

## **Journey of Flight Summary**

### **Chapter 1 Introduction to Air Power**

1. Chinese credited with inventing gunpowder
2. Leonardo da Vinci was a great artist, architect, man of science and conducted the first scientific experiments in the field of aviation
3. The first use of balloons by the United States military occurred during the Civil War.
4. Ferdinand von Zeppelin built and flew the world's first successful rigid dirigible.
5. Otto Lilienthal has been called the "Father of Modern Aviation."
6. On December 17, 1903, the Wright Flyer did NOT fly for two minutes and 1200 feet.
7. The first men to fly in a lighter-than-air craft rode a Montgolfier balloon into the air over Paris on November 21, 1783.
8. In 1903, the *Aerodrome*, built by Samuel Pierpont Langley, was launched by catapult from a barge in the Potomac River. It did not fly and fell into the river.
9. The first balloon flight in the United States did NOT take place in 1793 with President George Washington and Benjamin Franklin on board.
10. A dirigible is NOT defined as a heavier-than-air craft that cannot be steered.

### **Chapt 2. The Adolescence of Air Power: 1904-1919**

1. In the early 1900s the Wright Brothers signed a contract with the US Army to build an airplane. While Orville was working in the contract, Wilbur was in France demonstrating the airplane for European governments.
2. The first powered dirigible in the United States used a Curtiss engine.
3. Glenn Curtiss won the 1908 Scientific American Trophy and the 1909 Gordon Bennett Trophy.
4. In 1911, Harriet Quimby became America's first licensed female pilot.
5. Louis Bleriot built the first powered monoplane and also built 11 planes before getting one that could cross the English Channel
6. Igor Sikorsky designed and flew the first 4-engine aircraft
7. When World War I ended, the speed of aircraft had increased to 140 to 150 mph, and could operate up to about 24,00 feet.

8. The Lafayette Escadrille were a group of Americans who flew for France in WWI.
9. Orville Wright was NOT the first man to lose his life in a powered airplane.
10. President Theodore Roosevelt was the first US President to fly.

### Chapt. 3      **The Golden Age 1919-1939**

1. Within a few months of the end of WWI, the “barnstormers” contributed to the continued interest and advances in aviation after the war.
2. General Mitchell was a vocal advocate for a separate air service, but equal to the Army and Navy; General Mitchell believed that the airplane could be used to bomb military and industrial targets inside an enemy’s homeland and General Mitchell believed that air power could fly over the battlefield, attack the enemy’s supplies, thus shorten the war and save lives.
3. In 1924, the US Army performed the first round-the-world flight using four aircraft. names of the aircraft were the Boston, Chicago Seattle and New Orleans
4. In 1931, the Bendix Trophy Race was added to the National Air Races. It was a transcontinental
5. The first air mail route in the United States was between New York City and Washington DC.
6. Charles Lindbergh was the first person to fly across the Atlantic Ocean solo.
7. In 1915, President Woodrow Wilson formed National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) whose purpose was to supervise and direct the scientific study of the problems of flight, with a view of their practical solutions. It was the forerunner of the CAA which then became the FAA.
8. The first black woman pilot was Bessie Coleman, not Phoebe Fairgrave Omlie
9. The Women’s Air Derby led to the formation of an association of women fliers called the “Ninety-Nines”.
10. The Tuskegee Airmen were a group of African-American pilots who flew in WWII.

#### Chapt 4.      **Air Power Goes to War**

1. At the end of World War I, the Allied Nations (England, France and the United States) had the most powerful air forces in the world. After the war Each country decreased their air forces and weakened them.
2. Blitzkrieg was the name used to describe the combined arms operations strategy that Germany used in WWII.
3. During the Battle of Britain the RAF had the right aircraft for this battle, but the Luftwaffe did not.
4. By 1941, Russia was the only major power of WWII to use women pilots in combat.
5. The primary purpose for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was to cripple the American fleet at Pearl Harbor. They had hoped to sink the U.S. Aircraft carriers.
6. Once the US entered WWII, the overall allied strategy switched from defense to offense, called for the recapture of territory occupied by Germany first, secure the unconditional surrender of Germany and then focus on the Pacific to defeat Japan.
7. Claire Chennault did **not** believe in unescorted high altitude, daylight, precision bombing.
8. The Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway were fought entirely by aircraft without the surface ships seeing each other.
9. In the Battle of Midway Japanese lost over 100 of their best pilots and served as a key to defeating Japan.
10. On August 6, 1945, A US B-29, the Enola Gay, piloted by Col. Tibbets dropped the first atom bomb on Hiroshima.

