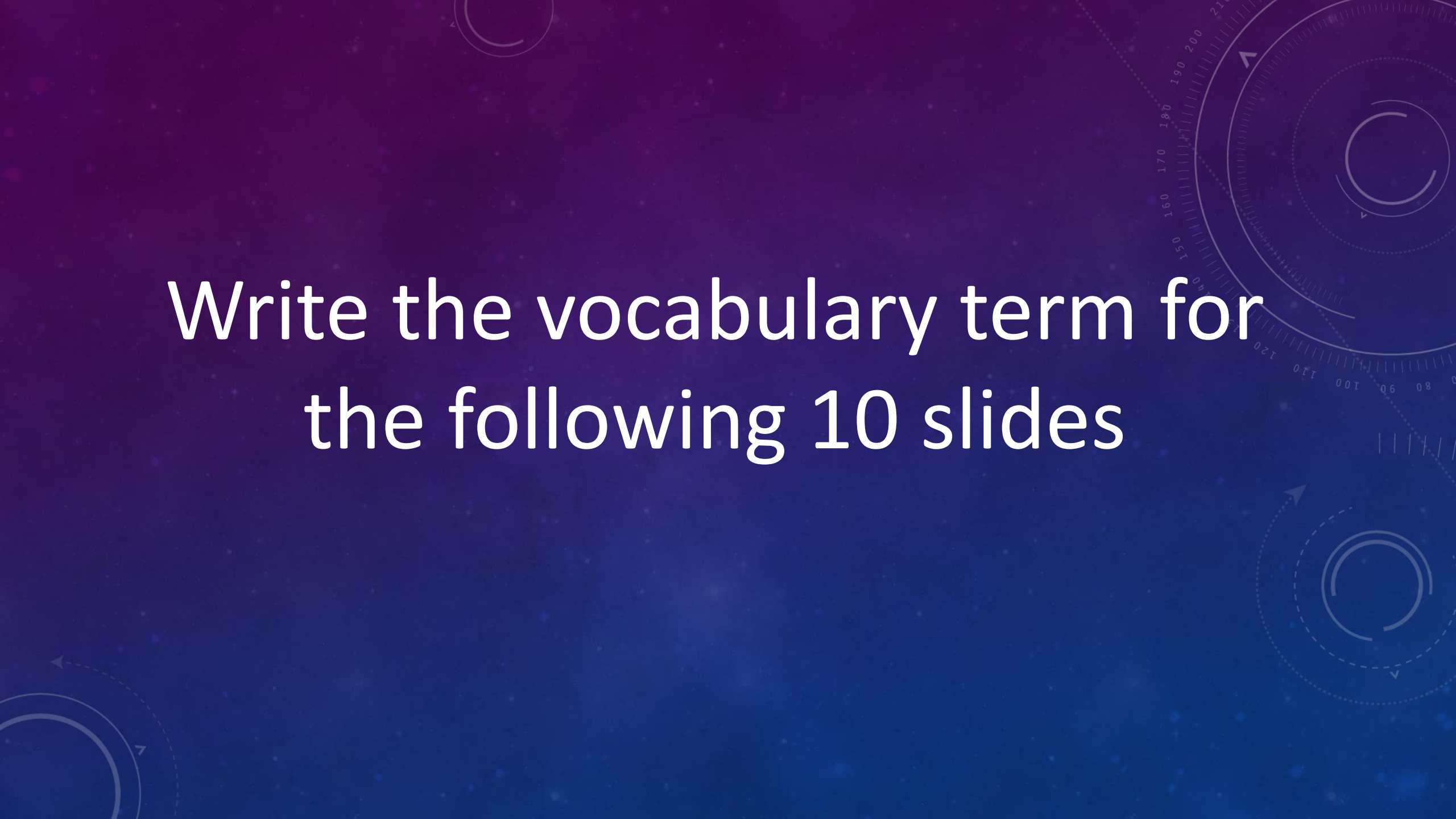


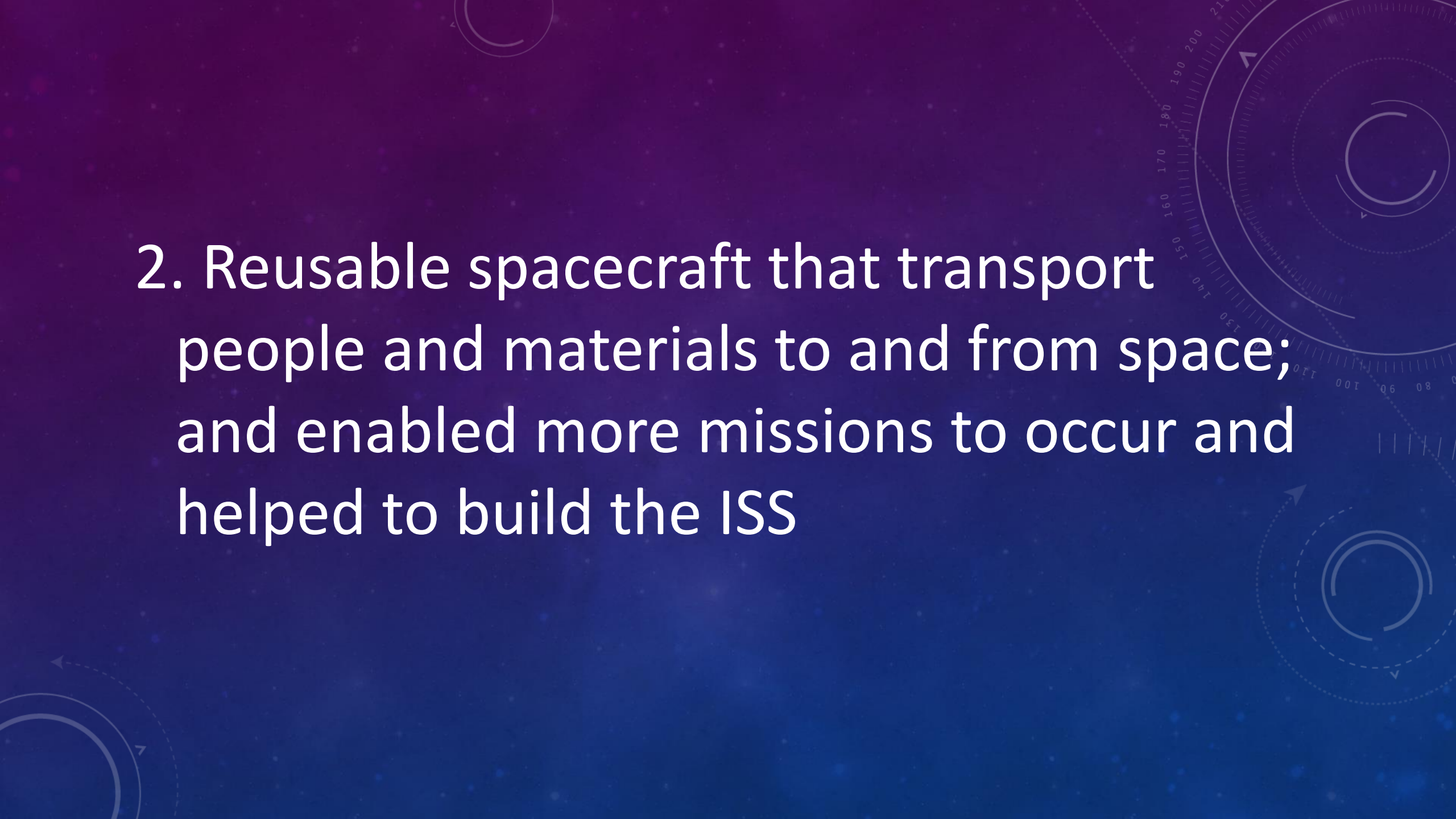
The background features a dark blue gradient with a subtle starry pattern. On the left side, there are several circular gauges or dials with white markings and numbers, including 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, and 260. Some gauges have arrows pointing in different directions, and some have dashed lines around them. The overall aesthetic is technical and futuristic.

