

## CNN News Highlights – Splashdown!

|                 |            |                 |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1) lunar flybys | 2) mission | 3) pave the way |
| 4) splashdown   | 5) surface | 6) uncrewed     |

We start with a rocket ship returned. After a 25-1/2-day \_\_\_\_\_ around the moon, NASA's historic Artemis I mission made a successful \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday. The \_\_\_\_\_ test flight was meant to \_\_\_\_\_ for future missions, which could take astronauts back to the moon. The Orion spacecraft pulled off a record-breaking mission including two \_\_\_\_\_, one within 80 miles of the lunar \_\_\_\_\_, more than 1.4 million miles traveled in all before splashing down in the Pacific Ocean, just west of Baja, California.

|               |                |                       |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1) bumpy ride | 2) capsule     | 3) fleet              |
| 4) Mars       | 5) mega-rocket | 6) technical glitches |

After landing, the \_\_\_\_\_ spent six hours in the ocean, with NASA collecting additional data and running some tests before the rescue team moved in, a \_\_\_\_\_ of recovery vehicles were waiting nearby. The landing was key to making sure that the Orion spacecraft is ready to fly real astronauts next time and then eventually to \_\_\_\_\_.

And here we go! The lead-up to the Artemis I launch might have been a \_\_\_\_\_ after a series of delays due to \_\_\_\_\_ and bad weather, but NASA says once its \_\_\_\_\_ got off the ground, it's been smooth sailing.

|                |                     |                               |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) critical    | 2) engine burns     | 3) G-forces                   |
| 4) nail-biting | 5) re-entry process | 6) shake the wicked out of it |

We got to witness the world's most powerful rocket take the Earth by its edges and \_\_\_\_\_, and it was quite a sight.

After three-and-a-half weeks in space filled with \_\_\_\_\_, lunar flybys and stunning views of the earth and the moon, NASA's Orion spacecraft is home. But before its splashdown a \_\_\_\_\_ test: in one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ times of the \_\_\_\_\_, the Orion capsule will separate from its service module, then complete a skip maneuver off the edge of the Earth's atmosphere, which will bring it closer to its landing site and cut down on the \_\_\_\_\_ that future astronauts will have to endure.

|                    |                |            |
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| 1) all eyes are on | 2) blazes      | 3) dry run |
| 4) heat shield     | 5) molten lava | 6) outset  |

After that, \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ as Orion \_\_\_\_\_ back to earth at temperatures twice as hot as \_\_\_\_\_. NASA says the heat shield has been tested more than a thousand times and making sure it can take the heat is one of the primary goals of this mission. From the \_\_\_\_\_, the uncrewed Artemis I mission has been a \_\_\_\_\_ to make sure the spacecraft is safe enough for astronauts to fly on board.

|                    |              |            |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1) aim             | 2) goal      | 3) intends |
| 4) person of color | 5) stressing |            |

We are \_\_\_\_\_ it and testing it in ways that we will not do to a rocket that has a human crew on it.

If Artemis I is a success, it will be followed by Artemis II, which like the first mission will fly around the moon, but this time with a crew. That will be followed by Artemis III, which \_\_\_\_\_ to return astronauts to the moon's surface, including the first woman and \_\_\_\_\_. Later missions will \_\_\_\_\_ even further with the \_\_\_\_\_ of sending astronauts to Mars.

## Translation

我們從返回的火箭飛船開始。在完成為期 25-1/2 天的繞月任務後，美國宇航局具有歷史意義的阿耳彌斯一號任務於週日成功降落。無人駕駛試飛旨在為未來的任務鋪平道路，這些任務可以將太空人帶回月球。獵戶座太空船完成了一項破紀錄的任務，其中包括兩次飛越月球，一次飛越月球表面 80 英里以內，總共飛行了超過 140 萬英里，然後墜落在加利福尼亞州巴哈以西的太平洋。

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著陸後，太空艙在海中停留了六個小時，美國宇航局收集了更多數據並進行了一些測試，然後救援隊進入，一隊救援車輛在附近等候。著陸是確保獵戶座太空船準備好下次搭載真正的太空人並最終飛往火星的關鍵。

現在我們開始！由於技術故障和惡劣天氣導致的一系列延誤之後，發射阿耳彌斯的準備工作雖然是一段坎坷的旅程，但美國宇航局表示，當它的巨型火箭離開地面，它就一帆風順了。

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我們親眼目睹了世界上最強大的火箭離開地球邊緣，這個重大的測試，這真是一個壯觀的景象。

在充滿引擎燃燒、月球飛越以及地球和月球的壯麗景色的太空中度過了三個半星期後，美國宇航局的獵戶座太空船回家了。但在它登陸之前進行了一項關鍵測試：在再登陸過程中最緊張的時刻之一，獵戶座太空艙將與其太空人分離，然後完成一個跳過地球大的氣層邊緣，這將使它更接近著陸點，並減少未來太空人必須承受的重力。

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在那之後，所有的目光都集中在隔熱罩上，因為獵戶座以兩倍於熔岩的溫度返回地球。美國宇航局表示，隔熱罩已經過一千多次測試，確保它能夠承受熱度是此次任務的主要目標之一。從一開始，無人駕駛的阿耳彌斯一號任務就是測試運行，以確保太空船足夠安全可以讓太空人飛行。

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這次我們加強測試的程度之強烈在很多方面是不會使用在有太空人的火箭上。

如果阿耳彌斯一號成功，緊隨其後的是阿耳彌斯二號，它與第一次任務一樣將繞月飛行，但這次是有機組人員。緊隨其後的是阿耳彌斯三號，它打算將太空人送回月球表面，其中包括第一位女性和有色人種。以後的任務將瞄準更遠的目標，將太空人送上火星。



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## Answers

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And here we go! The lead-up to the Artemis I launch might have been a **1) bumpy ride** after a series of delays due to **6) technical glitches** and bad weather, but NASA says once its **5) mega-rocket** got off the ground, it's been smooth sailing.

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After three-and-a-half weeks in space filled with **2) engine burns**, lunar flybys and stunning views of the earth and the moon, NASA's Orion spacecraft is home. But before its splashdown a **1) critical** test: in one of the most **4) nail-biting** times of the **5) re-entry process**, the Orion capsule will separate from its service module, then complete a skip maneuver off the edge of the Earth's atmosphere, which will bring it closer to its landing site and cut down on the **3) G-forces** that future astronauts will have to endure.

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After that, **1) all eyes are on** the **4) heat shield** as Orion **2) blazes** back to earth at temperatures twice as hot as **5) molten lava**. NASA says the heat shield has been tested more than a thousand times and making sure it can take the heat is one of the primary goals of this mission. From the **6) outset**, the uncrewed Artemis I mission has been a **3) dry run** to make sure the spacecraft is safe enough for astronauts to fly on board.

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