

# The International Space Station



Made by Kudrya Ann

School -8

Form-9

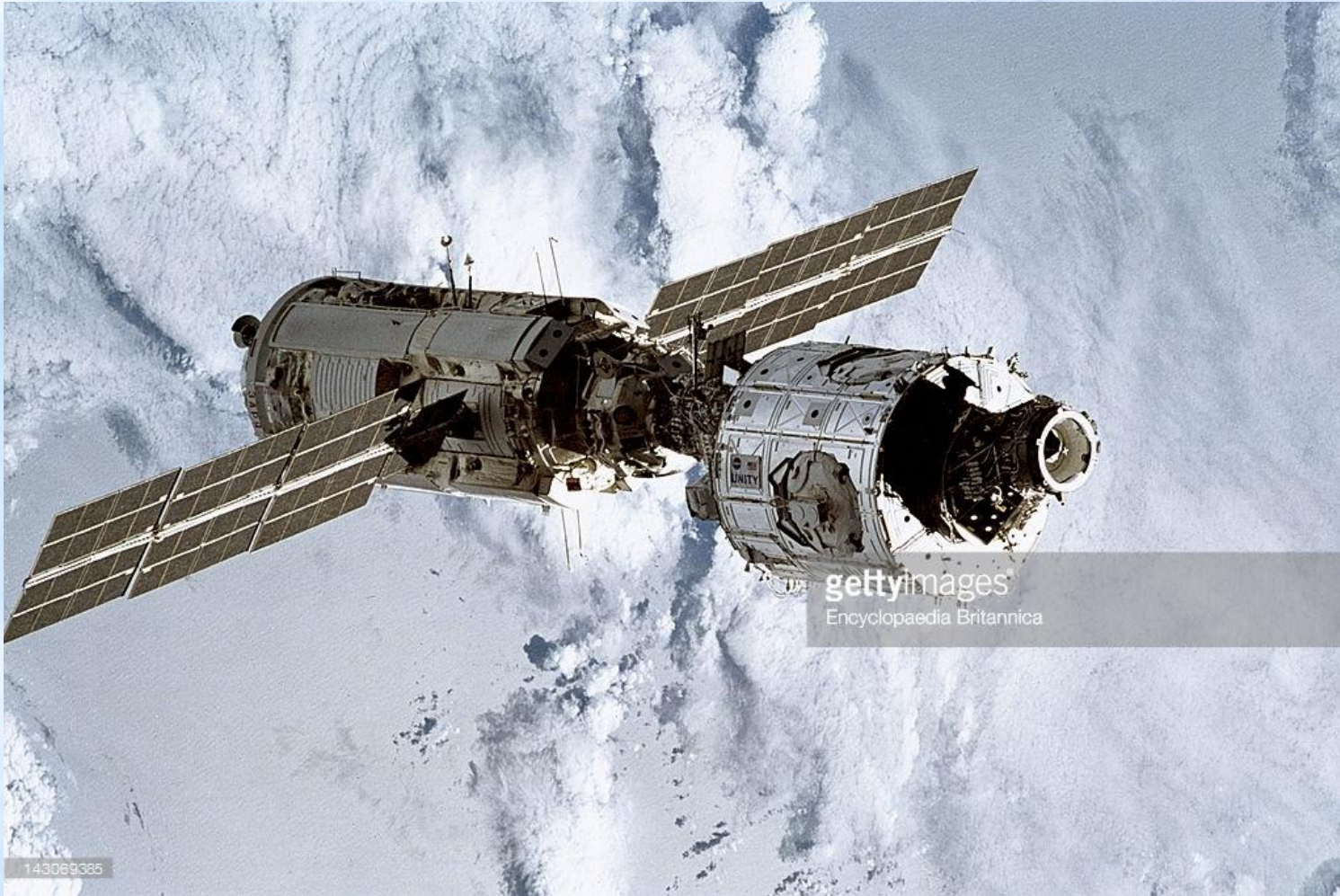
The International Space Station is a world programme. Sixteen countries are working together to build the ISS: Russia, the United States, Canada, Japan, Brazil, and the nations of the European Space Agency (Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland)



The first part of the ISS was *Zarya*, the control module, which was built by Russia. It was launched into orbit by Proton rocket from Baikonur Cosmodrome on 20 November 1998.



