Unit 12: Life in other planets

A. VOCABULARY

No.	Word/ Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning
1	thrilling	adj	/ˈθrɪlɪŋ/	kịch tính
2	fiction	n	/ˈfɪkʃn/	viễn tưởng
3	creature	n	/ˈkriːtʃə(r)/	sinh vật
4	spaceship	n	/ˈspeɪsʃɪp/	tàu không gian
5	break down	phr.v	/breɪk daʊn/	phá vỡ
6	repair	v	/rɪˈpeə(r)/	sửa chữa
7	commander	n	/kəˈmɑːn.dər/	chỉ huy
8	oppose	v	/əˈpəʊz/	phản đối
9	possibility	n	/ˌpɒsəˈbɪləti/	khả năng
10	attack	v	/əˈtæk/	tấn công
11	think about	phr.v	/θɪŋk əˈbaʊt/	nghĩ về
12	alien	n	/ˈeɪliən/	người ngoài hành tinh
13	take over	phr.v	/teɪk əʊvə/	tiếp quản, kiểm soát
14	punish	v	/ˈpʌn.ɪʃ/	trừng phạt
15	Mars	n	/mɑːz/	sao Hỏa
16	Jupiter	n	/ˈdʒuːpɪtə(r)/	sao Mộc
17	Saturn	n	/ˈsætɜːn/	sao Thổ
18	Uranus	n	/ˈjʊə.rən.əs/	sao Thiên Vương
19	Venus	n	/ˈviːnəs/	sao Kim
20	Mercury	n	/ˈmɜːkjəri/	sao Thủy
21	Neptune	n	/ˈneptjuːn/	sao Hải Vương
22	rocket	n	/ˈrɒkɪt/	tên lửa
23	galaxy	n	/ˈgæləksi/	ngân hà
24	telescope	n	/ˈtelɪskəʊp/	kính thiên văn
25	crater	n	/ˈkreɪ.tər/	miệng núi lửa
26	basketball	n	/ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl/	bóng rổ
27	playful	adj	/ˈpleɪ.fəl/	vui tươi
28	pork	n	/pɔːk/	thịt lợn
29	jumper	n	/ˈdʒʌmpə(r)/	áo len
30	tie	n/v	/taɪ/	cà vạt; thắt/buộc
31	professor	n	/prəˈfesə(r)/	giáo sư
32	solar system	np	/ˈsəʊlər sɪstəm/	hệ mặt trời
33	phone	v/n	/fəʊn/	điện thoại; gọi điện
34	condition	n	/kənˈdɪʃn/	tình trạng
35	doubt	v	/daʊt/	nghi ngờ
36	daytime	n	/ˈdeɪtaɪm/	ban ngày
37	similar	adj	/ˈsɪmələ(r)/	tương tự
38	injure	v	/ˈɪndʒə(r)/	bị thương
39	gravity	n	/ˈgrævəti/	trọng lực
40	habitable	adj	/ˈhæbɪtəbl/	có thể ở được
41	promising	adj	/ˈprɒm.ɪ.sɪŋ/	hứa hẹn

No.	Word/ Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning
42	trace	n	/treɪs/	dấu vết
43	unsuitable	adj	/ʌnˈsuː.tə.bəl/	không phù hợp
44	temperature	n	/ˈtemprətʃə(r)/	nhiệt độ
45	solid	n	/ˈsɒl.ɪd/	chất rắn
46	petrol	n	/ˈpetrəl/	xăng dầu
47	ground	n	/graʊnd/	đất
48	climate	n	/ˈklaɪmət/	khí hậu
49	appearance	n	/əˈpɪərəns/	vẻ bề ngoài
50	behaviour	n	/bɪˈheɪvjə(r)/	hành vi
51	spacemen	n	/ˈspeɪs.men/	phi hành gia
52	spacecraft	n	/ˈspeɪskrɑːft/	tàu vũ trụ
53	wonder	v	/ˈwʌn.dɚ/	thắc mắc
54	drop	v	/drɒp/	làm rơi; giảm xuống
55	scientist	n	/ˈsaɪəntɪst/	nhà khoa học
56	observe	v	/əbˈzɜːv/	quan sát
57	season	n	/ˈsiːzn/	mùa
58	lack	v	/læk/	thiếu
59	oxygen	n	/ˈɒksɪdʒən/	ôxy
60	favourite	adj	/ˈfeɪvərɪt/	yêu thích

B. WORD FORM

1. repair (v): sửa chữa => repairs (v-3rd): sửa chữa (ngôi 3 số ít) => repaired (v-past/V3): đã sửa chữa => repairing (v-ing): đang sửa chữa => repair (n): sự sửa chữa / việc sửa chữa => repairs (n-pl): các lần/đợt sửa chữa => repairable (adj): có thể sửa được => repairability (n): khả năng sửa được => repairer (n): thợ/người sửa chữa => repairman (n): thợ sửa chữa (nam) => irreparable (adj): không thể sửa được (tổn hại nghiêm trọng)	6. observe (v): quan sát => observes (v-3rd): quan sát (ngôi 3 số ít) => observed (v-past/V3): đã quan sát => observing (v-ing): đang quan sát => observation (n): sự quan sát / nhận xét => observations (n-pl): các quan sát/nhận xét => observer (n): người quan sát => observable (adj): có thể quan sát được => observatory (n): đài quan sát (thiên văn) => observant (adj): tinh ý / hay để ý => observably (adv): một cách có thể nhận thấy rõ
2. punish (v): trừng phạt => punishes (v-3rd): trừng phạt (ngôi 3 số ít) => punished (v-past/V3): đã bị/đã trừng phạt => punishing (v-ing): đang trừng phạt => punishment (n): sự trừng phạt / hình phạt => punishments (n-pl): các hình phạt => punishable (adj): đáng bị phạt / có thể bị phạt => unpunished (adj): không bị trừng phạt => punitive (adj): mang tính trừng phạt => punitively (adv): một cách mang tính trừng phạt	7. appear (v): xuất hiện (liên quan “appearance”) => appears (v-3rd): xuất hiện (ngôi 3 số ít) => appeared (v-past/V3): đã xuất hiện => appearing (v-ing): đang xuất hiện => appearance (n): vẻ bề ngoài / sự xuất hiện => appearances (n-pl): ngoại hình; các lần xuất hiện => apparent (adj): rõ ràng / có vẻ như => apparently (adv): dường như / có vẻ => disappear (v): biến mất => disappearance (n): sự biến mất