# SPACE EXPLORATION REVIEW

The background is a dark blue gradient with a subtle pattern of small white stars. Overlaid on this are several faint, light blue technical diagrams. These include circular gauges with numerical scales (e.g., 0, 40, 80, 120, 160, 180, 190, 200, 210) and arrows indicating direction. There are also dashed lines and solid lines forming various geometric shapes and paths.

Write the vocabulary term for  
the following 10 slides

1. The first human spaceflight program of the United States, its goal was to put man into Earth's orbit and return him safely, ideally before the Soviet Union

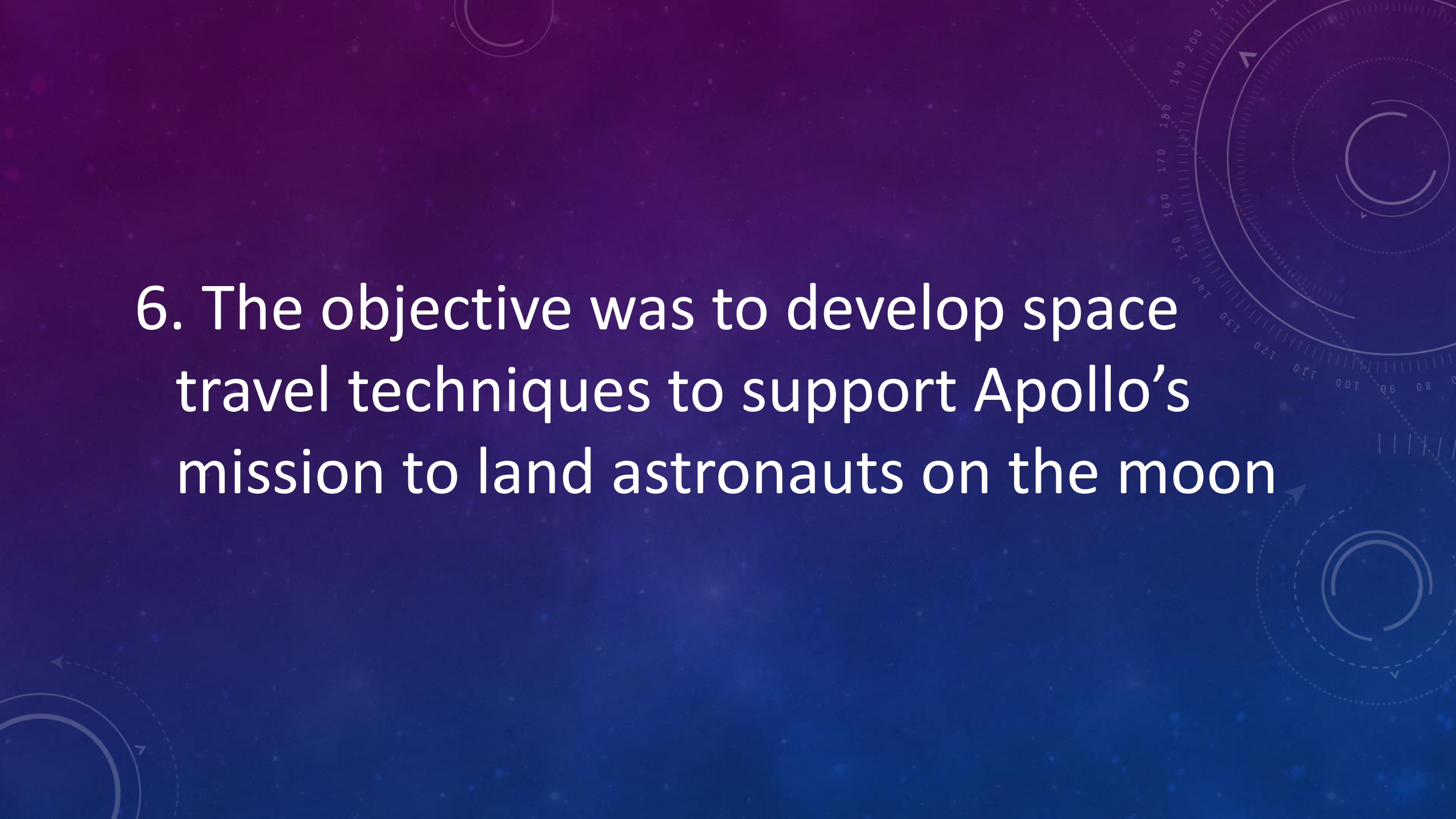
The background features a dark blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white stars. Overlaid on this are several technical diagrams, including circular gauges with numerical scales (e.g., 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210) and arrows, and circular flow diagrams with dashed lines and arrows indicating a clockwise direction.

