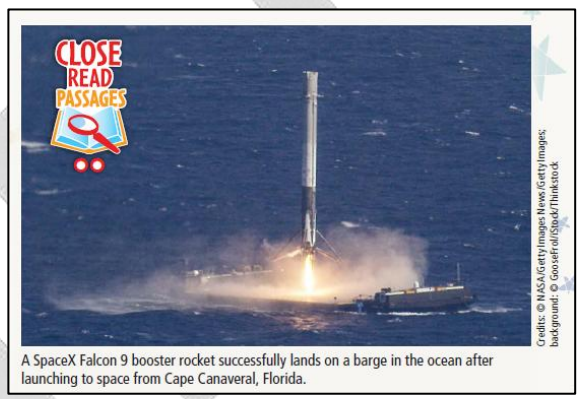
Reading Part 2

You will read a passage about spaceflight problems and use of reusable rockets.
For each question, choose the correct answer **A, B,** or **C**.

Reusable rockets

Flying to space is expensive. Rockets typically cost 60 million or more. Most of that cost is for the rocket itself - fuel costs less than 1% of the total price. Booster rockets are the first stage used to lift a rocket off the ground and to the edge of space. They make up about 75 percent of the cost of a rocket. Booster rockets normally burn up in Earth's atmosphere after they are used.



A SpaceX Falcon 9 booster rocket successfully lands on a barge in the ocean after launching to space from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

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Elon Musk, founder of the US company SpaceX, jokes that using each booster rocket only once is like throwing away a perfectly good airplane after every flight.

To make spaceflight more affordable, SpaceX has been working to make several parts of rockets reusable. Starting in 2011, the company began testing new ways to land booster rockets.

Math Minute

SpaceX estimates that a recovered rocket would cost 30 percent less to launch than a new one. If a new rocket costs $61,200,000 to launch, how much would a recovered rocket cost to launch?

Answer: $42,840,000

After lifting cargo such as a satellite into space, each booster rocket flips over. It then re-enters the atmosphere and fires its engines to slow itself down. Air brakes come out to slow the rocket even more while a computer steers it to its landing site. Before touchdown, lending legs come out. They soften the landing and keep the rocket from tipping over.

Using these technologies, SpaceX has already successfully landed many booster rockets, both on land and at sea. In March 2017, the company took the next step by successfully launching a recovered booster rocket back into space. SpaceX is already testing ways to reuse even more parts of rockets. As more parts become a reusable, the costs of spaceflight could come way down.

1. Making a rocket is?
    a. Cheap
    b. Expensive
    c. Affordable
2. What is SpaceX?
    a. A new rocket engine
    b. A new rocket booster
    c. A US company
3. What happens with traditional booster rockets?
    a. They are allowed to burn up in Earth´s atmosphere
    b. They burn up in space
    c. They return to land
4. Why are people working toward being able to reuse rockets?
    a. Reusing rockets can greatly enhance spaceflight, discoveries and inventions
    b. Reusing rockets can reduce waste in the atmosphere
    c. There are not many factories to make rockets
5. What prevents the rocket not to flip over?
    a. Newly invented engine
    b. Special legs for landing
    c. Extra air breaks
6. Can reusable rockets be successful?
    a. Only at sea
    b. Only on land
    c. Booster rockets successfully landed at sea and on land
7. What is the main idea of the passage?
    a. Scientists want to be able to reuse rockets because building and using rockets is very expensive
    b. Scientists want to lower costs on building rockets
    c. Scientists work mostly on new future inventions