



English Language Zone

JSC, SSC & HSC English

592 North Shahjahanpur, Dhaka. 01772828790

MODEL QUESTION 3

Unit: 1, lesson: 3

Valentina Tereshkova was born in the village Maslennikovo, Tutayevsky District, in Central Russia. Tereshkova's father was a tractor driver and her mother worked in a textile plant. Tereshkova began school in 1945 at the age of eight, but left school in 1953 and continued her education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a young age, and trained in skydiving at the local Aeroclub, making her first jump at age 22 on 21 May 1959. At that time she was employed as a textile worker in a local factory. It was her expertise in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut. After the flight of Yuri Gagarin (the first human being to travel to outer space in 1961), the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space. On 16 February 1962, the proletarian Valentina Tereshkova was selected for this project from among more than four hundred applicants. Tereshkova had to undergo a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training in MiG-15UTI jet fighters. Since the successful launch of the spacecraft Vostok-5 on 14 June 1963, Tereshkova began preparing for her own flight. On the morning of 16 June 1963, Tereshkova and her back-up cosmonaut Solovyova were dressed in space-suits and taken to the space shuttle launch pad by a bus. After completing her communication and life support checks, she was sealed inside Vostok 6. Finishing a two-hour countdown, Vostok-6 launched faultlessly. Although Tereshkova experienced nausea and physical discomfort for much of the flight, she orbited the earth 48 times and spent almost three days in space. With a single flight, she logged more flight time than the combined times of all American astronauts who had flown before that date. Tereshkova also maintained a flight log and took photographs of the horizon, which were later used to identify aerosol layers within the atmosphere. Vostok-6 was the final Vostok flight and was launched two days after Vostok-5, which carried Valery Bykovsky into a similar orbit for five days, landing three hours after Tereshkova. The two vessels approached each other within 5 kilometers at one point, and from space Tereshkova communicated with Bykovsky and the Soviet leader Khrushchev by radio.

Much later, in 1977 Tereshkova earned a doctorate in Engineering from Zhukovsky Air Force Academy. Afterwards she turned to politics. During the Soviet regime she became one of the presidium members of the Supreme Soviet. Now this living legend is a member in the lower house of the Russian legislature. On her 70th birthday when she was invited by the Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, she expressed her desire to fly to Mars, even if for a one-way trip.

1. Choose the right word which is the closest meaning in the context that has been used in the text.
 - a. Valentina Tereshkova left school at the age of _____
 - i) 16 ii) 15 iii) 17 iv) 18
 - b. Valentina Tereshkova worked as _____ in her early age.
 - i) a textile worker ii) a cosmonaut iii) a pilot iv) a tractor driver
 - c. The word **proletarian** refers to text _____
 - i) Higher class ii) Aristocrat iii) Noble class iv) Lower class
 - d. Which statement is incorrect?
 - i) Valentina Tereshkova's mother worked as a textile worker.
 - ii) Yuri Gagarin was a Russian

- iii) Valentina Tereshkova was born in an impoverish family
- iv) Valentina Tereshkova was not experience of physical discomfort.
- e. The word **horizon** refers to text _____
 - i) Azimuth ii) Vertical iii) Perpendicular iv) Plumb
- f. The word **cosmonaut** refers to text _____
 - i) Spaceman ii) Astrologer iii) Aircraft iv) Aeronautical
- g. The word **regime** refers to text _____
 - i) Rule ii) Area iii) Region iv) Rehabilitation
- h. Russian Prime Minister invited her in _____
 - i) 1970 ii) 1990 iii) 1997 iv) 2007
- i. The word **isolation** refers to text _____
 - i) segregation ii) to stand aside iii) to be exclusive iv) to be concerned
- j. The word **centrifuge** refers to text _____
 - i) a scientific instrument ii) an apparatus used for experiments
 - iii) an apparatus that rotates at high speed iv) an instrument needed in the laboratory
- k. The word **space shuttle** refers to text _____
 - i) A jet plane ii) an airbus iii) a rocket launched spacecraft iv) a helicopter
- l. Valentina Tereshkova was selected for space project through _____
 - i) nepotism ii) partiality iii) impartiality iv) trade unionism

2. Write the answer of the following question.

- a. What kind of training had Valentina Tereshkova to take to be a cosmonaut?
- b. When did Valentina Tereshkova launch for space?
- c. What did Valentina Tereshkova maintain?
- d. Whom did Valentina Tereshkova communicate with?
- e. Give a short description of Valentina Tereshkova.

