IELTS LISTENING-Animals in Space Exploration S68T4



IELTS listening Animals in Space Exploration listening practice test has 10 questions belongs to the Science & Technology subject...

You will hear a university lecturer talking about animals who have traveled into space. The space race is beginning to speed up once more, as India and China join the USA, Europe, and Russia in sending craft beyond the Earth's atmosphere.

00:00 00:00 **(**) **Attempt Free Listening Test..**

Within the next decade or two, we may see humanity's first mission to Mars. Today, I first want to look at those unsung heroes of space exploration, animals, before looking at how the rigors of spaceflight may impact on the human body.

The dog Laker is well known for taking the first Earth orbit on 3 November, 1957, almost two and a half years before the first man with Yuri Gagerin's first orbit on 12 April, 1961. What is not well known is that the first animal, or should I say animals, that went into space was not a dog, but fruit flies.

They were transported on a rocket launched from New Mexico in the USA on the 20th of February 1947 and traveled just above the 100 kilometer point where space officially begins and then were safely parachuted to Earth.

PART 4 Questions 31-40 Questions 31-34 Choose the correct letter, A,B or C. 31 In which month did the first manned orbit of the Earth take place? A. O February B. O April C. O November 32 Why was Laika finally selected to be the first dog in space? A. O She had been hardened by a tough life of Moscow winter. **B.** O Tests showed her to be medically fit. C. O She could cope best in confined spaces. 33 Which organisation commemorated Laika's death? A. O The Sputnik 2 Science Team **B.** O The National Canine Defence League C. O NASA

Because fruit flies have a similar genetic makeup to humans, scientists wanted to see if solar radiation had any effect on them. The fact that they were fine paved the way for future human spaceflight.

Leka was one of a number of stray dogs found on the streets of Moscow. It was believed by surviving the hardships and cold of winters on the city's streets, such animals would be better suited to the rigors of spaceflight.

They went through a series of demanding endurance trials and medical examinations, leaving three medically fit candidates. One of the final tests was for the dogs to be placed in increasingly smaller cages over several weeks.

Two other dogs, Albina and Mushka, didn't show Laker's calm temperament, so Laker was chosen. It was never intended that Laker should return to the Earth alive. Oleg Gazenko, one of the scientists on Laker's Sputnik 2

mission, has been quoted as saying, We did not learn enough from this mission to justify the death of a dog.

At the time, the National Canine Defence League in the UK called on all dog owners to observe a minute's silence for each day Laker was in space. The dog was later commemorated with a statue at the Cosmodrome where she was trained, and NASA named an area of the surface of Mars after her.

34 How many changes of name did the French space cat Felicette have? A. O One B. O Two C. O Three Questions 35-38 Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer. 35 A creature able to survive outside spacecraft is known as Type correct answers here 36 Animals have been sent to the international spacecraft is known as Type correct answers here 37 Animals born on the ISS coped much better than those not, as shown by a study of Type correct answers here 38 Mice were taken to the ISS in order to study the development of Type correct answers here

The first dogs to be successfully returned to Earth following their flight in space were Strelka and Belka, meaning little arrow and squirrel. They made their trip from the Soviet Union in August 1960.

Strelka later had a litter of puppies, one of which was given to US President John F. Kennedy by the Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev. A cat has also made the journey into space. In October 1963, one of a number of stray cats from Paris was blasted upwards on a French rocket.

The French scientists didn't name cats, as there was a fear that the mission staff would become too fond of them,

so the cat was simply named C three four one. When the cat returned to Earth, the press demanded the cat was given a name. Felix, after the cartoon cat, was first chosen, but was renamed Feliset after it was discovered she was female.

Over time, a whole menagerie of animals has been blasted spaceward, including large numbers of mice, over 30 monkeys, a pair of tortoises who orbited the moon, and two spiders called Anita and Arabella. But perhaps the most curious creature sent into the cosmos is a microscopic invertebrate known as a water bear. As it can survive extremes of temperature on Earth and is capable of living for decades without water, it was seen

if they could survive 12 days outside a spacecraft in the freezing, irradiated vacuum of space.

Questions 39-40 Answer the Questions below. Write NO MORE THAN ONE WORD for each answer. What are the two guiding principles for sending animals into space? Type correct answers here Type correct answers here

They could. From 1998, the International Space Station has hosted many animal visitors, helping to investigate the effects of long-term living under reduced gravity, known as microgravity. Some have produced surprising results.

For example, spiders found it difficult to spin webs, and moths hatched on Earth were unable to control their flights and clung to surfaces. Those born in space did just fine. The effects of long periods in space on sleep patterns were studied using mice, while both mice and fish were part of a research program on bone demineralization, a major problem for astronauts during long periods away from Earth.

Space science has moved along a lot since those first fruit flies were launched into space, and it's possible that we may see the first interplanetary travel in our lifetime, with the first manned mission to Mars.

Attitudes to animal testing have also changed and are guided by two principles. First, that of need. Can the use of animals be justified? The second is of morality. To keep suffering to a minimum and avoid fatalities.

Nevertheless, animal studies have told us a lot about how space travel, especially prolonged space travel, may affect the human body. And that is what I'd like to consider now.

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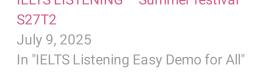


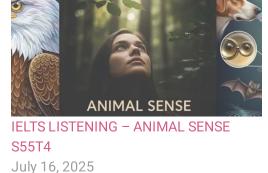


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