

2: 2: T19: to read flow charts and cyclical diagrams that explain a process

goes backwards and forwards (to space)

path of satellite or spaceship around a planet

provide added power

'on the outside'

float gently (used as verb here)

2: 2: W5: to discriminate, orally, syllables in multisyllabic words

2: 2: S5: to use verb tenses with increasing accuracy

journey for a purpose; sounds exciting and adventurous; also a military term

object in orbit around a planet; we launch satellites for study and telecommunication

dramatic, exciting verb choice

'space travellers'

term for main part of shuttle that carries crew

layers of gas that surround a planet

dramatic, exciting verb choice

2: 2: T20: to make class dictionaries and glossaries of special interest words, giving explanations and definitions

2: 2: S9: to secure the use of simple sentences in own writing

Shuttle mission



Doors open and satellite is launched

Doors close

The Space Shuttle soars into the sky from its launch pad. The booster rockets and the external tank fall away when they have used up all of their fuel.

In space, the astronaut launch a satellite with the help of the Orbiter's long robot arm.

At the end of the mission, the Orbiter's rocket engines fire to slow it down, and it begins to fall back to Earth. It glows with heat as it plunges back into the air around Earth. Then it glides down and lands on a runway like a plane.

In orbit

Fuel tank falls away

Booster rockets fall away

Shuttle takes off

Rockets fire

Re-enters Earth's atmosphere

Glides back to Earth

Boosters parachute into the sea and are used again

Text extract and illustration from "My Best Book of Spaceships" by Ian Graham © 1998, Kingfisher Publications plc