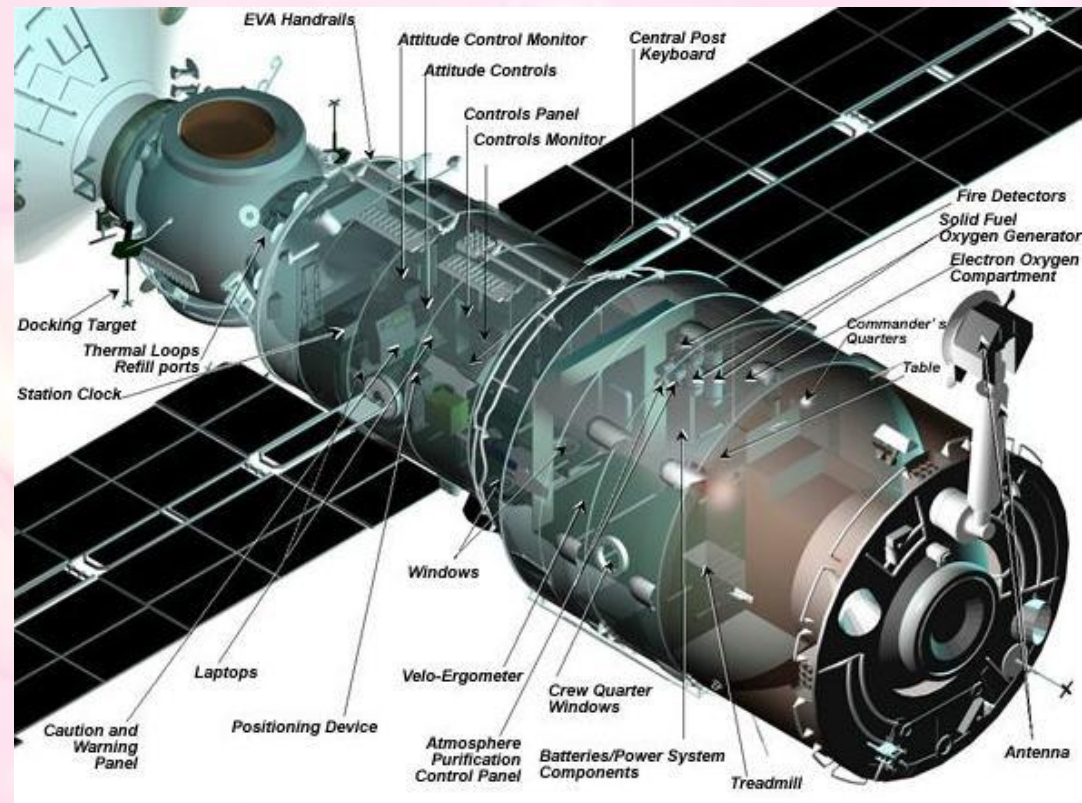
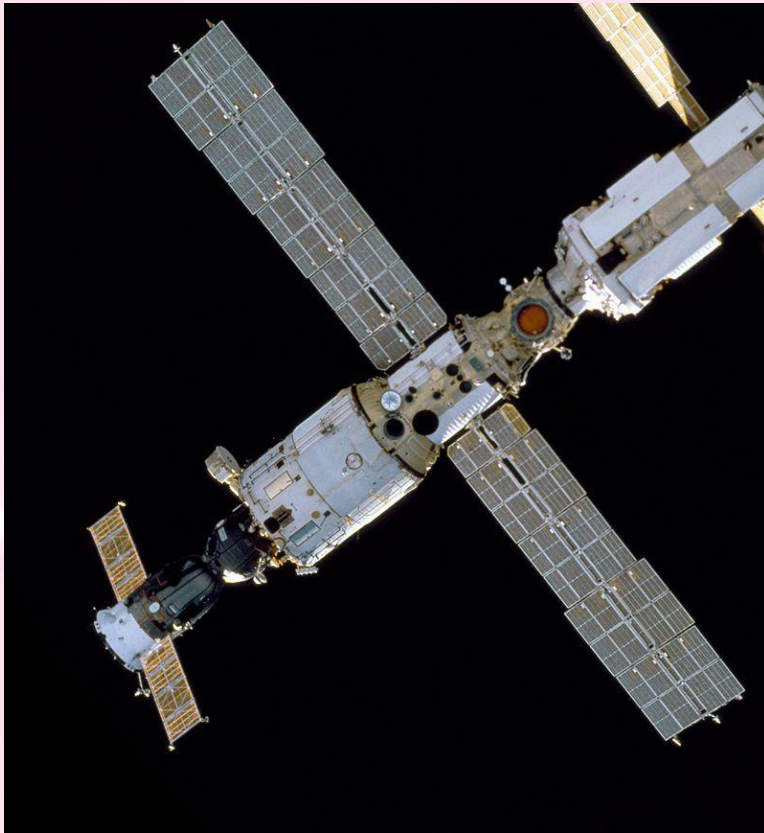
A few weeks later the US module *Unity* was launched.