#### Chapt 5.      **Aviation: From the Cold War to Desert Storm**

1. The United States and The Soviet Union were the two major powers in the Cold War.
2. In 1947, the United States Air Force came into being with the passage of the National Security Act.
3. An Englishman named Frank Whittle designed the world's first turbojet engine for use in an airplane.
4. After WWII, Germany was divided into East and West Germany. Soviet Union controlled East Germany.
5. The US' first priority in the Korean War was to stop the advance of the North Korean troops.
6. The DeHavilland *Comet 1* was the world's first "pure" jet airliner.

7. Chuck Yeager was the first man to penetrate the sound barrier and fly faster than the speed of sound.
8. Linebacker II was the only true strategic bombing campaign of the Vietnam War, which resulted in the North Vietnamese coming back to the negotiating table.
9. By 1990, Iraq had the fourth largest army in the world.
10. In 1991, when discussing the Desert Storm victory, President Bush said that the number one lesson from the Gulf was the value of air power.
11. By June 1999, NATO airpower had not accomplished its objectives while avoiding civilian casualty. No war avoids civilian casualties.

#### Chapt. 6.        **Advances in Aeronautics**

1. The two X-series aircraft, which were flown during the 1950s and 1960s, were the X-15 and XB-70
2. The X-29A was built to demonstrate the capabilities of forward-swept wing aircraft
3. The B-2 is a stealth aircraft designed to be invisible to enemy radar.
4. The SR-71 is a high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft.
5. Boeing 707 jet revolutionized the commercial aviation industry and went on to become the standard long-range jet of the 1960s.
6. The Bristol Aeroplane Company and Sud-Aviation together built *the Concorde*.
7. ***The first twin-engine aircraft was the Beechcraft Twin Bonanza. (.)***
8. From 1958 to 1982, general aviation in the US grew at a faster rate than military or commercial aviation.
9. The F-117A is a stealth aircraft.
10. Canards are NOT vertical surfaces ***behind*** the main wings of an aircraft.

#### Chapt. 7        **Basic Aeronautics and Aerodynamics**

1. When an object is placed in the path of moving air the mutual attraction of the molecules slows the rate of flow. This is called **Viscous drag**.
2. An airfoil consists of a leading edge, a camber, a chord line

3. The angle between the chord line and the oncoming relative wind best defines angle of attack.
4. Bernoulli's Principle states that as the velocity of a fluid increases, the pressure decreases.
5. The four forces of flight are lift, drag, thrust and weight.
6. Running your hand over a piece of sandpaper would be an example of friction drag.
7. Subtracting the empty weight from an airplane's maximum allowable weight defines useful load.
8. Lift can be increased by changing the camber of the airfoil shape of the wing. This type of lift is called Induced Lift.
9. The angle between the chord line at the leading edge and the relative wind is called the Angle of Attack.
10. The leading edge of an airfoil meets relative wind first.

Chapt 8      **Aircraft in Motion**

1. The longitudinal axis runs from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail of a single-engine airplane.
2. Cylinder is the central area of a reciprocating engine where fuel is converted into energy.
  - a. crankshaft
3. The four basic types of turbine engines are turboshaft, turbojet, turbofan and turboprop.
4. Slat are protrusions from the leading edge of a wing.
5. The three types of fuselages are truss, monocoque and semimonocoque.
6. Three common landing gear systems are conventional, tandem and tricycle.
7. Aircraft instruments classified by their use fall into two major groups, control and performance.
8. The vertical velocity indicator tells the pilot at what rate the airplane is climbing or descending.
9. The attitude indicator is a gyroscopic instrument that provides an artificial horizon to the pilot.
10. T/F The modular air vehicle is a hypersonic or supersonic vehicle that has an attached shock wave along its leading fuselage edge.