	=> reappear (v): xuất hiện lại / tái xuất
3. oppose (v): phản đối / chống lại => opposes (v-3rd): phản đối (ngôi 3 số ít) => opposed (v-past/V3): đã phản đối / bị chống đối => opposing (v-ing): đang phản đối => opposition (n): sự phản đối / phe đối lập => opponent (n): đối thủ / người phản đối => opposing (adj): đối lập / chống đối => oppositional (adj): mang tính chống đối => opposite (adj/n): đối diện; điều trái ngược => oppositely (adv): theo hướng ngược lại	8. behave (v): cư xử (liên quan "behaviour") => behaves (v-3rd): cư xử (ngôi 3 số ít) => behaved (v-past/V3): đã cư xử => behaving (v-ing): đang cư xử => behaviour/behavior (n): hành vi => behavioural/behavioral (adj): thuộc về hành vi => behaviorally (adv): về mặt hành vi => misbehave (v): cư xử không đúng / quậy => misbehaviour/misbehavior (n): hành vi xấu => well-behaved (adj): ngoan / cư xử đúng mực
4. possible (adj): có thể (liên quan "possibility") => possibility (n): khả năng => possibilities (n-pl): những khả năng => possibly (adv): có thể / có lẽ => impossible (adj): không thể => impossibility (n): sự không thể => impossibilities (n-pl): những điều không thể => impossibly (adv): một cách không thể/khó tin => possible (adj): có khả thi	9. promise (v/n): hứa; lời hứa (liên quan "promising") => promises (v-3rd/n-pl): hứa (ngôi 3 số ít); các lời hứa => promised (v-past/V3): đã hứa => promising (v-ing/adj): đang hứa; đầy hứa hẹn => promise (n): lời hứa => promise-breaker (n): người thất hứa => unpromising (adj): không mấy hứa hẹn => promisingly (adv): theo hướng đầy hứa hẹn (ít dùng nhưng vẫn đúng) => promisee (n): người được hứa (chuyên/ngữ cảnh pháp lý) => promiser (n): người hứa (hiếm)
5. injure (v): làm bị thương => injures (v-3rd): làm bị thương (ngôi 3 số ít) => injured (v-past/V3): đã làm bị thương / bị thương => injuring (v-ing): đang làm bị thương => injury (n): chấn thương / vết thương => injuries (n-pl): các chấn thương => injured (adj): bị thương => uninjured (adj): không bị thương => injurious (adj): gây hại / gây thương tích => injuriously (adv): một cách gây hại	10. suitable (adj): phù hợp (liên quan "unsuitable") => suitable (adj): phù hợp => unsuitable (adj): không phù hợp => suitably (adv): một cách phù hợp => unsuitably (adv): một cách không phù hợp => suitability (n): tính phù hợp => unsuitability (n): sự không phù hợp => suit (v): phù hợp / hợp với => suits (v-3rd): phù hợp (ngôi 3 số ít) => suited (v-past/V3/adj): đã phù hợp; hợp/đúng với => unsuited (adj): không hợp / không phù hợp

C. GRAMMAR REPORTED QUESTIONS (WH- QUESTIONS) CÂU HỎI TƯỜNG THUẬT (CÂU HỎI WH)

Mục	Câu hỏi trực tiếp (Direct)	Câu hỏi gián tiếp / tường thuật (Reported / Indirect)	Ghi nhớ nhanh
Dạng Wh-	Wh-word + **?** (có đảo)	**S1 + asked / wondered /**	**Bỏ ?, không**

Mục	Câu hỏi trực tiếp (Direct)	Câu hỏi gián tiếp / tường thuật (Reported / Indirect)	Ghi nhớ nhanh
(what/where/when/why/who/how …)		**wanted to know + Wh-word + S2 + V (lùi thì)**	**đảo**, trật tự như câu kể
Dạng Yes/No (có/không)	Do/Does/Did… + **?**	**S1 + asked / wondered / wanted to know + if/whether + S2 + V (lùi thì)**	**if/whether = "liệu có"**
Trật tự từ	Question order	Statement order	Không dùng: do/does/did trong câu gián tiếp
Lùi thì (khi động từ tường thuật ở quá khứ)	am/is/are → was/were; V(s) → V-ed; will → would; can → could; have/has → had; V-ing → was/were V-ing	Áp dụng trong mệnh đề sau Wh/if	Tuỳ ngữ cảnh có thể không lùi nếu là sự thật hiển nhiên
Đổi từ (như câu tường thuật)	I/you/my/…; now/today/…; here/…	I → he/she; you → I/we/they my → his/her now → then today → that day tomorrow → the next day yesterday → the day before here → there	Đổi theo ngữ cảnh người nói-người nghe

D. EXERCISES

⁼ PHONETIC

Exercise 1: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. sp**a**ce B. pl**a**net C. g**a**laxy D. tr**a**vel
2. A. m**oo**n B. f**oo**d C. bl**oo**d D. r**oo**m
3. A. **ch**ance B. te**ch**nology C. laun**ch** D. resear**ch**
4. A. ear**th** B. wea**th**er C. toge**th**er D. mo**th**er
5. A. land**ed** B. explor**ed** C. discover**ed** D. travel**ed**
6. A. **s**un B. **s**tar C. ea**s**y D. **s**pace
7. A. f**i**ve B. al**i**en C. arr**i**ve D. surv**i**ve
8. A. fut**ure** B. nat**ure** C. pict**ure** D. s**ure**
9. A. t**ea**cher B. w**ea**ther C. br**ea**the D. **ea**t

10. A. human**s** B. moon**s** C. robot**s** D. star**s**

Exercise 2: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others in the group.

1. A. planet B. alien C. survive D. rocket
2. A. discover B. atmosphere C. oxygen D. astronaut
3. A. spaceship B. explore C. moonlight D. surface
4. A. galaxy B. scientist C. temperature D. engineer
5. A. exist B. human C. solar D. creature
6. A. universe B. gravity C. condition D. telescope
7. A. travel B. machine C. station D. signal
8. A. environment B. technology C. possibility D. ecology
9. A. launch B. space C. alive D. star
10. A. meteor B. adventure C. energy D. satellite

⁼ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.

