

**Skill:** Dictionary use.

Answer the following questions by using the dictionary page:

- 1 What are the guide words for this page?
- 2 How do you know whether the word NITROGLYCERINE is a verb, a noun, an adverb or another category?
- 3 How many syllables does the word NITROCELLULOSE have? How can the dictionary help you to decide?
- 4 Where does the word NITROGEN have the stress?
- 5 How many meanings does the word NIZAM have?
- 6 Which of these meanings is used in the following sentence?

"The Kurdistan Area has been surrounded by Nizams from Ankara"

## nitric bacteria

994

derived from amines and containing the divalent =N-NO radical.

**ni-tro-so** (ni-trō'sō), *adj.* [see NITROSO-], designating or containing the NO radical, or group.

**ni-tro-so-** (ni-trō'sō, ni-trō'sō), [*<* L. *nitrosus*, full of natron *<* *nitrum*; see NITER], a combining form used to indicate the presence of the NO radical.

**ni-tro-syl** (ni-trō'sil, ni-trō'sēl', ni-trō-sil'), *n.* [*<* *nitroso-* + *-yl*], the nitroso radical, or group.

**ni-trous** (ni-trōs), *adj.* [L. *nitrosus*; see NITRO- & -OUS], 1. of, like, or containing niter. 2. designating or of compounds in which nitrogen has a lower valence than in the corresponding nitric compounds.

**nitrous acid**, an acid, HNO<sub>2</sub>, known only in solution; it forms salts called *nitrites*.

**nitrous bacteria**, see *nitrobacteria*.

**nitrous oxide**, a colorless gas, N<sub>2</sub>O, used as an anesthetic; also called *laughing gas*.

**nit-ty** (nit'ti), *adj.* full of nits.

**nit-wit** (nit'wit'), *n.* [nit (*<* G. dial. for G. *nicht*, not) or nit (louse) + wit], a stupid person.

**Ni-ue** (nē-ōō'ā), *n.* an island in the South Pacific, east of Tonga, belonging to New Zealand; area, 100 sq. mi.; also called *Savage Island*.

**nival** (ni'vəl), *adj.* [L. *nivalis* *<* *nix*, *nivis*, snow], of, or growing under, snow.

**niv-e-ous** (niv'i-as), *adj.* [L. *niveus*, snowy *<* *nix*, *nivis*, snow], snowy; snowlike.

**Ni-ver-nais** (nē'vār'ne'), *n.* a former province of central France.

**Ni-vōse** (nē'vōz'), *n.* [Fr. *<* L. *nivosus*, snowy *<* *nix*, *nivis*, snow; cf. *NEVÉ*], the fourth month (December 21-January 19) of the French Revolutionary Calendar.

**nix** (niks), *n.* [*pl.* NIXES (-iz); G. NIXE (nik'sō)], [G. *nix*, masc., *nixe*, fem.], OHG. *nihhus*, sea beast, *nichussa*, water sprite, goblin; akin to AS. *nicor*, water sprite, ON. *nykr*, fabulous water-being *<* Gmc. \**nik-*, \**nikwus-*, water spirit; IE. base \**neigw-*, to wash], in *Germanic mythology*, a water sprite or water fairy, usually small and of human or partly human form.

**nix** (niks), *adv.* [G. *nichts*], [Slang], 1. nothing. 2. no. 3. not at all. *interj.* an exclamation meaning: 1. stop! 2. I forbid, refuse, disagree, etc.

**nix-ie** (nik'si), *n.* [G. *nixe*], a female nix.

**Nix-on**, Richard M. (nik'sn), 1913-; vice-president of the United States (1953-1961).

**Ni-zam** (ni-zām', ni-zam'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *nizām*; Ar. *nizām*, to order, arrange *<* *nazama*, to govern], 1. the title of the native ruler in Hyderabad, India. 2. [*pl.* NIZAM], a soldier in the Turkish regular army.

**Nizh-ni Nov-go-rod** (nēzh'ni nōv'gō-rōt'), Gorki, a city in the central European U.S.S.R.; the former name, N.J., New Jersey.

**Njord** (nyōrd), *n.* Njorth.

**Njorth** (nyōrth), *n.* [ON. *Njörthr*], in *Norse mythology*, a Vanir, the father of Frey and Freya.

**NKVD**, N.K.V.D., [first letters of Russ. *Narodnii Kommissariat Vnutrennikh Del*, people's commissariat of internal affairs], the MVD (from 1934 to 1946).