## Chapt 9      **FLIGHT NAVIGATION**

1. On a map, parallel lines are called lines of latitude.
2. The prime meridian passes from the North Pole to the South Pole through Greenwich, England
3. “Relief” is the term used to describe elevations on maps.
4. On a map, the largest area of controlled airspace is called the continental control area.
5. A “wind triangle” is a tool used by a pilot to determine where wind drift will cause the aircraft to fly over the ground (the aircraft’s ground track)..
- 6.”Dead Reckoning” is a technique of navigation that involves the systematic consideration of all factors that will and could affect a flight.
7. LORAN is an acronym for long-range navigation.
8. The Global Positioning System (GPS) consists of 24 major satellites in orbit around the Earth and requires line of sight with at least 4 satellites which communicate with several ground tracking stations .
9. The Standard Positioning System (SPS) is not a military encoded signal with accuracy controlled by a program called Selective Assignment (SA).
10. The Instrument Landing System (ILS) is used within a relatively short distance from the airport, and is only used for precision landings.

## Chapt 10      **The Airport**

1. At night, runways have steady white lights on the edges and sometimes down the middle.
2. The most common taxiway is called the parallel taxiway.
3. An airport without a control tower is called an uncontrolled airport.
4. A fixed-base operation is basically a service station for airplanes.
5. Taxiways are not the parking spots for aircraft.
6. The number of a runway is the first 2 digits of a compass direction rounded to the nearest 10 degrees.
7. Lights are red at the end of the runway, not the beginning.
8. A hangar is really just a garage for airplanes.
9. At civilian airports, a rotating beacon, which is used to help pilots locate an airport in bad weather, uses flashing green and white lights.
10. Birds are always a concern for airplanes.

## Chapt. 11      **Air Carriers**

1. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is responsible for regulating the safety of the airlines and controlling the flights while flying over the United States.
2. Boeing 747s and McDonnell-Douglas DC-10 fall into the category of modern airliner for major air carriers.
3. The Airbus is built by an international corporation. United States makes the engines for the Airbus.
4. The McDonnell-Douglas DC 10-30CF following aircraft is used as an air cargo carrier.
5. The Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 allowed airlines free entry into the air routes of the nation.
6. Regional-Commuter aircraft mainly carry passengers.
7. The Boeing 727 is the most successful airliner ever built in terms of numbers. \*  
    \* Nov. 2019: Sales records from Boeing and Airbus show that the Airbus A320 family has officially received more orders than the Boeing 737 family, despite the fact that the 737 came out nearly 20 years earlier.
8. The Boeing 747F is the giant of the air freight world.
9. The Airbus best fits into the Long Haul carrier category - NOT the Regional/Commuter carrier category.
10. The Boeing 777 was designed to fill the size gap between the 767 and 747.

## Chapt. 12      **GENERAL AVIATION**

1. General aviation is defined as all civil aviation other than flying done by scheduled air carriers and government agencies.
2. Use of an aircraft for other than business or commercial use defines personal aviation.
3. Cessna is the world's largest manufacturer of general aviation airplanes.
4. Wichita, Kansas is sometimes referred to as the Air Capital of the World.
5. Crop dusting is **not** considered as sport aviation.
6. Ultralight aircraft do not require FAA certification and pilots do not need a license.
7. The Immelmann, the hammerhead stall and Cuban 8s are maneuvers seen during a typical aerobatic performance.

8. The National Championship Air Races are **NOT** held in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
9. It is **NOT** necessary for an airplane to be 50 years old In order to qualify as an antique.
10. Gliding is the controlled descent of a non-powered aircraft.

### **Chapter 13 Business and Commercial Aviation**

1. Business aviation is usually classified into business or executive aircraft according to who is flying the aircraft:
2. There are three areas of concern in aviation today; fuel efficiency, cost effectiveness and **noise**.
3. *Swearingen Merlin IVA* is the largest turboprop executive aircraft.
4. In the turbojet area, Gates *Learjet* leads all other manufacturers in numbers of aircraft.
5. Piper *Malibu* is the only single-engine business aircraft built in the United States that is pressurized.
6. Air taxi service is **not** in the nontransportation area of commercial aviation.
7. Commercial aviation is a segment of general aviation.
8. The Federal Government places limitations on the amount of engine noise an aircraft can produce.
9. Contrary to popular belief, **NOT** All of the Fortune 500 companies in the US have at least one company aircraft.
10. Most of the helicopters used for business aviation are Bell 206 *Jet Rangers* and McDonnell-Douglas 500Ds.