1. Scientists use a powerful _____ to look at distant stars and planets in the night sky.
A. microscope B. telescope C. telephone D. camera

2. The movie about aliens visiting Earth was so _____ that I couldn't stop watching until the end.
A. boring B. terrible C. thrilling D. tiring

3. Many people believe that _____ from other planets might look very different from humans.
A. aliens B. animals C. tourists D. neighbors

4. The astronauts traveled to the Moon in a _____ that was built by NASA.
A. submarine B. helicopter C. bicycle D. spaceship

5. There is a _____ that life exists on other planets, but we haven't found proof yet.
A. possibility B. difficulty C. ability D. similarity

6. The Milky Way is a huge _____ containing billions of stars and planets.
A. universe B. continent C. galaxy D. country

7. In science _____ stories, people often imagine traveling to distant planets and meeting aliens.
A. fiction B. history C. geography D. biology

8. The _____ of the spaceship gave orders to the crew before they landed on Mars.
A. passenger B. visitor C. commander D. customer

9. Scientists need to _____ the broken satellite before it falls back to Earth.
A. destroy B. repair C. forget D. lose

10. The _____ on Mars is very different from Earth, with extremely cold temperatures.
A. weather B. climate C. season D. storm

11. A planet needs the right _____ for humans to live there, like air and water.
A. problems B. questions C. conditions D. answers

12. The surface of the Moon has many _____ that were created by meteorites hitting it.

A. mountains B. craters C. oceans D. forests

13. The _____ launched into space and carried three astronauts to the International Space Station.

A. airplane B. rocket C. train D. truck

14. Scientists _____ the night sky every day to search for signs of life on other planets.

A. ignore B. forget C. observe D. avoid

15. Some people _____ that aliens exist because there is no clear evidence yet.

A. believe B. know C. doubt D. agree

16. Without _____, astronauts would float around inside the spaceship because there is no weight.

A. oxygen B. gravity C. water D. light

17. Mars might be _____ in the future if scientists can create the right atmosphere there.

A. dangerous B. impossible C. habitable D. invisible

18. In the movie, the evil aliens tried to _____ Earth with their powerful weapons.

A. help B. protect C. support D. attack

19. The new discovery on Mars looks very _____ for finding evidence of ancient life.

A. hopeless B. promising C. useless D. careless

20. Some scientists _____ the idea of spending money on space exploration instead of solving problems on Earth.

A. support B. oppose C. enjoy D. prefer

21. The strange _____ in the science fiction film had three eyes and green skin.

A. creature B. machine C. building D. vehicle

22. The astronaut was _____ when a piece of equipment fell on his leg during the mission.

A. injured B. pleased C. excited D. relaxed

23. Mars and Earth have _____ features, such as mountains and valleys on their surfaces.

A. different B. opposite C. similar D. strange

24. The space agency will _____ any astronaut who breaks the safety rules during a mission.

A. reward B. praise C. thank D. punish

25. During _____ on Mars, the temperature can reach about 20 degrees Celsius near the equator.

A. midnight B. daytime C. evening D. nighttime

26. The _____ at the university has spent 30 years studying the possibility of life on other planets.

A. student B. professor C. cleaner D. driver

27. The young dolphins at the aquarium are very _____ and love to swim with visitors.

A. lazy B. angry C. playful D. sleepy

28. The astronaut wore a warm _____ under his spacesuit to keep his body heat during the cold space mission.

A. shorts B. sandals C. jumper D. cap

29. For the formal dinner at the space conference, the scientist wore a suit and _____ around his neck.

A. belt B. scarf C. tie D. gloves

30. On special occasions at the space station, astronauts sometimes eat freeze-dried _____ as a treat from Earth.

A. vegetables B. soup C. salad D. fruit

31. "Are there aliens on Mars?" Tom asked his teacher.

→ Tom asked his teacher _____ on Mars.

A. if there were aliens B. were there aliens

C. that there were aliens D. if there are aliens

32. "What do astronauts eat in space?" Mary asked.

→ Mary wanted to know _____ in space.

A. what do astronauts eat B. what did astronauts eat

C. what astronauts ate D. astronauts ate what

33. "Can humans live on the Moon?" the student asked.

→ The student wondered _____ on the Moon.

A. can humans live B. whether humans could live

C. that humans could live D. humans could live

34. "Why is Mars called the Red Planet?" she asked me.

→ She asked me _____ the Red Planet.

A. why is Mars called B. why Mars was called

C. why was Mars called D. Mars was called why

35. "Will scientists discover alien life soon?" he asked.

→ He wondered _____ alien life soon.

A. will scientists discover B. scientists would discover

C. whether scientists would discover D. that scientists will discover

36. "How far is the nearest star from Earth?" the boy asked his father.

→ The boy asked his father _____ from Earth.

A. how far the nearest star was B. how far is the nearest star

C. the nearest star was how far D. how far was the nearest star

37. "Does the Moon have any water?" Lisa asked the scientist.

→ Lisa asked the scientist _____ any water.

A. does the Moon have B. the Moon had C. if the Moon had D. whether did the Moon have

38. "Where did the spaceship land yesterday?" the reporter asked.

→ The reporter wanted to know _____ the day before.

A. where the spaceship had landed B. where did the spaceship land

C. the spaceship had landed where D. where had the spaceship landed

39. "Who was the first person to walk on the Moon?" Anna asked.

→ Anna asked _____ to walk on the Moon.

A. who the first person had been B. who had been the first person

C. who was the first person D. the first person had been who

40. "Is there oxygen on Mars?" my brother asked me.

→ My brother asked me _____ on Mars.

A. was there oxygen B. if there was oxygen C. there was oxygen D. whether is there oxygen

11. "How many planets are there in our solar system?" Tim asked.

→ Tim wanted to know _____ in our solar system.

A. how many planets there were B. how many planets were there

C. there were how many planets D. how many planets are there

42. "What will happen if aliens visit Earth?" she asked him.

→ She asked him _____ if aliens visited Earth.

A. what will happen B. what would happen C. what happened D. would what happen

43. "Have scientists found life on other planets?" the journalist asked.

→ The journalist wondered _____ life on other planets.

A. have scientists found B. had scientists found

C. whether scientists had found D. scientists had found

44. "When will the rocket launch tomorrow?" Dad asked.

→ Dad asked _____ the next day.

A. when would the rocket launch B. when the rocket would launch

C. when will the rocket launch D. the rocket would launch when

45. "Do you believe in aliens?" Tom asked Mary.

→ Tom asked Mary _____ in aliens.

A. did she believe B. if she believed C. does she believe D. she believed

46. "Why are scientists studying Mars now?" the student asked.

→ The student asked _____ Mars then.

A. why scientists were studying B. why were scientists studying

C. scientists were studying why D. why are scientists studying

47. "Can we see Saturn with a telescope tonight?" Jack asked.

→ Jack wondered _____ Saturn with a telescope that night.

A. can we see B. could they see C. whether they could see D. they could see

48. "What does a black hole look like?" my sister asked me.

→ My sister asked me _____.

A. what a black hole looked like B. what did a black hole look like

C. a black hole looked like what D. what does a black hole look like

49. "Did NASA send a robot to Mars last year?" she asked.

→ She wanted to know _____ a robot to Mars the year before.

A. did NASA send B. NASA had sent C. if NASA had sent D. had NASA sent

50. "How long does it take to travel to the Moon?" Peter asked.

→ Peter asked _____ to travel to the Moon.

