Impact 3 Workbook
Audio Script
Unit 6

Unit 6

TR: 26
3. Listen to the information. Answer the questions.

1. S1: Did you know that it was a young astronomer called Clyde Tombaugh who discovered Pluto?

S2: Yes, I did! Apparently, Pluto was hiding behind Neptune!

2. **S2:** Did you know that thanks to the New Horizons spacecraft, scientists have detected volcanoes on Pluto!

S1: No, I didn't know that, but I know that there are volcanoes on Mars!

3. **S1:** Did you know that the rover on Mars, called Curiosity, was equipped with ten different types of instruments?

S2: That's right. It had several cameras, lasers to cut through rocks, and radiation and water detectors.

4. **S1:** Did you know that the former Soviet Union was the first country to put a satellite into space. That happened in 1957. The satellite was called Sputnik.

S2: Really? Well, I know that NASA's first satellite was called Explorer 1, and went into space in 1958, one year later.

5. **S1:** Did you know that 95 percent of the atmosphere on Mars is made up of carbon dioxide? Less than 1 percent is oxygen!

S2: That's probably why it's difficult to find proof of life. Water and oxygen are a fundamental requirement for life.

6. **S1:** I wonder if advances in technology will one day lead to tourists visiting Mars.

S2: I don't know. It's very cold there. The average temperature is minus 80 degrees Fahrenheit! That's minus 60 degrees Celsius!

7. **S2:** I wonder if all of Mars is too cold to live on.

S1: Well, I read that near the equator at midday in summer it's more like 70 degrees Fahrenheit (which is 20 degrees Celsius). So, that's not bad!

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TR: 27

5. Listen to the movie summary. Complete the sentences with a conditional. Then, choose words from the box to complete the remaining blanks. Circle the two sentences that are false and explain how you know.

A team of astronauts and scientists was studying the dust and rocks on Mars, a planet with some similar aspects to Earth, but much smaller in diameter. The team was living in a base camp equipped with the latest technology and instruments to help them do their work. Mars has seasonal dust storms that can affect the whole planet, but the team doesn't seem to know this.

The movie begins as the scientists are outside collecting rock samples. Suddenly, a huge dust storm starts. Everything becomes hazy very quickly and one of the astronauts is hit by a flying piece of metal that tears his spacesuit. The rest of the team decides that the planet is no longer habitable. They don't believe their colleague has survived, and so they leave without him.

But he does survive, and soon he finds he's all alone in a vast, red landscape. Luckily, all the instruments are still working at the base camp, though, despite advances in technology, he uses sticky tape to fix his spacesuit! Satellites finally detect that he is alive. He, too, is able to communicate with the Mission Control Center on Earth. They tell him that it will take at least three years to build a spacecraft to rescue him! He realizes he needs to make sure he can survive for those three years. Fortunately, he's a botanist and manages to find a way to grow potatoes, the only vegetable he has, by creating a garden indoors, inside the base camp. What's more, he stays positive by keeping humorous video diaries and finding solutions to each of his problems.

In the end, his team members return for him. The team's spacecraft cannot enter Mars's atmosphere, so the astronaut has to drive an old rover across plains and deep valleys to find a rocket from a previous mission that will get him into space to join his team members. It wasn't an easy task. As they're reunited, his team members joke about how he hasn't taken a shower in a long time. Of course, if there had been geysers or rivers on Mars, he would have been a lot cleaner! The movie will make teenagers want to study chemistry, geology, astronomy, and…possibly hygiene!

TR: 28

7. Listen and read. As you read, notice the sequence of different things that need to happen to make the rover move.

See Workbook p. 60.

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TR: 29
11. Listen to each pair of sentences. Then make changes to the adjective to complete each sentence with the correct use of the adverb.

1. **S1:** Astronauts eat healthily. I don't eat healthily.

2. **S2:** Astronauts don't sleep well in space stations. Astronauts sleep well at home.

3. **S1:** Dust storms happen seasonally on Mars, just as hurricanes happen seasonally on Earth.

4. **S2:** The space probes Voyager 1 and 2 have traveled to places in the solar system. Other space probes haven't traveled that far yet.

5. **S1:** The rovers Spirit and Curiosity found evidence of water very quickly on Mars. Scientists weren't expecting this.

6. **S2:** Scientists take time to prepare the rover's movements carefully. They do the best they can despite the long distances and time differences.

Units 5-6 Review

TR: 30
2. Listen. Circle each best answer.

Out in the Outer Solar System

2015 was an amazing year for discovering more far-away places in our solar system. We learned that our outer solar system isn't just a cold, dark place full of dust. Probes, spacecraft, satellites, and telescopes are showing a much brighter and active picture.

In 2015, we finally saw the face of Pluto. Its landscape is full of ice mountains and plains of solid nitrogen hundreds of miles wide. After 85 years of just having a hazy picture of Pluto, the New Horizon probe took photos to show us how beautiful it is.

Another small probe, equipped with a special instrument called a magnetometer detected that one of Saturn's small moons, Enceladus, has an atmosphere. Scientists think that the atmosphere is possible because of volcanic eruptions and geysers.

The European Space Agency managed to land a small probe, called a lander, on a fast moving comet. The lander used solar panels to send back signals and pictures of what a comet really looks like.

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And of course, one of the year's great discoveries was that robots on Mars and powerful telescopes detected liquid water on the planet. Scientists have discovered that there was once a vast, ancient ocean on Mars. What's next?

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