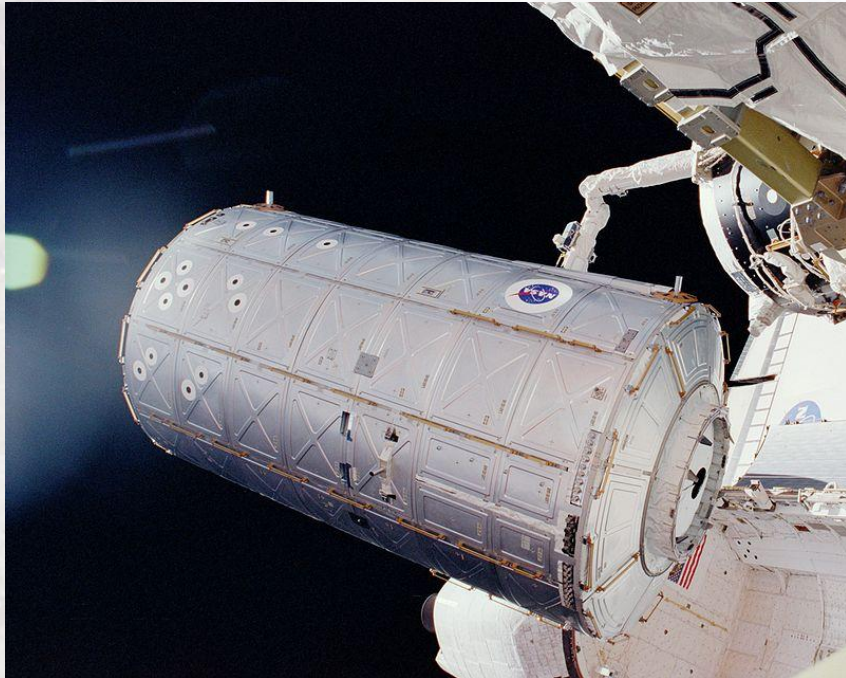
The two modules were connected in space. This was the beginning of a space station that will have more than 70 parts



