

Life on Mars

Name: _____

Student Number: _____



<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/c1-reading/life-on-mars>

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PREPARATION

Choose the word that does not belong and write it on the line.

[1] _____

sulfur

cardboard

methane

carbon

[2] _____

astonishing

amazing

tedious

remarkable

[3] _____

data

query

evidence

findings

[4] _____

speculate

suspect

consider

rehearse

[5] _____

periodically

repeatedly

consistently

frequently

[6] _____

source

result

origin

root

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READING THE TEXT

A new study published in the journal *Science* shows definitive evidence of organic matter on the surface of Mars. The data was collected by NASA's nuclear-powered rover Curiosity. It confirms earlier findings that the Red Planet once contained carbon-based compounds. These compounds – also called organic molecules – are essential ingredients for life as scientists understand it.

The organic molecules were found in Mars's Gale Crater, a large area that may have been a watery lake over three billion years ago. The rover encountered traces of the molecule in rocks extracted from the area. The rocks also contain sulfur, which scientists speculate helped preserve the organics even when the rocks were exposed to the harsh radiation on the surface of the planet.

Scientists are quick to state that the presence of these organic molecules is not sufficient evidence for ancient life on Mars, as the molecules could have been formed by non-living processes. But it's still one of the most astonishing discoveries, which could lead to future revelations. Especially when one considers the other startling find that Curiosity uncovered around five years ago.

The rover analyses the air around it periodically, and in 2014 it found the air contained another of the most basic organic molecules and a key ingredient of natural gas: methane. One of the characteristics of methane is that it only survives a few hundred years. This means that something, somewhere on Mars, is replenishing the supply. According to NASA, Mars emits thousands of tons of methane at a time. The level of methane rises and falls at seasonal intervals in the year, almost as if the planet is breathing it.

NASA suspects the methane comes from deep under the surface of the planet. The variations in temperature on the surface of Mars cause the molecule to flow upwards at higher or lower levels. For example, in the Martian winter the gas could get trapped in underground icy crystals. These crystals, called clathrates, melt in the summer and release the gas. However, the source of the methane is still a complete mystery.

The world of astrobiology considers both of these studies as historical milestones. According to this information, Mars is not a dead planet. On the contrary, it is quite active and may be changing and becoming more habitable.

Of course, this means further research is necessary. Scientists say they need to send new equipment to Mars, equipment that can measure the air and soil with more precision. There are already missions underway. The European Space Agency's ExoMars ship lands in 2020 and will be able to drill into the ground on Mars to analyze what it finds. Additionally, NASA is sending another Mars Rover in the same year to collect samples of Martian soil and return them to Earth.

The possibility of life on Mars has fascinated humans for generations. It has been the subject of endless science-fiction novels and films. Are we alone in the universe or have there been other life forms within our Solar System? If the current missions to the Red Planet continue, it looks as if we may discover the answer very soon.

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TASK 1 – CORRECT ANSWER

Choose the correct answer. Put a check (✓) in the correct box.

[1] The study in the journal *Science* was written by NASA scientists.

☐ True ☐ False ☐ Not given

[2] This is not the first study to suggest that life existed on Mars in the past.

☐ True ☐ False ☐ Not given

[3] A scientific vehicle found very small elements of an organic molecule within water extracted from the planet.

☐ True ☐ False ☐ Not given

[4] It is believed that this conclusively proves that there was once life on the planet.

☐ True ☐ False ☐ Not given

[5] Methane is a natural molecule that is a sign of life.

☐ True ☐ False ☐ Not given

[6] All organic molecules have a limited lifespan.

☐ True ☐ False ☐ Not given

[7] Mars can be said to have a winter and a summer.

☐ True ☐ False ☐ Not given

[8] There are at least two more scientific expeditions heading to Mars.

☐ True ☐ False ☐ Not given

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TASK 2 – CORRECT FORMS

Write the correct form of the word in the blanks on the right.

1. The vehicle works using a pair of large _____-powered batteries. (sun)

2. The data is not _____ to prove the existence of life. (suffice)

3. The _____ shook the science world. (reveal)

4. It's far too early to reach any _____ conclusions. (definite)

5. This tool measures tiny _____ in temperature. (vary)

6. The rover can pick up tiny samples with exact _____.
(precise)

7. We are going to analyse the _____ back at the lab. (find)

8. This process is observed in all _____, from plants to animals. (organic)

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DISCUSSION TOPIC

With all the space flights happening recently, do you think humans will reach Mars in the next 10 years? In the next 50 years?