A. how long it took B. how long did it take C. it took how long D. how long does it take

51. "Are you interested in space exploration?" the teacher asked us.

→ The teacher asked us _____ in space exploration.

A. are we interested B. we were interested C. were we interested D. if we were interested

52. "Where is the International Space Station now?" he asked.

→ He wanted to know _____ then.

A. where was the International Space Station B. the International Space Station was where

C. where the International Space Station was D. where is the International Space Station

53. "Will humans colonize Mars in the future?" she asked.

→ She wondered _____ Mars in the future.

A. will humans colonize B. humans would colonize

C. whether humans would colonize D. would humans colonize

54. "Who discovered the planet Neptune?" the student asked.

→ The student asked _____ the planet Neptune.

A. who discovered B. who had discovered C. who did discover D. did who discover

55. "Does Mars have two moons?" Mike asked his teacher.

→ Mike asked his teacher _____ two moons.

A. does Mars have B. whether Mars had C. Mars had D. had Mars

56. "What are you reading about space today?" Mom asked me.

→ Mom asked me _____ about space that day.

A. what was I reading B. what I was reading C. I was reading what D. what am I reading

57. "How do astronauts sleep in zero gravity?" the child asked.

→ The child wondered _____ in zero gravity.

A. how did astronauts sleep B. astronauts slept how

C. how astronauts slept D. how do astronauts sleep

58. "Is there life in other galaxies?" the scientist asked herself.

→ The scientist wondered _____ in other galaxies.

A. is there life B. there was life C. if there was life D. was there life

59. "Why can't we breathe on the Moon?" the little girl asked.

→ The little girl asked _____ on the Moon.

A. why couldn't we breathe B. why we couldn't breathe

C. we couldn't breathe why D. why can't we breathe

60. "Have you ever seen a shooting star here?" John asked me.

→ John asked me _____ a shooting star there.

A. have I ever seen B. if I had ever seen C. had I ever seen D. I had ever seen

Exercise 2: Fill in the blank with the correct word(s) to complete each reported question.

1. "Is there water on Mars?" the scientist asked.

→ The scientist asked _____ there was water on Mars.

2. "What do aliens look like?" the little boy asked his mother.

→ The little boy asked his mother what aliens _____ like.

3. "Can astronauts breathe without spacesuits on the Moon?" she asked.

→ She wondered whether astronauts _____ breathe without spacesuits on the Moon.

4. "Where will humans build the first space colony?" the reporter asked.

→ The reporter asked where humans _____ build the first space colony.

5. "Are you watching the documentary about Jupiter tonight?" Dad asked me.

→ Dad asked me if I _____ the documentary about Jupiter that night.

6. "Why do scientists believe life might exist on Europa?" Tom asked.

→ Tom wanted to know why scientists _____ life might exist on Europa.

7. "Have they discovered any new planets this year?" Mary asked.

→ Mary asked if they _____ discovered any new planets that year.

8. “How many moons does Saturn have?" the student asked.

→ The student wondered how many moons Saturn _____.

9. "Did the rocket launch successfully yesterday?" he asked.

→ He wanted to know if the rocket _____ launched successfully the day before.

10. "Who will be the first human to land on Mars?" she asked.

→ She asked who _____ be the first human to land on Mars.

Exercise 3: Circle the correct option in brackets to complete the reported speech sentence.

1. "Does Mars have any atmosphere?" the student asked.

→ The student asked (if / that) Mars had any atmosphere.

2. "What time will the spaceship arrive at the space station?" she asked.

→ She wanted to know what time the spaceship (will arrive / would arrive) at the space station.

3. "Can robots survive on Venus?" the boy asked his teacher.

→ The boy asked his teacher (whether robots could / could robots) survive on Venus.

4. "Why are scientists looking for water on other planets?" Anna asked.

→ Anna asked why scientists (were looking / was looking) for water on other planets.

5. "Have astronomers found any signs of life on Europa?" he asked.

→ He wondered if astronomers (have found / had found) any signs of life on Europa.

6. "Where did the meteor land last night?" the reporter asked.

→ The reporter asked where the meteor (landed / had landed) the night before.

7. "Is your brother interested in becoming an astronaut?" Mom asked me.

→ Mom asked me if (your brother was / my brother was) interested in becoming an astronaut.

8. "How do plants grow without sunlight in space?" Lisa asked.

→ Lisa wanted to know how plants (grew / grow) without sunlight in space.

9. "Will we ever meet aliens from other galaxies?" Tom asked.

→ Tom asked (will we / if we would) ever meet aliens from other galaxies.

10. "Who sent the first satellite into space?" the child asked.

→ The child asked who (sent / did send) the first satellite into space.

Exercise 4: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences

1. Many people wonder about the **appearance** of aliens – do they have big eyes, green skin, or look completely different from humans?

A. behavior B. sound C. look D. smell

2. If we ever meet aliens, we should carefully observe their **behaviour** to understand if they are friendly or dangerous.

A. actions B. language C. clothing D. spaceship

3. A famous **scientist** announced that there might be living creatures under the ice of Europa, one of Jupiter's moons.

A. astronaut B. pilot C. researcher D. reporter

4. Mars has four **seasons** like Earth, but each one lasts almost twice as long because Mars is farther from the Sun.

A. time of year B. type of weather C. kind of storm D. hour of day

5. The **lack** of oxygen on the Moon makes it impossible for humans to breathe there without special equipment.

A. presence B. discovery C. amount D. absence

Exercise 5: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences

1. Astronauts must carry tanks of oxygen when they explore the Moon because there is none in space for them to **breathe**.

A. inhale B. suffocate C. whisper D. relax

2. Scientists discovered that the surface **temperature** of Venus is extremely hot, reaching up to 465°C.

A. coldness B. pressure C. brightness D. distance

3. The rover found a small **trace** of water in the Martian soil, giving scientists hope that life might exist there.

A. drop B. abundance C. color D. sample

4. Children often **wonder** about life on other planets and ask their parents many curious questions about aliens.

A. dream B. ignore C. imagine D. believe

5. When a spacecraft leaves Earth's atmosphere, the temperature outside can **drop** to minus 270°C in deep space.

A. fall B. change C. rise D. stay

Exercise 6: Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.