Chawla was born in Karnal, India. She completed her earlier schooling at Tagore Baal Niketan Senior Secondary School, Karnal. She is the first Indian-born woman and the second person in space from this sub-continent. After graduating in Aeronautical Engineering from Punjab Engineering College, India, in 1982, Chawla moved to the United States the same year. She obtained her Master's degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Texas in 1984. Later she did her Ph.D. in Aerospace Engineering in 1988 from the University of Colorado. Determined to become an astronaut even in the face of the Challenger disaster 1986 that broke apart 73 seconds into its flight, leading to the deaths of its seven crew members, Chawla joined NASA in 1988. She began working as a Vice President where she did Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) research on vertical take-off and landing. In 1991 she got U.S. citizenship and started her career as a NASA astronaut in 1995. She was selected for her first flight in 1996. She spoke the following words while travelling in the weightlessness of space, "You are just your intelligence." She had travelled 10.67 million miles, as many as 252 times around the Earth. Her first space mission (Mission STS 87) began on 19 November 1997 with six other astronauts on the Space Shuttle Columbia. On her first mission that lasted for 15 days, 16 hours, 34 minutes and 4 seconds, she travelled 6.5 million miles. She was responsible for deploying the Spartan Satellite which however malfunctioned, necessitating a spacewalk by Winston Scott and Tako Doi, two of her fellow astronauts, to retrieve the satellite. In 2000 she was selected for her second space mission STS 107. This mission was repeatedly delayed due to scheduling conflicts and technical problems. On 16 January 2003, Kanpana Chawla finally started her new mission with six other space crew on the ill-fated space shuttle Columbia. She was one of the mission specialists. Chawla's responsibilities included



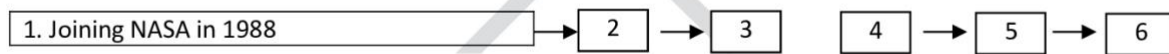
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the microgravity experiments, for which the crew conducted nearly 80 experiments studying earth and space science, advanced technology development, and astronaut health and safety. After a 16 day scientific mission in space, on 1 February 2003, Columbia disintegrated over Texas during its re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere. All the crew in Columbia including Chawla died only 16 minutes prior to their scheduled landing. Investigation shows that this fatal accident happened due to a damage in one of Columbia's wings caused by a piece of insulating foam from the external fuel tank peeling off during the launch. During the intense heat of re-entry, hot gases penetrated the interior of the wing, destroying the support structure and causing the rest of the shuttle to break down.

3. Based on the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes of the flow chart showing the activities done by Chawla after joining NASA (No. 1 has been done for you)



Or,

What/who	Events/occurrence	Why/when	How/when
Chawla,(i) _____	graduated in Aeronautical Engineering	(ii) in _____	(iii) from _____
Chawla	(vi) _____ in Aerospace Engineering	after obtaining (v) _____, in 1988	(vi) from _____
Chawla	(vii) _____		At Tagore Baal Niketon Senior Secondary School, Karnel.
Chawla,	(viii) _____	had a dream to become an astronaut	
In the weightless of space, Chawla	(ix) _____	as many as 252 times	(x) _____

In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honor he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid. Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS. He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday, telling his adoring countrymen: "Don't call me. I'll call you." But he remained one of the world's most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights. "He is at the epicenter of our time, ours in South Africa, and yours, wherever you are,"

Nadine Gordimer, the South African writer and Nobel Laureate for Literature, once remarked.

The years Mandela spent behind bars made him the world's most celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of black South Africans and other oppressed people far beyond his country's borders. Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, his statement from the dock was his political testimony. "During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination.

4. Make a summary of the text (not more than 100 words)