**NL**, N.L., New Latin (Modern Latin).

**n.l.**, 1. in *printing*, new line. 2. *non licet*, [L.], it is not lawful. 3. *non liquet*, [L.], it is not clear.

**N. Lat.**, N. lat., north latitude.

**NLRB**, N.L.R.B., National Labor Relations Board.

**N.M.**, New Mexico; also N. Mex.

**N.M.U.**, N.M.U., National Maritime Union.

**NNE**, N.N.E., n.n.e., north-northeast.

**NNW**, N.N.W., n.n.w., north-northwest.

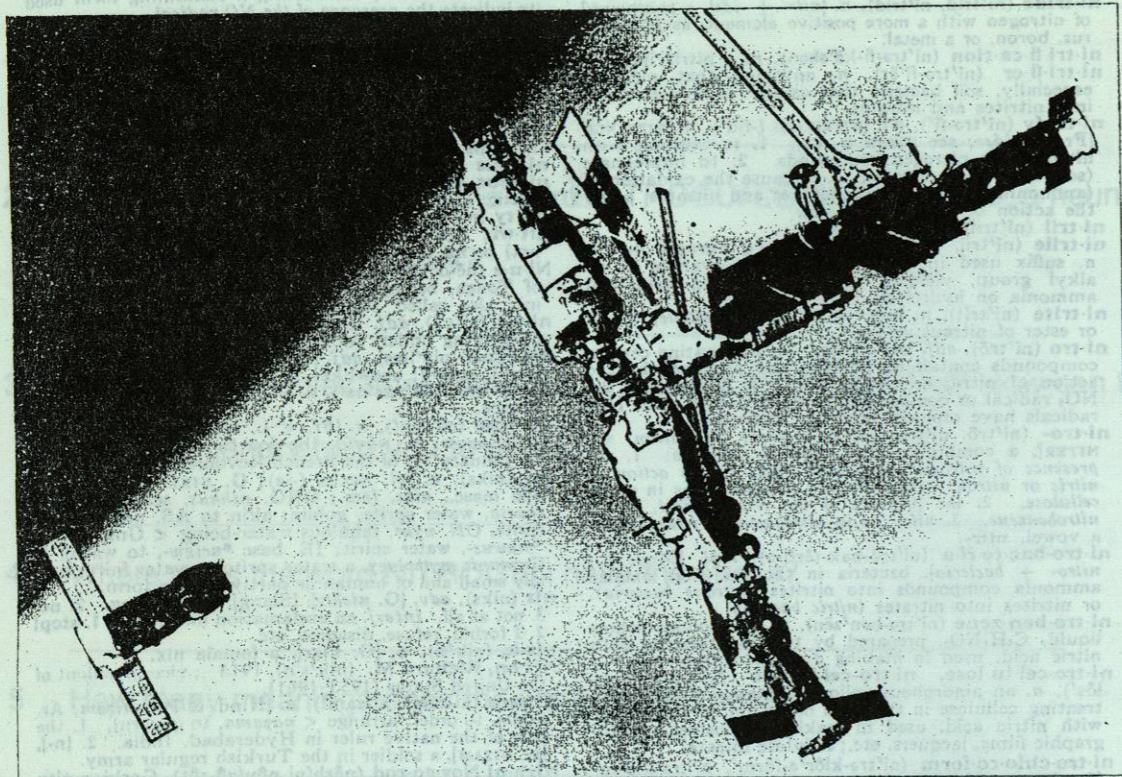
**no** (nō), *adv.* [ME.; AS. *na* *<* *ne* a. lit., not ever (see AVE, ever)], 1. [Scot. or Rare], not; as, whether or no. 2. not in any degree; not at all; as, he is no worse. 3. nay; not so; the opposite of *yes*, used to deny, refuse, or disagree. *adj.* [ME., form of *non*, none (cf. NONE) used only before a consonant; AS. *nau* *<* *ne* a. lit., not one (cf. ONE)], not any; not a; not one. as, he is no fool. *n.* [*pl.* NOES (nōz)], 1. an utterance of no; refusal or denial. 2. a negative vote or a person voting in the negative.

**no** (nō), *n.* [*pl.* NO], [Japan. *nō*], a type of Japanese play with a highly stylized plot, almost no stage accessories, elaborate costuming, and much singing and dancing; also *no-gaku*, *noh*.

**No**, in *chemistry*, nobelium.

**No.**, 1. Noah. 2. north. 3. northern.

Time to read! (2)



In its current configuration, the Russian MIR Space Station is the largest object orbiting the Earth.

Answer the following questions and discuss them with a partner:

Would you like to take a trip to another planet?

Why?

Why not?

What kind of problems could you face?

Talk in your team about these ideas.

Be prepared to report back to the class.

Do you think commercial trips to the moon will be possible Yes  No

When do you think the first commercial launch to the moon could take place?

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

The title of the following text is "The Moon: Luna Landers." Before you read it, work in groups and note down 4 points you think will be included in this article.

Read

# THE MOON: Luna Landers

A San Diego company plans to offer launches to the moon using Russian rockets and landers that are less expensive than their American counterparts.

International Space Enterprises (ISE) estimates that the Russian launches will cost 80 to 90 percent less than conventional American launches.

The first mission is scheduled for next decade, departing from a launch site at Baikonur in Kazakhstan. Krunichev Enterprises will build powerful Proton rockets under a contract with ISE. Lavochkin Association, the Russian airplane and rocket manufacturers, will build the lunar landers and manage the missions.

