

Russia's Greatest Achievements In Space Exploration

Match the with the texts bellow. Drag the correct item and drop it on the right place.



A. Konstantin Eduardovich Tsiolkovsky (1857 – 1935) was a great Russian and Soviet rocket scientist who pioneered astronautic theory. Tsiolkovsky was the founder of astronautics in Russia, he put forward several ideas about space travel. Tsiolkovsky's idea of spaceship was based on the use of liquid fuels. His calculations are used in a modern theory of cosmonautics and practical space travel.

B. The Russian scientist and constructor Sergei Pavlovich Korolev (1907 –1966) was the founder of the practical astronautics, a leading Soviet rocket engineer and spacecraft designers. He was involved in the development of the Sputnik rocket launching Laika, Belka and Strelka, and the first human being, Yuri Gagarin, into space. He became a famous rocket designer and a key figure in the development of the Soviet Intercontinental ballistic missile program. He later became a Member of Soviet Academy of Sciences and contributed a lot to the successes of the Sputnik and Vostok projects including the first human Earth orbit mission by Yuri Gagarin on 12 April 1961. Before his death he was officially identified only as *Glavny Konstruktor* (Главный Конструктор), or the *Chief Designer*, even some of the cosmonauts who worked with him were unaware of his last name. Only after his death in 1966 his identity was revealed and he received the appropriate public recognition as the driving force in space exploration.

C. The first artificial satellites were launched into space in the 4th of October and the 3d of November **1957**. The second satellite was with dog Laika. Laika was the first living creature to orbit the Earth. On the 19th of August **1960** the dogs Belka and Strelka, 40 mice, 2 rats and different plants made the first orbital flight in the history of space exploration. They successfully returned to the Earth.

E. In 1963 Valentina Tereshkova flew to space and she became the first woman-cosmonaut in the world.

D. **1961** is the greatest year in space exploration. On the 12th of April the spaceship "Vostok" was launched into space with a man on board and after orbiting our planet successfully returned to the Earth. The first man to overcome gravitation and orbit the Earth was Yuri Alekseyevitch Gagarin (1934 –1968). Gagarin's flight was a triumph for the Soviet space programme and he became a national hero of the Soviet Union as well as a worldwide celebrity. Newspapers around the globe published his biography and details of his flight. He was awarded the title the Hero of the Soviet Union. Gagarin's farewell to Korolev before his legendary flight using the informal phrase *Poyekhali!* later became a popular expression in the world that was used to refer to the beginning of the Space Age.

F. In March **1965**, Aleksei Leonov spent 12 minutes and 9 seconds in his "spacewalk" from "Voskhod – 2". He was the first cosmonaut in the world who did it.

G. Later, in **1984**, Svetlana Savitskaya became the first woman who made a spacewalk together with another cosmonaut Vladimir Dzhanibekov. in the world.

H. The International space station was launched into space in 1998. It has two sections : the Russian Orbital Section and US Orbital section. It has been working for nearly 25 years and a lot of cosmonauts, astronauts and space tourists have visited it so far. Not long ago a famous Russian actress Julia Peresild spent several days on board the station and then