

According to the vaguely worded United Nations Outer Space Treaty of 1967, what it terms 'space junk' remains the property of the country that sent the craft or probe into space. But the treaty doesn't **explicitly** address the protection of sites like Tranquility Base, and **equating** the remains of human exploration of the heavens **with** 'space junk' leaves them vulnerable to scavengers. Another problem arises through other international treaties proclaiming that land in space cannot be owned by any country or individual. This presents some interesting **dilemmas** for the aspiring manager of extraterrestrial cultural resources. Does the US own Neil Armstrong's famous first footprints on the Moon but not the lunar dust in which they were recorded? Surely those footprints are as important in the story of human development as those left by hominids at Laetoli, Tanzania. But unlike the Laetoli prints, which have survived for 3.5 million years encased in cement-like ash, those at Tranquility Base could be swept away with a casual brush of a space tourist's hand. To deal with problems like these, it may be time to look to innovative international administrative structures for the preservation of historic remains on the new frontier.

Complete each sentence with the correct ending A or B.

1. One problem with the 1967 UN treaty is that
2. The wording of legal agreements over ownership of land in space means that
  - A. it may be unclear who has responsibility for historic human footprints.
  - B. man-made objects left in space are regarded as rubbish.

### Sort elements

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Hoàn thành bảng từ vựng sau:

Sort elements

explicitly

equate something with something

dilemma

tình huống khó xử, tiến thoái lưỡng nan	
rõ ràng	
đánh đồng	