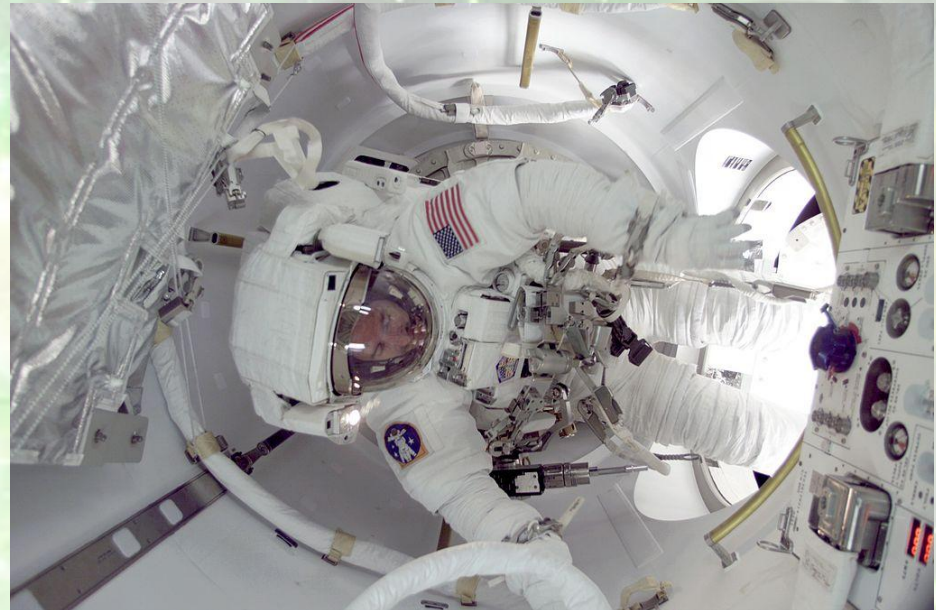
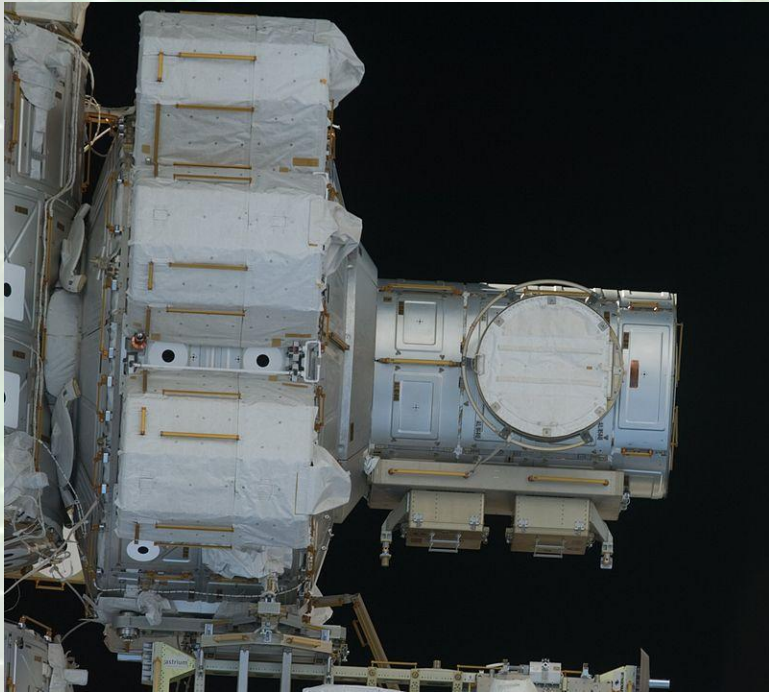
*Zvezda* was the third module launched on July 12, 2000. It provides all of the station's life support systems



The *Destiny* Laboratory Module (NASA) being installed on the International Space Station It launched on February 7,2001 aboard the Space Shuttle Atlantis on STS-98.



The *Quest* is the primary airlock for the International Space Station. *Quest* was designed to host spacewalks with both Extravehicular Mobility Unit (EMU) spacesuits and Orlan space suits. The airlock was launched on July 14, 2001.





*Pirs* is one of the two Russian docking compartments originally planned for the ISS. *Pirs* was launched in August 2001. It provides the ISS with one docking port for Soyuz and Progress spacecraft



*Harmony* is the "utility hub" of the ISS. The hub contains four racks that provide electrical power, plus electronic data, and act as a central connecting point for several other components. It was moved to its permanent location on the forward end of the Destiny laboratory on November 14, 2007.



*Tranquility* is a module which includes various ISS systems, including additional life support systems. On February 8, 2010, NASA launched the module on the Space Shuttle's STS-130 mission.