1. Astronauts need to know how to do quick _____ on their spacesuits when exploring Mars. (REPAIR)

2. The new telescope in the _____ allows scientists to study distant planets more clearly. (OBSERVE)

3. There is a strong _____ that Jupiter's moon Europa has an ocean beneath its icy surface. (POSSIBLE)

4. Scientists were shocked by the sudden _____ of strange lights in the night sky over the desert. (APPEAR)

5. Researchers study the _____ of robots to see if they can work well in extreme temperatures on Venus. (BEHAVE)

6. The discovery of water on Mars is very _____ for finding life in the future. (PROMISE)

7. Space agencies are testing the _____ of different plants to grow in soil from the Moon. (SUITABLE)

8. No astronauts were _____ during the emergency landing of the spacecraft yesterday. (INJURE)

9. Many people have strong _____ to sending humans to Mars because of the high risks involved. (OPPOSE)

10. Scientists must be very _____ when they look for signs of life in samples from other planets. (OBSERVE)

⁼ COMMUNICATION

Exercise 1: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best completes each of the following exchanges.

1. Student A: "Do you believe there is life on other planets?"

Student B: "_____"

A. Planets are round objects in space.

B. Believe is a verb.

C. Other means different.

D. I think it's possible. The universe is so big!

2. Tourist: "Excuse me, can I see the Mars exhibition in this museum?"

Staff: "_____"

A. Of course! It's on the second floor, next to the space theater.

B. Mars is the red planet.

C. Museums have many things.

D. Exhibition means a show.

3. Son: "Dad, what would happen if aliens visited Earth?"

Dad: "_____"

A. Aliens are creatures from space.

B. Earth is our planet.

C. Visit means come to see.

D. That's a great question! Scientists would probably try to communicate with them.

4. Friend 1: "I just watched an amazing documentary about life on Europa!"

Friend 2: "_____"

A. Documentary is a type of film.

B. Really? What did you learn from it?

C. Europa is a moon of Jupiter.

D. Amazing means wonderful.

5. Teacher: "Why do scientists think Mars might have had life in the past?"

Student: "_____"

A. Scientists study things.

B. Mars is called the red planet.

C. Because they found traces of water there.

D. Past means before now.

6. Grandson: "Grandma, would you like to travel to space one day?"

Grandma: "_____"

A. Space is very far away.

B. Travel means go somewhere.

C. One day is in the future.

D. Oh, I'm too old for that! But I'd love to see Earth from above.

7. Reporter: "What is the biggest challenge for humans living on Mars?"

Astronaut: "_____"

A. The lack of oxygen and extreme temperatures make it very difficult.

B. Challenge means a hard task.

C. Humans are people.

D. Mars is far from Earth.

8. Classmate: "Do you think we will find intelligent life in the universe?"

You: "_____"

A. Universe is everything in space.

B. Intelligent means smart.

C. Find is a verb.

D. I hope so! It would change everything we know about life.

9. Little brother: "Why can't people breathe on the Moon?"

Big sister: "_____"

A. People need air to live.

B. The Moon is Earth's satellite.

C. Because there is no atmosphere or oxygen there.

D. Breathe means take in air.

10. Visitor: "How long would it take to travel to the nearest star?"

Guide: "_____"

A. With our current technology, it would take thousands of years!

B. Travel means move from place to place.

C. Stars are balls of hot gas.

D. Nearest means closest.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to arrange the following sentences into a meaningful conversation.

1.

a. Minh: Yes, scientists found traces of water there. Water is essential for life.

b. Lan: Really? So do you think aliens might exist?

c. Lan: I heard that Mars might have had life in the past. Is that true?

d. Minh: It's possible! The universe is so big, we can't be the only living things.

A. c-a-b-d B. a-c-b-d C. c-b-a-d D. b-c-a-d

2.

a. Guide: It's a model of the International Space Station, where astronauts live and work.

b. Visitor: That's amazing! How long can astronauts stay there?

c. Visitor: Excuse me, what is that big structure hanging from the ceiling?

d. Guide: They usually stay for about 6 months. Some have stayed for nearly a year!

e. Visitor: Wow! Living in space for that long must be very challenging.

A. c-b-a-d-e B. c-a-b-d-e C. a-c-b-d-e D. c-a-d-b-e

3.

a. Teacher: That's right, Hoa! Can anyone tell me why oxygen is important?

b. Nam: Because humans and animals need oxygen to breathe and survive.

c. Teacher: Today, we'll discuss why humans cannot live on most other planets.

d. Teacher: Excellent, Nam! That's why finding planets with oxygen is so exciting.

e. Hoa: Is it because there's no oxygen or water on those planets?

f. Nam: Teacher, do you think we will ever find a planet like Earth?

A. c-e-a-b-d-f B. c-a-e-b-d-f C. e-c-a-b-d-f D. c-e-b-a-d-f

READING

Exercise 1: Look at the sign or the notice. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for these questions.

	What must you NOT do? A. Eat snacks in this room. B. Run to the space lab. C. Talk loudly in the space lab. D. Close the door after you.
	What does the sign tell you? A. You can take a rock home. B. You must not touch the space rocks. C. You should wash your hands here. D. You can open the rock box.
	What should you do? A. Take off your hat. B. Put on a helmet before you go in. C. Bring your pet inside. D. Sit down and wait.

	Where might you see this sign? A. At a swimming pool. B. On a city bus. C. At the door of a Mars habitat room. D. In a supermarket.
	What must you NOT do? A. Pick any plants here. B. Water the plants. C. Look at the plants carefully. D. Read the plant labels.

Exercise 2: Read the following advertisement/ notice/ flyer/ announcement and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks

1.

SSPACE EXPLORATION CAMP 2026

Your Journey to the Stars Begins Here!

Dear young explorers,

Have you ever dreamed of traveling to other planets? Do you wonder if aliens (1)_____ somewhere in the universe? Join us at the Space Exploration Camp this summer and discover the mysteries of space! Scientists are (2)_____ working to find signs of life beyond Earth. At this camp, you will learn about their amazing discoveries and even try some real astronaut activities!

- **What You Will Experience:**
- Mars Simulation Room – Walk on a surface that looks exactly like Mars! You will wear a special spacesuit and collect rock samples just like real astronauts do.
- Giant Telescope Night – Our powerful telescope lets you see Jupiter's moons (3)_____. Scientists believe one of these moons, Europa, might have an ocean under its ice!
- Alien Life Workshop – What would aliens look like? Our biologists will explain how living things might (4)_____ on planets with different conditions from Earth.
- Spacecraft Design Challenge – Work in teams to build your own model rocket! The best designs will be launched at the end of camp.

Last summer, over 500 students joined our camp and they were extremely (5)_____ about sleeping in the space station simulator. This year, we have something even more special – a virtual reality trip to the surface of Titan, Saturn's largest moon!

Our space experts will answer all your questions about the universe. You will also receive (6)_____ certificate of completion and a special astronaut badge.

- **Camp Information:**
- **Date:** July 15-20, 2026
- **Location:** National Space Center, Building A
- **Age:** 12-15 years old
- **Fee:** $150 (includes meals and materials)
- **Register at:** www.spacecamp2026.com

"The universe is a big place. If it's just us, it seems like an awful waste of space."