### **Chapter 14 Military Aircraft**

1. Currently the B-25 Mitchell bomber, developed in 1939 is **not** in the US' current bomber inventory.
2. The B-2 is often called the "stealth" bomber.
3. Fighters are the category of military aircraft has the mission of destroying other aircraft.
4. C-9 is **not** classified as a reconnaissance aircraft.
5. The Lockheed C-5 Galaxy (Super Galaxy) is the US Air Force's largest aircraft.
6. The military version of the Boeing 707 is the C-135
7. The C-9A is used by the Air Force to transport medical patients.



8. The T-1 *Jayhawk* is **NOT** used in training for pilots who will be flying fighter aircraft.
9. The C-141B *Starlifter* has been the backbone of our strategic airlift.
10. The SR-71 *Blackbird* is the world's highest flying and fastest aircraft.

## **Chapter 15 Helicopters, STOL, VTOL and UAVs**

1. There are only two US helicopters that are limited strictly to military use – the Bell AH-1 *HueyCobra* and the AH-64 *Apache*.
2. In 1967, Two HH-3Es made the world's first nonstop transatlantic flight by helicopter.
3. Bell 206 Jet Ranger is the most popular light-lift helicopter built in the US.
4. The ability of an aircraft to clear a 50-foot obstacle within 1,500 feet of commencing takeoff and to stop within 1,500 feet after passing over a 50-foot obstacle when landing best defines STOL. (Short distance Take Off & Landing)
5. The AV-8A *Harrier* the only VTOL aircraft that has been put into common use in any country.
6. A small, pilot-less aircraft that performs missions which do not require a pilot onboard is called **UAV**
7. Aerospaziale was a **French** Aerospace Technology company, **NOT** the national aerospace industry of Italy.
8. The variety of advanced helicopter concepts can be lumped together as a category called hybrid helicopters.
9. VTOL capability is achieved through the application of Newton's **THIRD** Law of Motion - For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction - **NOT** his **FIRST** Law of Motion - an object will remain at rest or in uniform motion in a straight line unless compelled to change its state by the action of an external force.
10. The missions of UAVs are classified as either non-lethal or lethal.
11. A compound helicopter is a conventional helicopter with extra forward thrust provided by either a jet or propeller unit.

## **Chapter 16 Aerospace Organizations**

1. FAA (Federal Aviation Administration) is responsible for regulating air commerce.
2. Air Commerce Act of 1926 gave the Federal Government the responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the airway system over the US.

3. When an aircraft is in flight, Air Route Traffic Control Center assigns the aircraft a certain altitude and a specific route to follow to its destination
4. FAA's Aeronautical Center, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, trains FAA, military and foreign personnel to operate air traffic controllers, located.
5. National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is responsible for determining the cause, or probable cause, of any transportation accident.
6. NASA's budget is under one percent of the federal budget.
7. The Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) is composed of commercial airliners, which have been designated by the DoD for use in time of national emergency.
8. The three main missions of Civil Air Patrol are: emergency services, aerospace education and cadet programs.
9. The Experimental Aircraft Association was formed to help aircraft builders safely construct and fly their aircraft.
10. The Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association is **NOT** an international organization. It's a U.S. organization dedicated to the protection of General Aviation.

## **Chapter 17 Aerospace Careers and Training**

1. Special talents and natural abilities are called aptitude
2. In technical/vocational school people learn special trades and skills.
3. Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps is the primary source of commissioned officers for the Air Force.
4. An applicant for appointment to the Air Force Academy must be unmarried and have no dependent children; be in good physical condition; be of good moral character.
5. A college or university offers a much broader education than does a junior college.
6. The first two years at community colleges, offer many of the same courses as 4-year colleges.
7. There is a definite relationship between aptitudes and a person's success in certain occupations.
8. The Community College of the Air Force is clearly **NOT** designed to help Air Force officers receive their Masters degrees.
9. AFROTC programs offer scholarships to qualified cadets.
10. One reason community colleges are popular is because they are generally less expensive than 4-year schools.

## **Chapter 18            The Atmosphere**

1. Most of our weather occurs in the troposphere
2. The standard lapse rate 2° Celsius or 3.5° Fahrenheit per 1,000 feet of elevation.
3. When a parcel of air cannot hold any more water vapor it is said to be saturated.
4. The method of heat transfer by vertical motion is called convection.
  - a. conduction.
5. The *rate* at which the Earth's surface is heated by solar radiation is called insolation.
6. On a weather map, lines of equal pressure are called isobars.
7. A high is a center of high pressure surrounded by lower pressure.
8. The lateral movement of air is referred to as wind.
9. Heating by direct contact is called CONDUCTION - NOT CONVECTION.
10. Jet streams have recorded winds as high as 450 mph.

