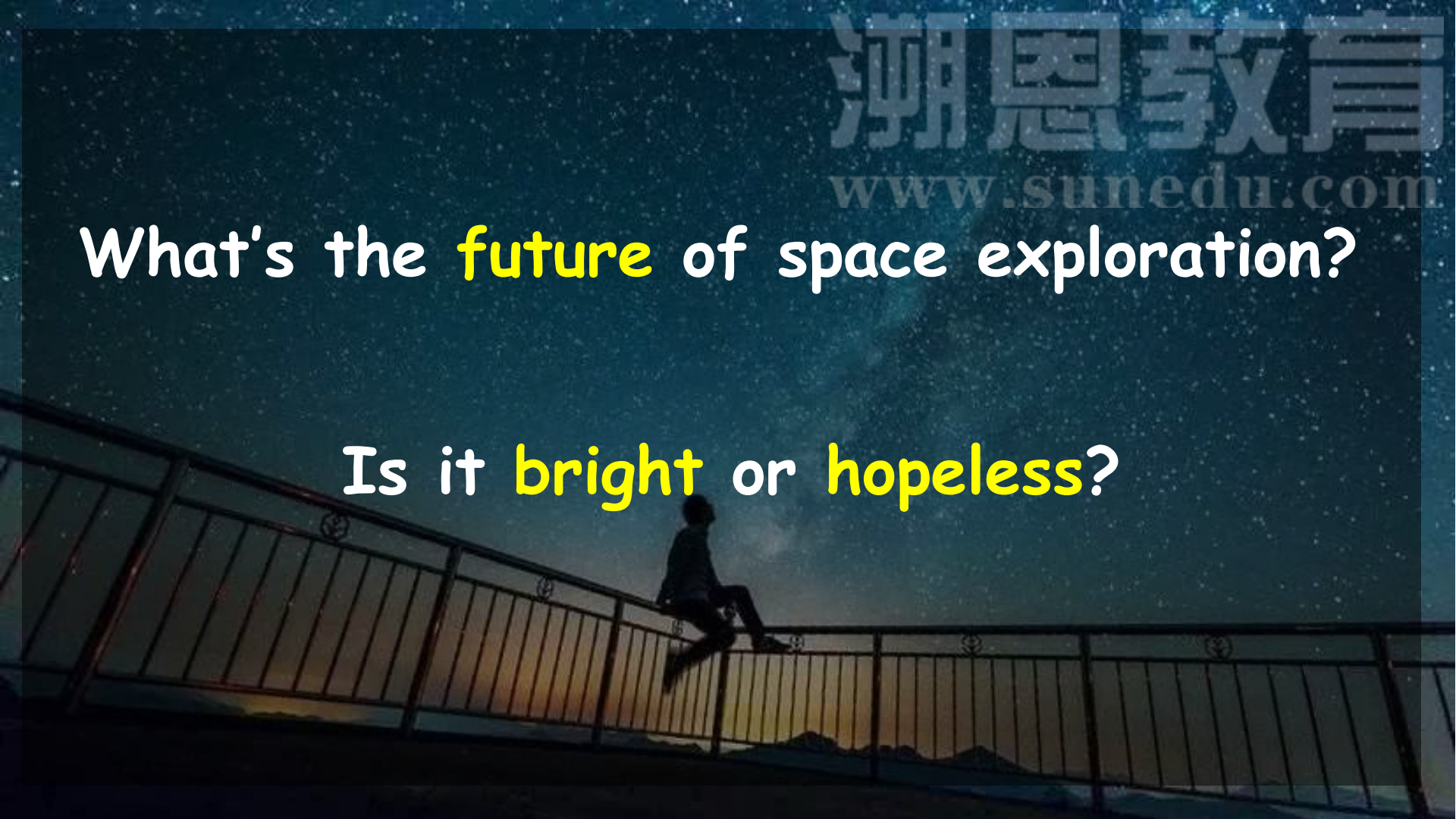
- explore the surface of the far side of

Para. 4

China's space programme started later than those of Russia and the US, but it has made great progress in a short time. China became the third country in the world to independently send humans into space in 2003, when Yang Liwei successfully orbited Earth in the Shenzhou 5 spacecraft. Then Shenzhou 6 and 7 completed a second manned orbit and the first Chinese spacewalk, followed by the vehicle Jade Rabbit being sent to the moon to study its surface. After that, China launched the Tiangong 2 space lab into space and Tianzhou1 to dock with it. This signalled one step further in China's plan to establish a space station in the future. More recently, China has sent Chang'e 4 to explore the surface of the far side of the moon to make measurements and observations.

→ main idea:

China has made great progress in space exploration in the early 21st century, becoming only the third country to send humans into space.



Para. 5

The future of space exploration remains bright. Europe, the US, and China all have plans to further study and explore planets like Mars and Jupiter. Despite the difficulties, scientists hope future discoveries will not only enable us to understand how the universe began, but also help us survive well into the future.

-
-
- future plan/human's determination, curiosity and effort /international cooperation /Chinese growing contributions/more knowledge and experience /developing science and technology
-

will not only enable us to

Para. 5

The future of space exploration remains bright. Europe, the US, and China all have plans to further study and explore planets like Mars and Jupiter. Despite the difficulties, scientists hope future discoveries will not only enable us to understand how the universe began, but also help us survive well into the future.

→ **main idea:**

The _future_ of space exploration looks _bright_, as many countries are planning _further missions_.

Further thinking:

What's the significance of space exploration?

- ☐ Space exploration **carries** human's curiosity.
- ☐ Space exploration **motivates** human's determination, persistence, curiosity, effort and ambition.
- ☐ Space exploration **enlightens** international cooperation.
- ☐ Space exploration **witnesses** China's progress.
- ☐ Space exploration **links** humans and future.

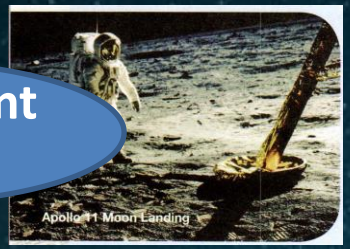
significant　necessary　rewarding

Para. 1

start the topic of space exploration

structure

achievements



Para. 2

accidents/challenges

Para. 3

China's progress

Para. 4

Para. 5

bright future of space exploration

Further thinking:

a popular science article

What's the writing type of the passage?

- The title is _____brief and attractive_____ and shows the _____topic_____.
- _____Examples and specific numbers_____ are used to make language _____persuasive_____, _____objective_____ and easy-understanding.
- The beginning offers brief information about _____background_____.

A popular science article is written for the public to popularize scientific conclusions, development or theories.

4K 25FPS

REC

The process of China's space explorations is hard. Thanks to scientists' devotion and contributions, we have gained remarkable and surprising achievements.

Nowadays, there is an activity titled " I say something to CNSA."

As a teenager, what would you say and why do you say so?

CNSA
国家航天局
CHINA NATIANAL SPACE ADMINISTRATION

MENU

THANK YOU!