— Carl Sagan

Don't miss this chance to explore the wonders of space!

See you among the stars!

— The Space Exploration Camp Committee —

1. A. exist	B. exists	C. existing	D. existed
2. A. current	B. currently	C. currency	D. currents
3. A. clear	B. clearer	C. clearly	D. clearness
4. A. survival	B. survive	C. survivor	D. surviving
5. A. excite	B. excitement	C. excited	D. exciting
6. A. a	B. an	C. the	D. Ø (no article)

2.

SPACE DISCOVERY MAGAZINE - SPECIAL EDITION

Exploring the Universe with Young Scientists!

COVER STORY: Could Humans Live on Other Planets?

By: Dr. James Cooper, Space Science Editor

Hello young readers!

This month, we asked 300 students about their (1)_____ of life on other planets. The answers were truly fascinating!

Fifty years ago, people thought space travel was impossible. However, today's scientists are working hard to make living on other planets a reality. About 75% of students said they would like (2)_____ to Mars one day!

Which Planets Could Support Life?

Planet/Moon	Distance from Earth	Possibility of Life
Mars	225 million km	High
Europa (Jupiter's moon)	6 28 million km	Medium
Titan (Saturn's moon)	1.2 billion km	Medium
Venus	41 million km	Low

The survey also showed that students are very (3)_____ about finding alien life. Many believe that we are not alone in the universe.

"I am fascinated by the idea of meeting aliens," said 13-year-old Emma from Sydney. "Scientists have discovered thousands of exoplanets, and some might be (4)_____ to Earth!"

However, experts explain that living on another planet would be extremely challenging. Dr. Nina Patel, a planetary scientist, says that humans would need special equipment to survive because most planets don't have oxygen or water.

Challenges of Living on Other Planets:

- No breathable air on most planets
- Extreme temperatures (too hot or too cold)
- Dangerous radiation from space
- No liquid water on the surface
- Very long travel time from Earth

Scientists believe that Mars is the most (5)_____ choice for human settlement. NASA and SpaceX are planning to send astronauts there within the next 20 years. Perhaps one of you will be among the first humans to live on the Red Planet!

Next Month's Topic: How Do Scientists Search for Alien Signals?

Don't miss it!

— Space Discovery Magazine, Issue 78 —

- Follow us: SpaceDiscoveryMag
- Website: www.spacediscoverymag.com

1.A. think	B. thought	C. thoughts	D. thinking
2.A. travel	B. traveling	C. to travel	D. traveled
3.A. curiosity	B. curious	C. curiously	D. curiousness
4.A. similarly	B. similar	C. similarity	D. similarize
5.A. suit	B. suiting	C. suitably	D. suitable

Exercise 3: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

1.

THE SEARCH FOR LIFE BEYOND EARTH

For centuries, humans have wondered if we are alone in the universe. Today, scientists are using (1)_____ technology to search for signs of life on other planets.

Mars is the most studied planet in our solar system. NASA has sent several robots called "rovers" to explore its surface. These rovers can collect rock samples and (2)_____ the soil for signs of ancient life. In 2021, the Perseverance rover discovered that Mars once had rivers and lakes billions of years ago.

Scientists also look for exoplanets – planets outside our solar system. They search more (3)_____ than ever before using powerful space telescopes like the James Webb. So far, astronomers have found over 5,000 exoplanets, and some might have conditions suitable for life.

(4)_____, finding liquid water is the key to discovering alien life. Water is essential for all living things on Earth, so scientists believe it would be necessary for life on other planets too.

Many people ask: "What would aliens look like?" (5)_____, scientists cannot answer this question yet. Alien life might be very different from anything on Earth – perhaps tiny bacteria or strange creatures we cannot imagine.

Space agencies predict that by 2050, humans (6)_____ the technology to detect signs of life on distant planets. Until then, the search continues, and every discovery brings us closer to answering the biggest question: Are we alone?

1. A. advancement	B. advanced	C. advance	D. advancing
2. A. analysis	B. analyze	C. analytical	D. analytically
3. A. effective	B. effect	C. effectively	D. effectiveness
4. A. Moreover	B. However	C. Although	D. Because
5. A. Therefore	B. Besides	C. So	D. However
6. A. have had	B. had	C. will have	D. are having

2.

BUILDING HOMES ON MARS

Imagine living in (1)_____ house on another planet. This idea sounds like science fiction, but scientists are seriously planning to build human settlements on Mars within the next 30 years.

Fifty years ago, people only (2)_____ about space colonies in books and movies. Today, NASA and SpaceX are designing real homes for Mars. These special buildings must protect humans from extreme temperatures, dangerous radiation, and dust storms.

Many space (3)_____ around the world are testing different building materials. Some scientists suggest using Martian soil to make bricks. Others want to send giant 3D printers that can construct houses automatically. These printers will build structures layer by layer without needing human workers.

Living on Mars will require people (4)_____ very carefully about resources. There is no breathable air or liquid water on the surface. Future Mars homes will need special machines to produce oxygen and recycle every drop of water. Solar panels will provide electricity during the day.

Growing food on Mars is (5)_____ challenging. Scientists are experimenting with indoor farms that use artificial lights. Astronauts will grow vegetables like potatoes, tomatoes, and lettuce in controlled environments. These space gardens must work perfectly because Earth is too far away to send supplies quickly.

Research in this field is progressing (6)_____ every year. By 2050, experts believe the first humans will call Mars their home. Would you be brave enough to become a Mars pioneer?

1. A. a	B. an	C. the	D. some
2. A. dream	B. dreamed	C. have dreamed	D. were dreaming
3. A. agency	B. agencies	C. agency's	D. agencying
4. A. think	B. thinking	C. to think	D. thought
5. A. extreme	B. extremely	C. extremeness	D. extremity
6. A. rapid	B. rapidity	C. rapidly	D. rapidness

Exercise 4: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

1.

COULD HUMANS REALLY LIVE ON MARS?

For decades, scientists have dreamed about humans living on other planets. Mars, our closest neighbor, is the most popular choice for future space colonies. But what would life on the Red Planet really be like?

A recent report by NASA's Mars Exploration Program studied the possibilities of human settlement on Mars. The findings were both exciting and challenging. Mars has a day length very similar to Earth – about 24 hours and 37 minutes. This means humans could maintain their normal sleep schedules. The planet also has seasons, polar ice caps, and ancient river valleys that suggest water once existed **there**.

However, the report also revealed serious difficulties. Mars has no breathable atmosphere – it is mostly carbon dioxide. The average temperature is minus 60 degrees Celsius, much colder than anywhere on Earth. Dangerous radiation from the sun reaches the surface because Mars lacks a protective magnetic field. Astronauts would need to live in special enclosed habitats and wear spacesuits whenever they go outside.