## **Chapter 19    Weather Elements**

1. Continental polar air mass classification refers to cold dry air.
2. cumulus, stratus and cirrus are the three basic cloud types.
3. cirrostratus clouds are composed entirely of ice crystals.
4. cumulonimbus cloud is associated with thunder and lightning.
5. Advection fog is formed when the wind blows moist air over a cold surface and the surface cools the air to its dew-point temperature
6. A microburst is a downdraft shear associated with thunderstorms.
7. When air masses lose their punch and are not replacing one another, a stationary front NOT an occluded front develops.
8. Sever turbulence is defined as times when the aircraft may seem out of control, and occupants are thrown against seat belts.
9. El Nino occurs when warm waters move in and displace the colder waters for a longer than normal period of time.
10. The boundaries between air masses of different characteristics are called fronts.

## Chapter 20 Aviation Weather

1. Visual Flight Rules (VFR) apply when the ceiling is 3,000 feet or higher and the visibility is 5 miles or greater.
2. The three stages of a thunderstorm are building, mature and dissipating.
3. Tornadoes most often occur Australia and North America.
4. Hurricane winds of 160 mph would cause the hurricane to be classified as a category 5.
5. The calm center of a storm is the “eye” of a hurricane.
6. Flood damage is often a major problem associated with hurricanes.
7. Hailstones, the size of baseballs, are NOT estimated to occur in 1 out of every 100 thunderstorms.
8. A tornado has been observed in every state in the continental US.
9. Rime ice has that frosty appearance seen on the walls of frozen-food lockers.
10. Blowing sand is seldom lifted more than 50 feet above the surface.

## Chapter 21 Rocket Fundamentals

1. China was country first used rockets as a weapon of war.
2. William Congreve added flight-stabilizing guide sticks to rockets and built the first viable launching pad.
3. Robert Goddard was the first scientist to use liquid propellants and is known as the father of modern rocketry.
4. Newton ‘s the Law of Universal Gravitation that defines the relationship of **force, weight and mass**.
5. To every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction, is Newton’s Third Law of Motion
6. Airframe system contains the other systems and provides the streamlined shape.
7. Specific impulse is the number of pounds of thrust delivered by consuming one pound of propellant in one second.
8. The guidance system is the brain of a large sophisticated rocket.
9. In Newton’s Second Law of Motion, the M in his equation stands for MASS.  
Acceleration of an object is dependent upon two variables - the net force (F) acting upon the object and the mass (M) of the object.
10. Konstantin Tsiolkovsky made the first computations for rocket flights into space.

## **Chapter 22 Chemical Propulsion**

1. Combustion is nothing more than very rapid oxidation.
2. The substance to be oxidized is known as the reducer.
3. If the oxidizer is stored in one container and the reducer in another, the term bipropellant is used.
4. Characteristics of a good propellant are 1. it must ignite correctly every time, 2. it must contain an oxidizer and fuel; 3. it must produce energy in the form of force; and 4. the force must be controllable.
5. Increase the temperature of a medium and its molecular activity and pressure will increase.
6. The grain design that produces the most thrust shortly after ignition, and then diminishes thereafter is called regressive design
7. There are two general classifications of liquid propellants: bipropellant and monopropellant
8. The combustion chamber is the heart of the liquid-propellant engine.
9. The polyurethane fuel base of the most common solid-fuel mixture is a type of synthetic rubber.
10. Hybrid propellant systems use both solid and liquid propellants within the same engine.

## **Chapter 23 Orbits and Trajectories**

1. An orbit that maintains a virtually constant altitude above the Earth's surface is a circular orbit.
  - a. apogee orbit.
2. The point where the orbiting body is closest to the body being orbited is called perigee.
3. At the moment a rocket engine ceases to produce thrust, it is at burnout apogee.
4. All ballistic trajectories behave as if they were going into an elliptical orbit around Earth's center of gravity.
5. Sounding is associated with measuring or sampling the depths of a body of water.
6. Velocity requirement means the velocity required in order to travel a certain path.
7. The adding together of all the velocity requirements for all stages of the mission is called maximum velocity requirements.
8. The Hohmann transfer pertains to boosting a satellite into a chosen orbit.
9. A form of polar orbit that keeps a satellite exposed to constant sunlight is called a sunsynchronous orbit.
10. There are two basic categories of launch vehicles – expendable and reusable.