2. Reusable spacecraft that transport people and materials to and from space; and enabled more missions to occur and helped to build the ISS

### 3. Referring to anything related to the moon

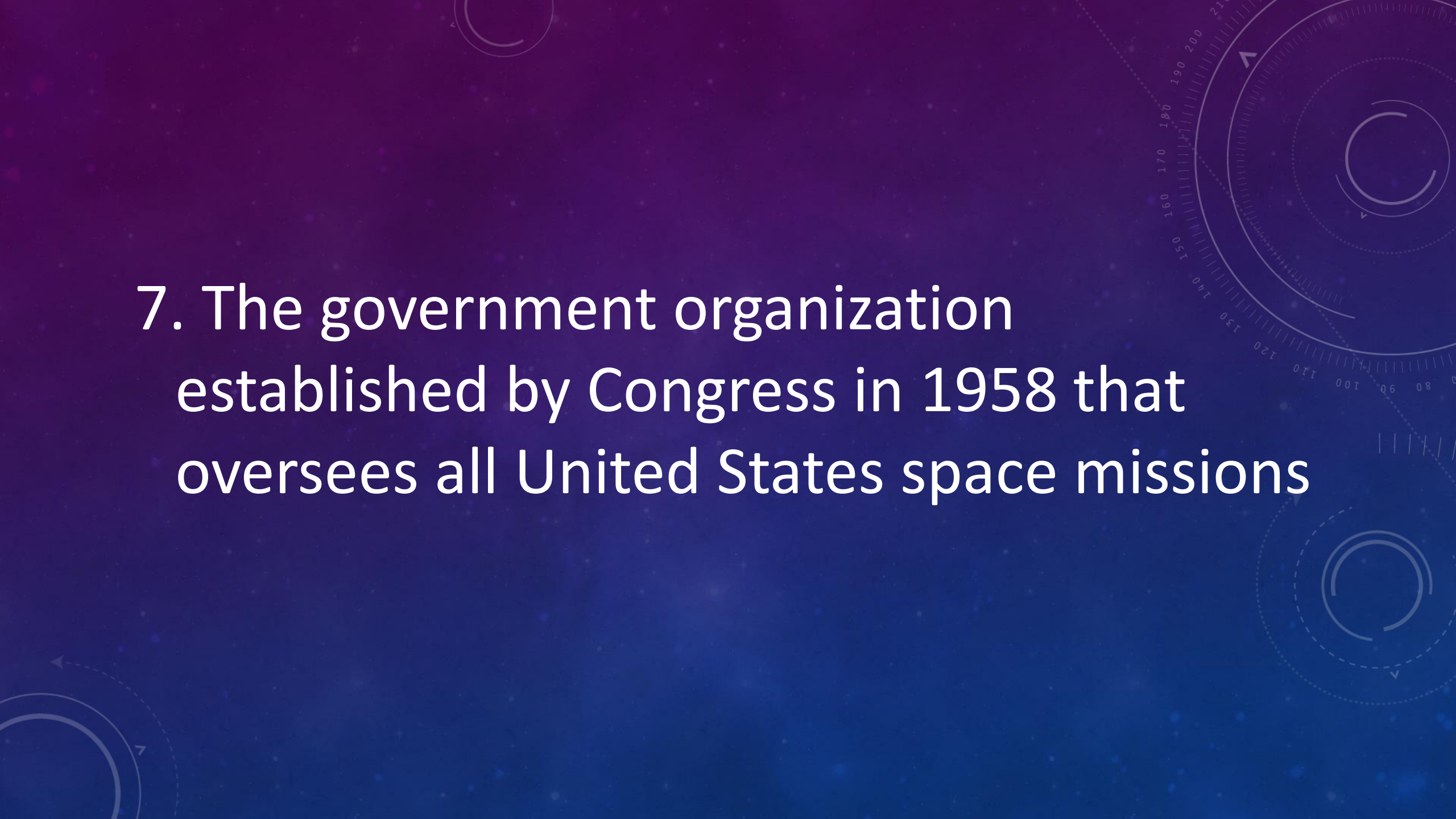
4. Space probes which travel past their destinations and continue into deep space