Scientists recommend that future Mars settlers should prepare carefully. They suggest building underground homes to protect against radiation. Settlers would grow food in indoor farms using artificial lights. Water could be extracted from ice found at the poles. Solar panels and nuclear power would provide electricity.

The first human mission to Mars may happen by 2040. Living there will be extremely difficult, but many young people today dream of becoming Mars pioneers.

Question 1. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. Mars is too dangerous for humans to visit

B. The possibilities and challenges of living on Mars

C. Why scientists have stopped exploring Mars

D. How to become an astronaut at NASA

Question 2. According to the report, why is Mars's day length good for humans?

A. It allows astronauts to work longer hours

B. It helps humans maintain normal sleep schedules

C. It makes growing food easier

D. It provides more sunlight for solar panels

Question 3. The word "**there**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. Earth B. NASA C. Mars D. the polar ice caps

Question 4. What problem does Mars have that makes living difficult?

A. The days are too short for humans

B. There is too much water on the surface

C. The planet has dangerous radiation from the sun

D. Mars is too close to Earth

Question 5. According to scientists, how should future Mars settlers get water?

A. Bring all water from Earth

B. Collect rainwater from storms

C. Extract water from ice at the poles

D. Create water from carbon dioxide

2.

MY DREAM OF BECOMING A MARS ASTRONAUT

My name is Lan, and I am a student at Nguyen Trai Secondary School in Hanoi. Ever since I was ten years old, I have dreamed of traveling to Mars. My parents thought it was just a childhood fantasy, but this dream has shaped my life in many meaningful ways.

My interest began when my grandfather gave me a book about space exploration. I learned that Mars is called the Red Planet because of its rusty soil. The planet has the largest volcano in our solar system – Olympus Mons – which is three times taller than Mount Everest. I was fascinated by these amazing facts and wanted to learn more.

The most exciting thing is that NASA plans to send humans to Mars by 2040. This means I could be part of the first generation to walk on another planet. I study Science and Mathematics very hard because astronauts need excellent knowledge in these subjects. I also exercise daily to keep my body strong and healthy. After two years of dedicated preparation, my grades improved from average to top

of my class. My teachers were impressed and encouraged me to join the National Science Competition.

However, my grandmother sometimes worries about the dangers of space travel. She reminds me that Mars has no air to breathe and extremely cold temperatures. I understand her concern, so I always explain that scientists are developing new technologies to protect astronauts. I promised her that safety will always be my priority.

I believe young Vietnamese students like me can achieve extraordinary things. **We** are not just dreamers but future explorers who will expand humanity's horizons beyond Earth.

Question 1. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The history of NASA's space programs

B. Why Mars is called the Red Planet

C. A student's dream and preparation to become a Mars astronaut

D. How to study Science and Mathematics effectively

Question 2. What did Lan learn about Olympus Mons from the book?

A. It is the deepest valley on Mars

B. It is three times taller than Mount Everest

C. It contains liquid water

D. It was discovered by Vietnamese scientists

Question 3. How long has Lan been preparing seriously for her dream?

A. One year

B. Two years

C. Three years

D. Since she was ten years old

Question 4. The word "**We**" in the last paragraph refers to _____.

A. Lan's teachers

B. NASA scientists

C. Lan's family members

D. Young Vietnamese students like Lan

Question 5. What can be inferred from the passage?

A. Lan's grandmother fully supports her dream without any worry

B. Lan believes hard work and dedication can help achieve big dreams

C. Lan has already been selected for NASA's Mars mission

D. Studying Science is not important for becoming an astronaut

⁼ WRITING

Exercise 1: Reorder the words to make correct sentences.

1. asked / if / scientist / The / existed / life / on / Mars.

→ _____

2. wondered / astronauts / could / She / the / survive / on / Moon.

→ _____

3. wanted / why / He / know / red. / to / Mars / was

→ _____

4. teacher / how / My / far / asked / was / from / Mars / Earth.

→ _____

5. wondered / whether / They / humans / on / live / could / other / planets.

→ _____

6. asked / what / needed / Lan / astronauts / to / in / survive / space.

→ _____

7. wanted / there / He / know / was / to / if / water / on / Mars.

→ _____

8. scientist / when / asked / would / The / humans / to / travel / Mars.

→ _____

9. wondered / many / had. / how / moons / She / Jupiter

→ _____

10. asked / planet / which / the / closest / teacher / was / to / My / the / Sun.

→ _____

Exercise 2: Write in full sentences using the given words.

1. Minh / ask / if / aliens / exist / in / the universe.

→ _____

2. She / wonder / how / astronauts / breathe / on / the spaceship.

→ _____

3. The teacher / want / know / why / Venus / be / the hottest planet.

→ _____

4. Nam / ask / whether / scientists / discover / water / on / the Moon.

→ _____

5. My father / wonder / when / the first human / land / on / Mars.

→ _____

6. Linh / ask / what / temperature / be / on / Saturn.

→ _____

7. They / want / know / if / robots / can / build / houses / on / other planets.

→ _____

8. The scientist / ask / how long / it / take / to / travel / to / Neptune.

→ _____

9. She / wonder / whether / plants / can / grow / without / sunlight / in / space.

→ _____

10. My grandmother / ask / who / be / the first person / to / walk / on / the Moon.

→ _____

Exercise 3: Choose the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closet in meaning to the original sentence in each of following questions

Question 1. "Is there life on Mars?" the little boy asked.

A. The little boy asked if there was life on Mars.

B. The little boy asked was there life on Mars.

C. The little boy asked if is there life on Mars.

D. The little boy asked whether there is life on Mars.

Question 2. "Why do astronauts wear spacesuits?" Hoa asked her teacher.

A. Hoa asked her teacher why do astronauts wear spacesuits.

B. Hoa asked her teacher why astronauts wearing spacesuits.

C. Hoa asked her teacher why astronauts wore spacesuits.

D. Hoa asked her teacher why did astronauts wear spacesuits.

Question 3. "Can humans survive on Jupiter?" Nam wondered.

A. Nam wondered if humans can survive on Jupiter.

B. Nam wondered whether humans could survive on Jupiter.

C. Nam wondered can humans survive on Jupiter.

D. Nam wondered if could humans survive on Jupiter.

Question 4. "How far is Neptune from the Sun?" she asked.

A. She asked how far is Neptune from the Sun.

B. She asked how far was Neptune from the Sun.

C. She asked how far Neptune is from the Sun.

D. She asked how far Neptune was from the Sun.

Question 5. "Will robots explore other galaxies in the future?" Tuan asked.