## Chapter 24 Space Environment

1. The space between the Earth and the Moon is called cislunar space.
2. The portion of the sun that gives off light is a very thin shell called the photosphere
3. The sun's diameter is almost 1,000,000 miles.
4. Aurora borealis is associated with electrically conductive layers in the ionosphere.
5. Van Allen radiation belts are thought to be crescent-shaped in cross section and composed of two shells. The horns of these crescents dip toward Earth's magnetic poles.
6. Meteoroids, asteroids and comets can all be found in cislunar space.
7. One parsec is 3.26 light years.
8. Sunspots are enormous areas of the sun where the photosphere is dark.
9. Solar winds are affected by the Sun's 11-year cycle.
10. An ion is an atom that carries an electrical charge - whether positive or negative due to the loss of the corresponding gain or loss of one or more electrons.

## Chapter 25 Our Solar System

1. Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun.
2. Venus is the only planet known to rotate about its axis in a clockwise direction.
3. Mars has a reddish color even when viewed with the naked eye.
4. On a recent Pathfinder mission, the small exploration rover called Sojourner investigated the atmosphere and composition of Mars.
  - a. Jupiter
5. Jupiter is **by far** the largest in our solar system.
6. Neptune has recorded the strongest winds and is known as the most windy planet.
7. When a meteoroid enters Earth's atmosphere it is called a meteor.
8. The first spacecraft to orbit Mercury is Messenger :
9. A quasar is extremely bright luminous galactic nucleus which surrounds a black hole. It is not a pulsating star.

10. A black hole probably began as a large star that exhausted its nuclear fuel and collapsed inward upon itself.

11. Mercury is the smallest planet in our solar system and also is the closest to the sun.

12. Sedna is approximately 8 billion miles from Earth, has an unusual shiny red color and may someday be classified as a dwarf or an actual planet.

## **Chapter 26 Unmanned Space Exploration**

1. Russia launched the world's first artificial satellite, the *Sputnik*.

2. The three principles of space law are a. freedom of use; non-appropriation and common interest.

3. The 1967 Outer Space Treaty called space the province of all mankind, and also stated that exploration of space should benefit all countries.

4. The four broad categories of satellites are communication, navigation, observation, and scientific,

5. Tiros 1 was the first U.S. weather satellite.

6. The Pioneers was the name of the family of probes which gave us our first look at Jupiter.

7. Hubble telescope was scheduled to operate for 15 years but had its mission time extended thanks to at least 4 service calls.

8. The Phoenix lander was designed to claw down into the icy soil of Mars to determine if frozen water near the surface might melt enough to sustain a livable environment for microbes.

9. Treaties are the most powerful source of international law.

10. Explorer 1 discovered the Van Allen radiation belts.

11. The Galaxy series is used to relay video, voice, data and facsimile information worldwide.

12. Cassini is a probe - which is a spacecraft that fly by, orbit or land on a celestial body.

## **Chapter 27 Manned Spacecraft**

1. Mercury was America's first manned space flight program.

2. Alan Shepard was America's first astronaut in space.

3. Apollo 11 was the first to land on the Moon.

4. John Glenn was the first American to orbit the Earth.
5. Voyager was **not** a name of one of the space shuttles - Voyager I took photos of Saturn and Jupiter and Voyager II is still out there - going where no man has gone before.
6. In space terms, EVA stand for Extra Vehicular Activity.
7. International Space Station is a joint venture among many countries.
8. NASA's current focus and mission is to move beyond Earth's orbit for exploration.
9. Skylab was America's first space station launched in the early 1970s.
10. Valentina Tereshkova was the first woman in space. Sally Ride was the first **U.S.** woman in space.
11. Yuri Gagarin was the first human in space.
12. Project Gemini's mission was to **prepare** for landing on the moon by Apollo - carry two people and be able to dock with another object in space.
13. A non-government organization has launched a reusable manned spacecraft capable of carrying 3 adult humans.