- 1 For Teachers: When you use Dual method, please have the students do the shadowing after you. Then have them read by them self. And correct their pronunciation, through all of this material.
- 2 イートックのレッスン以外で使用禁止。Ban using this without eTOC
- 3 Part2 Lesson7.G2-2B-2018.3chobundokkai スマホの方は横にしてご覧下さい

Mystery in the Sky

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If you look up at the sky on a clear summer night, you might be lucky enough to see a special type of cloud glowing in the darkness. These clouds are strange and rare events called noctilucent clouds (NLCs). NLCs are different from the clouds we see every day. Most clouds form near the earth's surface—usually within 10 kilometers of the ground. (24), NLCs are formed around 80 kilometers away, in a section of the sky called the mesosphere. NLCs are also colorful—generally bright blue, but sometimes red, yellow, or white.

- *Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.
- 13 (24) 1 For instance 2 In contrast 3 Since then 4 Even so
- Further Questions & Sample Answers For Teachers: Please use the direct method like CALLAN for this part. 1. Ask student to answer the question on their own first. 2. Then read the "sample answer". 3. Tell student to close their eyes. 4. Let them repeat after you again. Because student can't see the answer. 5. Have the student try to memorize the answer. 6. Once they have memorized the answer, ask the question one last time.
- 16 1) What might can we see at the sky on a clear summer night?
- 17 1) We might can see a special type of cloud glowing in the darkness.
- 8 2) Where are NLCs formed?
- 2) NLCs are formed 80 kilometers away, in a section of the sky called mesosphere.
- 21 Scientists believe that, like normal clouds, NLCs are made of tiny ice crystals.
- However, in the mesosphere, it is usually (25). In order for ice crystals to form
- 23 and create clouds, there must be water and dust for that water to stick to. NLCs
- 24 are only able to form in the summer, when winds carry water up to the
- 25 mesosphere from lower levels of the atmosphere.
- 26 *Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.
- 27 (25) 1 too warm for people to see 2 too dry for clouds to form 3 too dark for scientist to study 4 too windy for normal clouds

Further Questions & Sample Answers

- 3) What do scientists believe NLCs are made of?
- 31 Scientists believe that NLCs are made of tiny ice crystals.
- 32 4) When do NLCs able to form?
- 4) NLCs are able to form when winds carry water up to the mesosphere from the atmosphere.
- 35 NLCs have only appeared in recent times. In fact, the first NLCs were recorded
- 36 in 1885, two years after a volcano erupted in Krakatoa, Indonesia. Scientists
- believe that the volcano released huge amounts of dust into the mesosphere,
- 38 which allowed NLCs to form. Although this may explain why NLCs were seen
- 39 after the eruption, it does not explain the NLCs that occur today. Some scientist
- 40 how believe that NLCs are (26). For one this, NLCs did not start to appear until
- 41 the modern age, when carbon dioxide and other gases began to increase. For
- 42 another, they are becoming more frequent and widespread as temperatures rise.

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

44 (26) 1 going to disappear soon 2 caused mainly by volcanoes 3 dangerous for humans 4 related to global warming

Further Questions & Sample Answers

5) When was the first NLCs recorded?

51

- 48 5) It was recorded in 1885, two years after a volcano erupted in Krakatoa, Indonesia.
- 49 6) What do some scientists believe NLCs are related to?
- 50 6) Some scientists believe that NLCs are related to global warming.

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52 Answers: (24)2 (25)2 (26)4