XUNTA DE GALICIA

CONSELLERÍA DE CULTURA, EDUCACIÓN E ORDENACIÓN UNIVERSITARIA

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ACTIVIDADES NO DOMICILIO

PERÍODO: 25 de maio a 5 de xuño

MATERIA: Inglés

CURSO: 4º ESO A e B

PROFESOR/A: Ruth

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MÉTODO DE CORRECCIÓN: envío das actividades á profesora conforme ao explicado a continuación.

ACTIVIDADES

Estas dúas semanas imos repasar a formación de preguntas, para iso realizaremos unha lectura e responderemos a unha serie de preguntas.

Tarefas correspondentes a esta semana:

a) Realizar para uso persoal un esquema ou resumo para repasar a formación dos distintos de preguntas estudados en clase. Debe incluir:

a) formación das "Subject Questions".

b) formación das "Object Questions".

c) formación das "Question Tags".

d) formación das preguntas remadas en preposición.

- Para realizar o esquema / resumo, pódense utilizar os apuntamentos de clase da 2ª avaliación e/ou a páxina 118 do Workbook.

- Os esquemas poden escribirse en inglés, galego ou castelán.

- NON ENTREGAR o esquema/resumo, porque se trata dunha ferramenta de estudo persoal que debe consultarse en caso de dúbida na realización dos exercicios propostos a continuación.

b) Ler o texto que aparece máis abaixo e responder ás preguntas relacionadas co texto (exercicios 1,2,3, 4 e 5).

c) Rematar as tarefas postas para as semanas anteriores aquelas persoas que non o fixeran e envialas aquelas que non as enviaran previamente.

Lembrade facer as actividades en formato editable e envialas, ben identificadas (nome e curso), unha vez rematadas á dirección email que aparece máis arriba.

- Data límite de entrega das tarefas do apartado b: Sábado 6 de xuño ás 24.00h.

Last week, we could read in local newspapers that International Space Station (ISS) would be flying over our cities: https://www.vigoalminuto.com/2020/05/15/si-estas-en-vigo-este-viernes-mira-el-cielo-a-las-2350-h-y-podras-ver-la-estacion-espacial-internacional/. These next two weeks, we will read and work on an interview to an astronaut who has been in the ISS and who speaks about his experience there:

READING: An Interview With an Astronaut

Adapted from https://www.rhfleet.org/science-blog/interview-astronaut

With the launch of our new exhibit, Destination Station, we've been lucky to have astronauts available to chat with us here at the Fleet! Mike Hopkins was selected in July 2009 as one of 14 members of the 20th NASA astronaut class. On September 25, 2013, Hopkins launched from the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan to the International Space Station. During his stay aboard the space station, Hopkins conducted a pair of U.S. spacewalks to change out a degraded pump module for a total of 12 hours and 58 minutes. Hopkins returned to Earth on March 10, 2014, after 166 days in space.

Q: What inspired you to become an astronaut?

I first was interested in the astronaut program back in high school. When there was a launch, they would show it for the whole school. Seeing those early astronauts up in space, launching satellites, going on space walks, performing science … that all really interested me. I thought that was something I'd like to do.

Q: How did you make this childhood interest come to reality as an adult?

The idea of being an astronaut fit very well with my other interests. I enjoyed maths and science in school. I knew I wanted to get into engineering. And then I was also interested in flying and the military. So I pursued those interests, which gave me the experience I needed to become an astronaut.

Q: What's the most fun or interesting part about being on the International Space Station?

There are so many thing that are enjoyable about being in space. Floating never got old for the whole 166 days I was up there. On the other hand, I went on two spacewalks, and those were two events that I will absolutely never forget in my entire life.

Q: What are some of the strangest things about coming back to Earth after being up on the International Space Station for so long?

The transition from microgravity back to Earth. The first two to three days are the strangest time. For example, your mind forgets how heavy things are when you get back to Earth. So a small book that weighs maybe a pound all of a sudden feels like it weighs 50 lbs. That's one of the strangest things.

Q: Were you ever scared?

I was never scared. I was nervous about things. One of the main things I was nervous about was messing up. The ISS is a very expensive national laboratory, and you'd hate to be the person to break it.

Q: Would things ever break?

There are always items failing and things to replace. Space walks are a big part of the space station upkeep. That was one of the better things about doing the space walks—being able to get the space station up and running again after a problem. It's a major sense of accomplishment.

We had a pump module that failed, a part of the external cooling system. We had to go out and replace it. That pump module weighs 800 pounds, about the size of a refrigerator, so it's not a small piece of equipment. It's weightless, but it still has mass. My crew mate, Rick Mastracchio, says that microgravity "makes the impossible possible." One person can handle that 800-pound, refrigerator-sized object, which you wouldn't be able to do on Earth. But the microgravity environment also makes simple things more difficult. For example, you can't just set your tools down because they'll float away. You always have to make sure that they're tethered to you or the station.

