

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

SPACE

Question: *Is it important to know more about space?*

- Read the article below and then answer the questions.

APOPHIS – Killer Asteroid?

How old will you be on Friday 13, 2029? That is how old you will be when a large asteroid, called Apophis, comes very, very close to our planet. Asteroids are rocks that circle the sun in space and sometimes come close to Earth and even hit **it**. Most asteroids are very small and, if you are lucky, you can sometimes see them in the night sky as 'falling stars'.

However, most scientists believe one large asteroid, about six to twelve kilometers across, hit the earth and killed all the dinosaurs about 65 million years ago. Apophis is also big. Scientists discovered it in 2004 and they say that it is about 300 meters across. That's about the size of a large sports stadium. An asteroid this size, according to scientists, is not large enough to destroy our world, but it is large enough to destroy several cities. It will probably miss the earth, **they** say, but not by very much – it will miss us by about only 35,000 kilometers – that's much closer than our moon which is about 240,000 kilometers away. Another way of thinking about it is that it will miss us by only a few minutes.

If you don't find that scary, then consider this: the same asteroid will visit earth just a few years later, in 2036, again on Friday 13. Again, it will miss our planet, but again by only a very small distance ... probably. The only sure thing is that all the eyes and telescopes in every country in the world will be watching the skies on those two days.



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● READING COMPREHENSION

Score out of ten	As percentage
/10	%

1. The paragraph is about an asteroid.

- (a) TRUE
- (b) FALSE
- (c) It doesn't say.

2. Falling stars are rocks.

- (a) TRUE
- (b) FALSE
- (c) It doesn't say.

3. In Paragraph 1, what does 'it' refer to?

- (a) space
- (b) Earth
- (c) Apophis

4. How large is the Apophis asteroid?

- (a) six meters across
- (b) twelve kilometers across
- (c) 300 meters across

5. Apophis killed all the dinosaurs 65 million years ago.

- (a) TRUE
- (b) FALSE
- (c) It doesn't say.

6. Why are scientists worried?

- (a) Apophis might destroy our world.
- (b) Apophis might miss us.
- (c) Apophis might destroy many cities.

7. In Paragraph 2, what does 'they' mean?

- (a) asteroids
- (b) scientists
- (c) cities

8. How far away is the moon from Earth?

- (a) only a few minutes away
- (b) 35,000 kilometers
- (c) 240,000 kilometers

9. What is the name of the asteroid that will come close to Earth in 2036?

- (a) Apophis
- (b) Scientists don't know what to call it.
- (c) It doesn't say.

10. Scientists are sure that the Apophis asteroid will miss our planet.

- (a) TRUE
- (b) FALSE
- (c) It doesn't say.

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Grammar-in-Context

- Complete the paragraph by circling the correct words.

How old **(1)**_____ you be on Friday 13, 2029? That is how old you will be when a large asteroid, called Apophis, comes very, very close to **(2)**_____ planet. Asteroids are rocks that circle the sun in space and sometimes **(3)**_____ close to Earth and even hit it. Most asteroids are very small and, if you are lucky, you can sometimes see **(4)**_____ in the night sky as 'falling stars'.

However, most scientists **(5)**_____ one large asteroid, about six to twelve kilometers across, hit the earth and killed all the dinosaurs about 65 million years ago. Apophis is also big. Scientists **(6)**_____ it **(7)**_____ 2004 and they say that it is about 300 meters across. That's about the size of a large sports stadium. An asteroid this size, according to scientists, is **(8)**_____ large enough to destroy our world, but it is large enough to destroy several cities. It will probably miss the earth, they say, but not by very much – it will miss **(9)**_____ by about only 35,000 kilometers – that's much closer than our moon which is about 240,000 kilometers away. Another way of thinking about it is that it will **(10)**_____ us by only a few minutes.

If you **(11)**_____ find that scary, then consider this: the same asteroid will visit earth just a few years later, in 2036, again on Friday 13. Again, it will miss our planet, but again by only a very small distance ... probably. The only sure thing is that all the eyes and telescopes in every country in the world will be watching the skies **(12)**_____ those two days.

1.
(A) are
(B) will
(C) do
(D) can

5.
(A) believe
(B) believed
(C) believes
(D) believing

9.
(A) we
(B) us
(C) our
(D) ours

2.
(A) our
(B) us
(C) ours
(D) we

6.
(A) discovering
(B) discovered
(C) discover
(D) discovers

10.
(A) missed
(B) misses
(C) missing
(D) miss

3.
(A) came
(B) comes
(C) coming
(D) come

7.
(A) on
(B) at
(C) in
(D) to

11.
(A) aren't
(B) not
(C) no
(D) don't

4.
(A) they
(B) their
(C) them
(D) they're

8.
(A) no
(B) don't
(C) isn't
(D) not

12.
(A) on
(B) in
(C) at
(D) by

LESSON

Reading and Grammar: Space (Apophis)

Aim Reading and Grammar Practice

Level Intermediate

NOTES

Begin the lesson by asking your learners if they think it is important to learn more about space.

Distribute the Reading Comprehension sheet (the ten questions on page 2) before your learners actually read the text on page 1. Give them about a minute to quickly go over the questions and remind them that they want to skim and scan the text to answer the questions quickly – remember: good readers do two things: (1) understand what they read; (2) read quickly. Consider giving your learners an appropriate time limit to read and answer all the questions (about 10 – 15 minutes) – write this on the board so everyone is aware of it. This time may vary somewhat depending on your own specific group of learners, so be flexible.

For the Grammar-in-Context section, make sure that your learners have put away the original reading text before completing the exercise.

My Notes

ANSWER KEY

Reading Comprehension

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. B |
| 2. A | 7. C |
| 3. B | 8. B |
| 4. C | 9. A |
| 5. C | 10. B |

Grammar-in-Context

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 5. A | 9. B |
| 2. A | 6. B | 10. D |
| 3. D | 7. C | 11. D |
| 4. C | 8. D | 12. A |