**八年级（下）英语第3周第2课时**

**Module 3 Unit 2 学习指南**

**【学习目标】**

1. 能够通过阅读，获取有关人类探索太空的相关信息；
2. 能够通过对关键信息的检索，概况段落及文章的主旨；
3. 能够科学评价太空探索。

**【学习任务】**

阅读材料

“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 (交通工具) 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.

Before the mid­20th century, most people felt travelling into space was an impossible dream. However, some scientists were determined (下决心做某事) to help humans realize their dream to explore space. After many experiments, they succeeded in making rockets that could run away from Earth’s gravity (地球引力). On 4 October 1957, the Sputnik 1 satellite was launched (发射) by the USSR and successfully orbited (绕轨道运行) around Earth. After that, 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 (跳跃) 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 (传输；发送) data today.

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 space travel. These disasters made everyone sad and disappointed, but the desire (渴望) to explore the universe never died.This is because people believe in the importance of carrying on space exploration although there are 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 (航天器). 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 ((两架航天器)对接) with it. This signalled (标志着) one step further in China’s plan to set up 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 (测量) and observations.

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. Although there are 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.

**任务1：你是太空探索方面的词汇达人吗？请阅读句子，选择正确答案。**

1. Men and women who go into space are called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. aliens B. astronauts

2. We send \_\_\_\_\_\_ into space and use them, for example, for communications.

A. comets B. satellites

3. The International Space Station \_\_\_\_\_\_ around the Earth.

A. orbits B. runs

4. Can you name at least two kinds of vehicles (交通工具) that humans use for space travel?

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**任务2：阅读文章，搭配段落主旨。**

Para. 1 A. China has made great progress in exploring space.

Para. 2 B. The future of space exploration remains bright.

Para. 3 C. The achievements (成就) that the USSR and America made.

Para. 4 D. People have always wanted to explore space.

Para. 5 E. The desire of people to explore the universe never died.

**任务3：快速阅读，总结文章主旨。**

What’s the main idea of the passage?

A. The space exploration of mankind. B. The great achievements (成就) the USA has made.

C. Yuri Gagarin's travel to space. D. Accidents happened in space.

**方法：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**任务4：细节阅读，完成以下任务。**

1. Which of the following is **Not**the reason for people to explore space?

A. To learn more about space. B. To find out the secrets of the universe.

C. To find more materials. D. To find other planets for people to live.

2. Which of the follow statements is **True** according to the passage?

A. Travelling into space was an impossible dream in the mid-­20th century.

B. The USSR was the first country to launch satellite into space.

C. The main aim of Chang’e 4 is to send signals.

D. China has made great achievements in exploring space.

3. What do you think of the work of astronauts? (Open question)

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**任务5：尽量用自己的话缩写文章，大约60词。**

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