—By Nathan Young

Vocabulary you may need while reading

launch: lanzamiento
degraded: degradado
pump: bomba (de aire)
upkeep: mantenimiento
tethered: atado

EXERCISES

1) Read the text and answer the following questions.

a) Where did Mike Hopkins departed from when he went to the ISS?

b) How long did Hopkins stay at the ISS?

c) What subjects did Hopkins like at school?

d) What did Hopkins like the most about being in space?

e) How long does it take to get used to gravity again once an astronaut returns to Earth?

f) Why did Hopkins go on spacewalks?

g) Is it difficult to move heavy objects in space? Why?

2) Vocabulary: Find a word in the text that fits the following definitions:

a) a device sent up into space to travel around the earth, used for collecting information or communicating by radio, television, etc.:

b) the time when someone is a child:

c) to try to do or achieve something, usually over a long period of time:

d) anything that happens, especially something important or unusual:

e) very weak gravity, as in an orbiting spacecraft:

f) doing something badly:

g) a room or building with scientific equipment for doing scientific tests or for teaching science, or a place where chemicals or medicines are produced:

h) something that is successful, or that is achieved after a lot of work or effort:

i) the set of necessary tools, clothing, etc. for a particular purpose:

j) the air, water and land in or on which people, animals and plants live:

3) Grammar: In the text:

a) Which of the questions are subject questions?

b) Which of the questions are object questions?

c) Which of the questions are yes-no questions?

d) Which of the questions are wh- word questions?

4) Writing: Choose a famous person you like and look for information about this person in internet. Imagine you are a journalist for a youth magazine and you need to interview the famous person you have chosen. Write the interview for the magazine including:

- An introduction as in the example
- At least one subject question
- At least four object questions
- At least a question tag
- At least two questions ending in preposition

5) Cross-curricular studies: Mathematics, Science and Technology: In the text, it is not used the International System of Units (SI). Instead, pounds (lbs) are used to measure weight. In the SI, we use grams. This is the equivalence:

WEIGHT MEASURE	LENGTH MEASURE
1 ounce (oz) = 28, 35 g	1 inch (in) = 2,54 cm
1 pound (lb) = 453,592 g	1 foot (ft) = 30,48 cm
	1 yard (yd) = 0,9144 m
	1 mile (mi) = 1,60935 km

a) In the sentence: “So a small book that weighs maybe a pound all of a sudden feels like it weighs 50 lbs”, how much does the book weigh and how much does it feel it weighs if we use the SI?

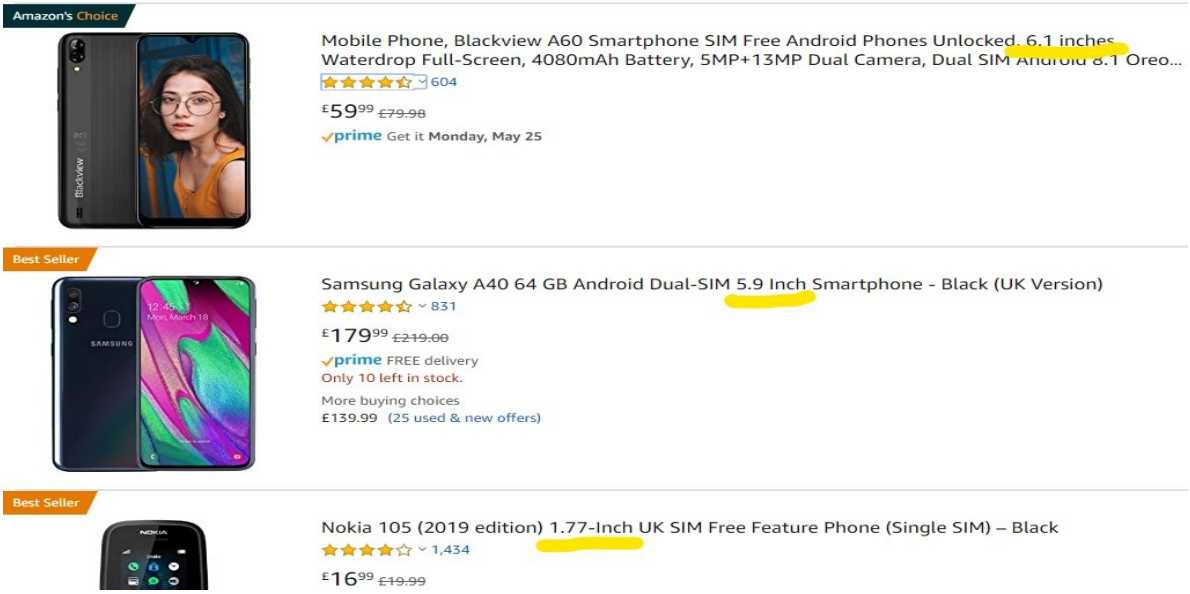
b) In the sentence: “That pump module weighs 800 pounds”, how much does the pump weigh if we use the SI?

c) We want to buy a new mobile phone and we visit the webpage www.amazon.co.uk where we check the characteristics of the mobile phones in PICTURE A, how big is each telephone if we use the SI?