"The moon is once again within reach" says Michael C. Simon, ISE's president. "We're selling tickets." Customers might include businesses that want to test concepts for mining the moon. ISE is also approaching scientists, and advertisers who could showcase a product on the moon. ISE has already signed an agreement with LunaCorp of Arlington, Va., a company that wants to put a six foot-long, remotely controlled rover on the moon. LunaCorp envisions a theme-park attraction that would allow people to drive the rover ("Electronic Newsfront," June, 94).

John Pike, space policy analyst for the Federation of American Scientists, says the low cost of operations could make the business a success.

"There are people who may become interested once they know the possibility exists." Pike says. "I didn't know ten years ago that I needed a fax machine, but now I depend on it."

David Graham

Task 1

After reading the text, answer

- 1 The title of the text is \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The author is \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What's the purpose of the text?
  - Entertaining
  - Teaching
  - Informing
- 4 The text probably comes from a
  - book
  - technology magazine
  - newspaper
- 5 Who was it written for?
  - Science teachers
  - Adolescents
  - Housewives
  - not allowed by law
- 6 Mining on the moon is
  - impossible
  - possible
- 7 Spaceships would take off from
  - San Diego
  - Arlington Va.
  - a Russian city
  - Russia will take part in it
- 8 This project could be a success because
  - the launching site is in Russia
  - travel candidates will find it's not very expensive

Task 2

According to the text, tick the right completion:

- 1 To showcase a product means to
- elaborate it
  - display it
  - sell it.
  - we can go to the moon
- 2 "The moon is once again within reach" means
- rich people can go to the moon
  - the moon is nearer to the Earth.
  - a policeman who watches the launching zone
- 3 A space policy analyst is
- someone who analyzes outer space
  - someone who has to do with regulations about outer space.
  - Russians will be in charge of the tour
- 4 "The Russian manufacturers will manage the missions" means that
- Russian missionaries will take part
  - The managers will be Russians.
  - check a theme park as a model
- 5 "To envision a theme-park" means to
- imagine a park not yet in existence
  - consider a specific topic to be developed as a park.

- Read the latest newspapers about the political situation in Russia, in order to make a report and inform your group about the feasibility of all the space project.

Cosmos 1220

Task

REPORT ON CANDIDATES

The San Diego company is already receiving applications from future travelers. You and your team have decided to apply. In a loose sheet of paper, write a short letter to the organizers, similar to the model below.

Before you start writing, talk about the letter with your teacher.

Escuela Preparatoria No \_\_\_\_\_

(Date \_\_\_\_\_)

International Space Entreprises  
Marina Boulevard No. 3624  
San Diego CA.

Gentlemen:

We are a group of Mexican students who are interested in getting information about future plans to go to the moon. We already know that the first mission is scheduled for next year.

Please send us all the information about the cost, schedule and any further information you consider important.

We thank you for the information.

Group Coordinator

Juan Pérez

**Clearing it up** Present Perfect Passive

**Task**

Rewrite the words in the correct order to make sentences. Think about the meaning of the sentences.

LETTER-SENT-BEEN-THE-HAS-TO-SAN DIEGO-\_\_\_\_\_

HAVE-BEEN-CANDIDATES- MANY CHOSEN-\_\_\_\_\_

TECHNICAL-BEEN-PROBLEMS-ALL-SOLVED-HAVE\_\_\_\_\_

BEEN-TO-OUR-TEAM-INVITED-HAS-PARTICIPATE-\_\_\_\_\_

BEEN-INFORMED-OUR-HAVE-PARENTS-NOT-YET\_\_\_\_\_

**Words at work**

**Task**

Fill in each blank with the appropriate word:

UNPRONOUNCEABLE-UNPROFITABLE-UNNOTICEABLE-UNREACHABLE- UNMEASURABLE  
 When we observe the sidereal space at night, it makes us realize that the distances between the stars are so long that they can be considered almost \_\_\_\_\_. Some constellations are so far away that up to now we have considered that they are \_\_\_\_\_ because we can't get there. Most of them have names that are easy to pronounce like Taurus, Scorpio or Libra but some of them have names like "Ophiucus." Millions of stars can be seen only with the help of telescopes. Otherwise they are \_\_\_\_\_ in the outer space. Only people who have enough money to spare buy telescopes. Astronomy is a very expensive and \_\_\_\_\_ hobby!

**Task Oral practice.**

You are student A. Ask a partner (student B) to open his book on page 64 and you both will share information by asking some questions.




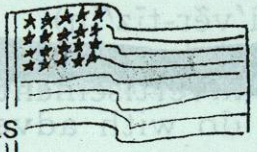

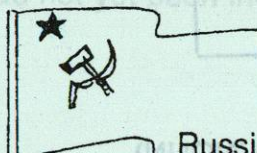
**INFORMATION**

- Name
- Origin
- Job
- Age

**QUESTIONS**

- Who is number 1? (2,3,4,)
- Where's he/she from?
- What's his/her job?
- How old is he/she?

**Student "A" role.**

 ASTRONAUT #1  Neri Vela born in 1942	# 1 ?
 ASTRONAUTIC PROFESSOR M.I.T. #2  Antonio L. Elias born in 1945	# 2 ?
 ASTRONAUT #3  Russia Valentina Thereschkova born in 1937	# 3 ?