5. Any small object that orbits a larger object

The background features a dark blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white stars. Overlaid on this are several technical diagrams in a lighter blue color. These include circular gauges with numerical scales (e.g., 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210) and various circular paths, some solid and some dashed, with arrows indicating direction. The diagrams appear to be related to navigation or engineering.

6. The objective was to develop space travel techniques to support Apollo's mission to land astronauts on the moon



The background features a dark blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white stars. Overlaid on this are several technical diagrams in a lighter blue color. These include circular gauges with numerical scales (e.g., 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210) and various circular and semi-circular lines, some with arrows indicating direction. The diagrams appear to be part of a larger technical or scientific illustration.

7. The government organization established by Congress in 1958 that oversees all United States space missions

8. Series of missions designed to send people to the moon and back

9. space probes which reach their destinations, slow down enough to be captured by the object's gravity, and revolve around the space object

10. Space probes which touch down on the surface of their destinations

11. Which of the following was NOT made from materials developed for spacesuits?

- a. Swimming suits for racers
- b. Running shoes
- c. Lightweight firefighting gear
- d. Shoes that stay tied

12. Which is a benefit of the space program technology?

- a. Robotic surgery
- b. Brighter paints
- c. Faster trains
- d. Sweeter fruits

13. From what state do most of the missions  
for NASA launch?

- a. California
- b. Texas
- c. Florida
- d. Alabama

14. As a scientist, you want to study the surface of an other planets. Which of the following would you do?

- a. You send a space probe
- b. You send a crewed spacecraft
- c. You send a space shuttle with astronauts
- d. None of the above



15. Put the following NASA mission in order with the earliest one first.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Space Shuttle
- \_\_\_\_\_ Gemini
- \_\_\_\_\_ Apollo
- \_\_\_\_\_ Mercury

16. Earth has \_\_\_\_\_ natural satellites(s).

- a. Two
- b. hundreds
- c. One
- d. Thousands

17. How do space probes relay messages to Earth?

- a. From onboard video recorders.
- b. Over the Internet
- c. From astronaut reports
- d. By radio signals

18. Space X, a privately funded company, is continuing to develop

- a. Tesla spacecraft
- b. Reusable rockets
- c. Reusable satellites
- d. Reusable space shuttles

19. Ceramic material originally developed for heat resistance in space shuttles has been used for which product?

- a. Firefighting gear
- b. Tires
- c. Orthodontic braces
- d. Running shoes

## 20. How are satellites used?

- a. To transmit television signals
- b. To monitor weather
- c. To gather military information
- d. All of the above

21. Which carry oxygen for burning fuel to move forward.

- a. Jets
- b. Rockets

22. Why do we sometimes send space probes to distant places instead of astronauts:

- a. Space probes are cheaper.
- b. Crewed missions are safer.
- c. Crewed missions are cheaper.
- d. Space probes are more dangerous.