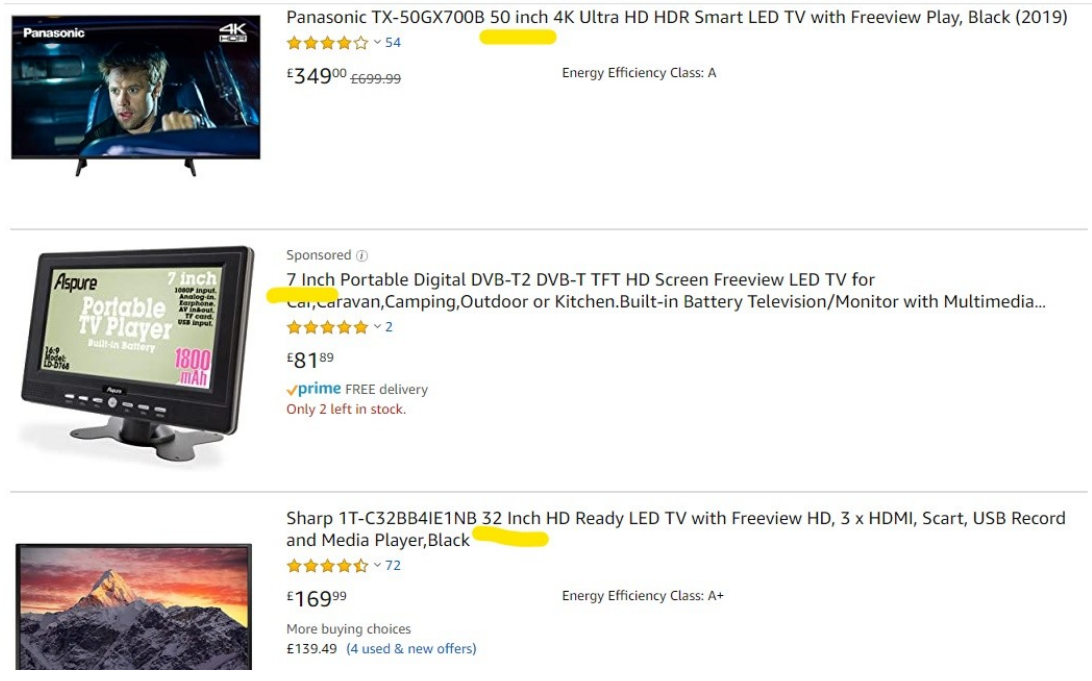
d) We want to buy a new television and we visit the webpage www.amazon.co.uk where we check the characteristics of the televisions in PICTURE B, how big is each television if we use the SI?

e) We want to rent a car in England. We need to know the speed limit in this country so we consult internet and we find the information in PICTURE C. What is the equivalence of these speed limits using the SI?

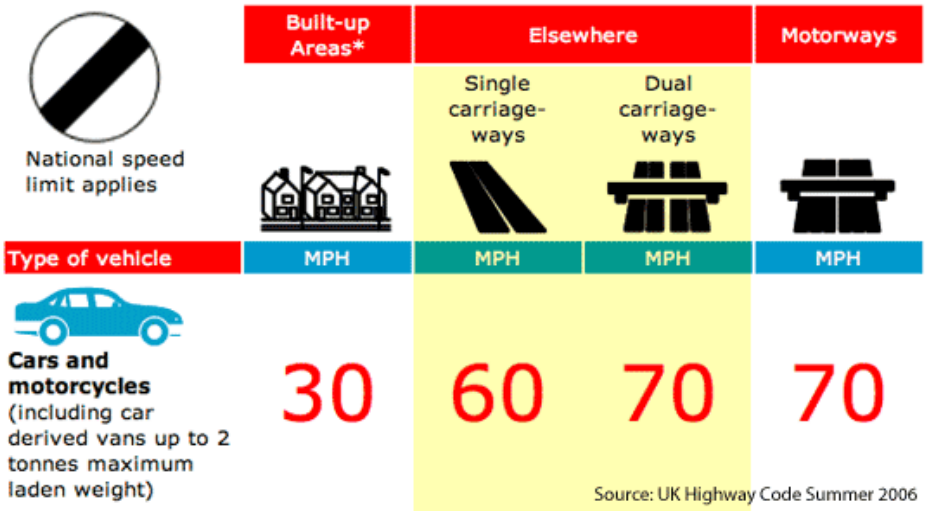
PICTURE A



PICTURE B



PICTURE C


National speed limit applies
Built-up Areas*
Elsewhere
Motorways
Single carriage-ways
Dual carriage-ways
Type of vehicle
MPH
MPH
MPH
MPH
Cars and motorcycles (including car derived vans up to 2 tonnes maximum laden weight)
30
60
70
70
Source: UK Highway Code Summer 2006