A. Tuan asked will robots explore other galaxies in the future.

B. Tuan asked if robots would explore other galaxies in the future.

C. Tuan asked whether robots will explore other galaxies in the future.

D. Tuan asked if would robots explore other galaxies in the future.

Question 6. "What do aliens look like?" my little sister wondered.

A. My little sister wondered what aliens looked like.

B. My little sister wondered what do aliens look like.

C. My little sister wondered what did aliens look like.

D. My little sister wondered what aliens look like.

Question 7. "Have scientists found water on the Moon?" Linh asked.

A. Linh asked if scientists have found water on the Moon.

B. Linh asked have scientists found water on the Moon.

C. Linh asked whether scientists had found water on the Moon.

D. Linh asked if had scientists found water on the Moon.

Question 8. "When will the first human travel to Saturn?" the journalist asked.

A. The journalist asked when the first human would travel to Saturn.

B. The journalist asked when would the first human travel to Saturn.

C. The journalist asked when will the first human travel to Saturn.

D. The journalist asked when the first human will travel to Saturn.

Question 9. "Does the Moon have its own light?" Minh asked his father.

A. Minh asked his father does the Moon have its own light.

B. Minh asked his father if the Moon has its own light.

C. Minh asked his father whether the Moon had its own light.

D. Minh asked his father did the Moon have its own light.

Question 10. "Who was the first astronaut to walk in space?" Mai wondered.

A. Mai wondered who was the first astronaut to walk in space.

B. Mai wondered who the first astronaut to walk in space was.

C. Mai wondered who had been the first astronaut to walk in space.

D. Mai wondered who the first astronaut to walk in space had been.

Exercise 4: Choose (A, B, C, or D) to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions.

1.

a. She explained that Mars had two small moons called Phobos and Deimos.

b. Last Friday, our science teacher gave us a fascinating lesson about Mars.

c. Then, she said that scientists were searching for signs of water there.

d. I told my parents that I wanted to become an astronaut after hearing all this!

e. First, she told us that Mars was called the Red Planet because of its colour.

f. Finally, she said that humans might build a colony on Mars in the future.

A. b-a-e-c-f-d B. b-e-a-c-f-d C. e-b-a-c-f-d D. b-e-c-a-f-d

2.

Dear Linh,

a. The astronaut said that he had trained for three years before his first space mission.

b. I'm writing to share my experience at the space museum yesterday.

c. He also explained that astronauts ate special food from tubes in space.

d. I met a real astronaut and listened to his speech there.

e. Finally, he told me that he would return to the International Space Station the following year.

f. I was amazed and said that I hoped to travel to space one day too!

Best wishes,

Mai

A. b-d-a-c-e-f B. d-b-a-c-e-f C. b-a-d-c-e-f D. b-d-c-a-e-f

3.

a. He explained that the telescope could show planets millions of kilometres away.

b. Yesterday, Nam showed me his new telescope and told me about the universe.

c. I asked him if we could see aliens through the telescope.

d. First, he said that he had saved money for six months to buy it.

e. He laughed and said that scientists were still searching for life on other planets.

f. Then, he told me that he had already seen Saturn's rings the night before.

A. b-a-d-f-c-e B. b-d-f-a-c-e C. b-d-a-f-c-e D. d-b-a-f-c-e

Exercise 5: Choose (A, B, C, or D) to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1.

Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

Yesterday, our teacher Dr. Minh gave us an exciting presentation about the possibility of life on other planets. _____. He said that he hoped his students would become space scientists in the future.

a. After that, he explained that NASA had sent several rovers to explore the surface of Mars.

b. First, he told us that scientists had discovered water ice on Mars many years before.

c. Then, he said that researchers were currently searching for signs of alien life.

A. a - b - c B. b - a - c C. c - b - a D. b - c - a

Choose the sentence that can COMPLETE the blank most appropriately.

A. Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun in our solar system.

B. Many students enjoy learning about science at school.

C. He also told us that a new space telescope would be launched the following year to study distant planets.

D. The solar system has eight planets altogether.

2.

(1) _____. The reporter explained that astronomers were analysing strange signals from that planet then. (2) _____. She said that this discovery might prove that we were not alone in the universe.

Choose the TOPIC SENTENCE that can BEGIN the text most appropriately.

A. Space travel is becoming more popular these days.

B. Last evening, I watched a documentary about a mysterious planet called Kepler-442b.

C. Scientists work very hard every day.

D. The universe has billions of stars and galaxies.

Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank (2) to make a logical text.

a. The scientist added that they would send a space probe to investigate the planet within the next decade.

b. She said that researchers had detected unusual radio waves from Kepler-442b two years before.

c. She also mentioned that the planet had perfect conditions for liquid water to exist.

A. c - b - a B. b - c - a C. a - b - c D. b - a - c

LISTENING

Exercise 1: You will hear a talk about life on other planets. Listen carefully and choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question below.

Question 1. What is the main topic of the talk?

A. How to become an astronaut

B. The history of space travel

C. Life on other planets

D. The formation of the solar system

Question 2. According to the speaker, why is Mars called the Red Planet?

A. Because it is very hot

B. Because of its reddish colour

C. Because it has red oceans

D. Because aliens live there

Question 3. What have scientists discovered about Mars?

A. Mars has many living creatures today.

B. Mars had water billions of years ago.

C. Mars is the hottest planet in the solar system.

D. Mars has a thick atmosphere like Earth.

Question 4. What do scientists believe about Europa, one of Jupiter's moons?

A. It has many active volcanoes.

B. It is too hot for any life to exist.

C. It has a huge ocean under its icy surface.

D. It is the largest moon in the solar system.

Question 5. According to the passage, what does the term "habitable zone" mean?

A. A zone where spaceships can land safely

B. A zone that is not too hot and not too cold for liquid water to exist

C. A zone where only robots can explore

D. A zone with the most beautiful stars

Exercise 2: You will hear a talk about the search for extraterrestrial life. Listen carefully and decide whether each statement is TRUE or FALSE according to the information in the talk. Write T (True) or F (False) in the box provided.

Question 1. Scientists believe that water, energy, and organic molecules are the three key requirements for life.	TRUE (T) ☐	FALSE (F) ☐
Question 2. Enceladus is a moon of Jupiter that has water geysers shooting into space.	TRUE (T) ☐	FALSE (F) ☐
Question 3. Proxima Centauri b is located four light-years away from Earth and orbits within its star's habitable zone.	TRUE (T) ☐	FALSE (F) ☐
Question 4. The James Webb Space Telescope listens for artificial radio signals from intelligent civilizations.	TRUE (T) ☐	FALSE (F) ☐
Question 5. Discovering life on other planets would change our understanding of our place in the universe.	TRUE (T) ☐	FALSE (F) ☐