23. What year did man land on the Moon?

- a.1967
- b.1968
- c.1969
- d.1970

24. The biggest problem scientists have to overcome when launching an object into space from Earth is:

- a. To reach an escape velocity strong enough to overcome the moon's gravitational pull
- b. Carrying enough fuel when in outer space
- c. To reach an escape velocity strong enough to overcome Earth's gravitational pull
- d. To reach an escape velocity strong enough to get the rocket back to Earth

25. Who was the first person on the moon?

- a. John Glenn
- b. Alan Shepard
- c. Neil Armstrong
- d. Buzz Aldrin

26. Which Apollo mission was the first to land on the moon on July 20, 1969?

- a. Apollo 7
- b. Apollo 13
- c. Apollo 1
- d. Apollo 11

27. What is the farthest place a human has traveled from Earth?

- a. Mars
- b. Moon
- c. Low Earth Orbit
- d. Mercury

28. The space program requires materials on spacecraft and astronauts' spacesuits that can withstand \_\_\_\_ temperatures and pressures of space.

- a. Easy
- b. Normal
- c. Extreme
- d. Average

29. Who was the president who inspired a challenge to the American people to place a person on the Moon?

- a. John F. Kennedy
- b. Ronald Reagan
- c. Barack Obama
- d. George W. Bush

30. The first satellites and the first person in space were from:

- a. England
- b. Former Soviet Union
- c. United States of America
- d. Canada



31. Beside the Moon, what is the destination for future human space travel?

- a. Venus
- b. Earth
- c. Jupiter
- d. Mars

32. Which object is an artificial satellite that serves as a research laboratory for sixteen nations?

- a. New Horizons
- b. International Space Station
- c. Sputnik
- d. Pioneer

33. Which object is an artificial satellite that takes pictures of deep space?

- a. New Horizons
- b. International Space Station
- c. Hubble
- d. Sputnik

34. Put the following historical events in chronological order with 1 being first.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Building of the International Space Station
- \_\_\_\_\_ First man on the Moon
- \_\_\_\_\_ First reusable spacecraft (space shuttle)
- \_\_\_\_\_ First man in space
- \_\_\_\_\_ First satellite launched

35. List the destination or the area that each of the following missions is exploring/did explore.

LRO (Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter)

Insight

James Webb Telescope

Juno

Osiris Rex

Parker Solar Probe

Orion

Lunar Flashlight

Deep Space Atomic Clock

Jason 2

Mars Odyssey

NEO WISE

ARM (Asteroid Redirect Mission)

NEA Scout

Europa Clipper

Psyche

Mars 2020



THE FOLLOWING ARE  
ANSWERS FOR SPACE  
EXPLORATION REVIEW

1. The first human spaceflight program of the United States, its goal was to put man into Earth's orbit and return him safely, ideally before the Soviet Union

## Mercury Missions

2. Reusable spacecraft that transport people and materials to and from space; and enabled more missions to occur and helped to build the ISS

Space Shuttles



3. Referring to anything related to the  
moon

Lunar

4. Space probes which travel past their destinations and continue into deep space

Flyby

5. Any small object that orbits a larger object

Satellite

6. The objective was to develop space travel techniques to support Apollo's mission to land astronauts on the moon

**Gemini Missions**

7. The government organization established by Congress in 1958 that oversees all United States space missions

**NASA**

8. Series of missions designed to send people to the moon and back

**Project Apollo**

9. space probes which reach their destinations, slow down enough to be captured by the object's gravity, and revolve around the space object

**Orbiters**

# 10. Space probes which touch down on the surface of their destinations

Landers



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- c. **Hubble**
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- 2      First man in space
- 1      First satellite launched



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Osiris Rex – Asteroid Bennu

Parker Solar Probe – Sun's Orbit

Orion – deep Space/Moon/Mars

Lunar Flashlight - Moon

Deep Space Atomic Clock – Earth's orbit

Jason 2 – Earth's orbit

Mars Odyssey - Mars

NEO WISE – Earth's Orbit

ARM (Asteroid Redirect Mission) - Asteroid

NEA Scout – Near Earth Asteroid/Belt

Europa Clipper – Jupiter's moon, EUROPA

Psyche – Metal Asteroid

Mars 2020 - Mars