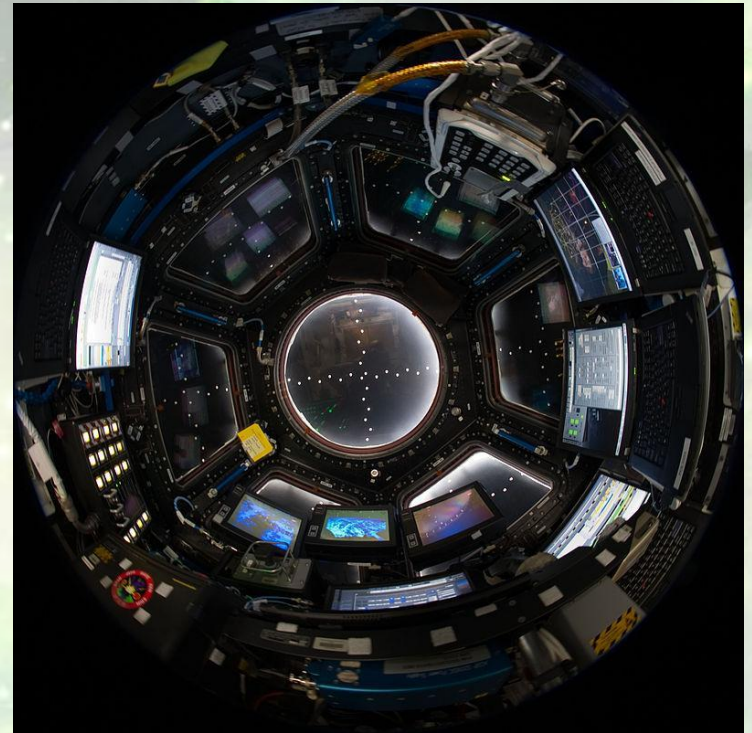
*Columbus* is a science laboratory and the largest single contribution to the ISS made by the European Space Agency. It was launched aboard Space Shuttle Atlantis on February 7, 2008 on flight STS-122.



The Japanese Experiment Module , also known with the nickname *Kibo* is a Japanese science module for the ISS developed by JAXA. It is the largest single ISS module.



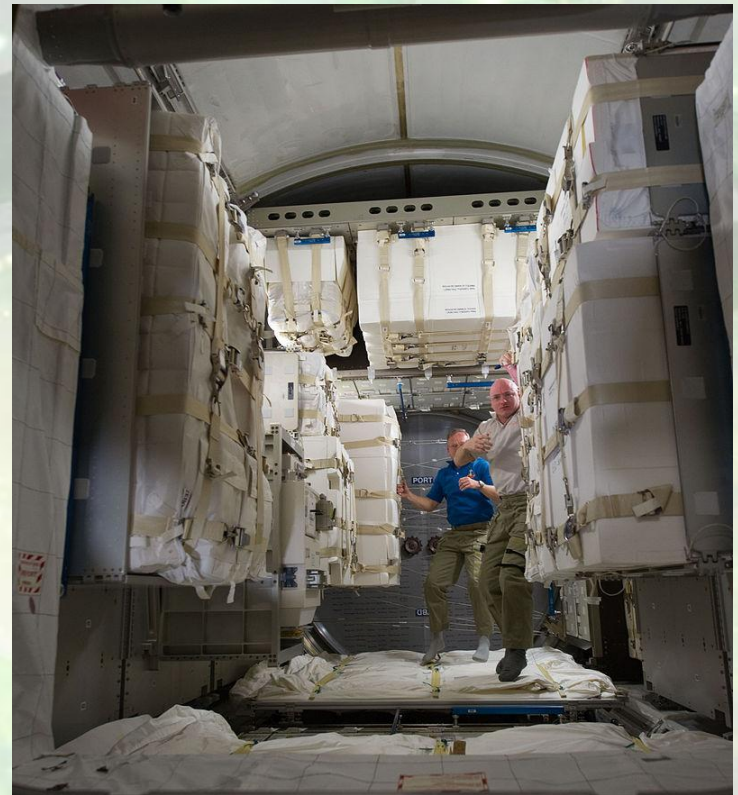
The *Cupola* is an ESA-built observatory module of the International Space Station. Its seven windows are used to conduct experiments, dockings and observations of Earth. It was launched on 8 February 2010



Rassvet is a component of the International Space Station. Rassvet is primarily used for cargo storage and as a docking port for visiting spacecraft. It was launched on May 2010

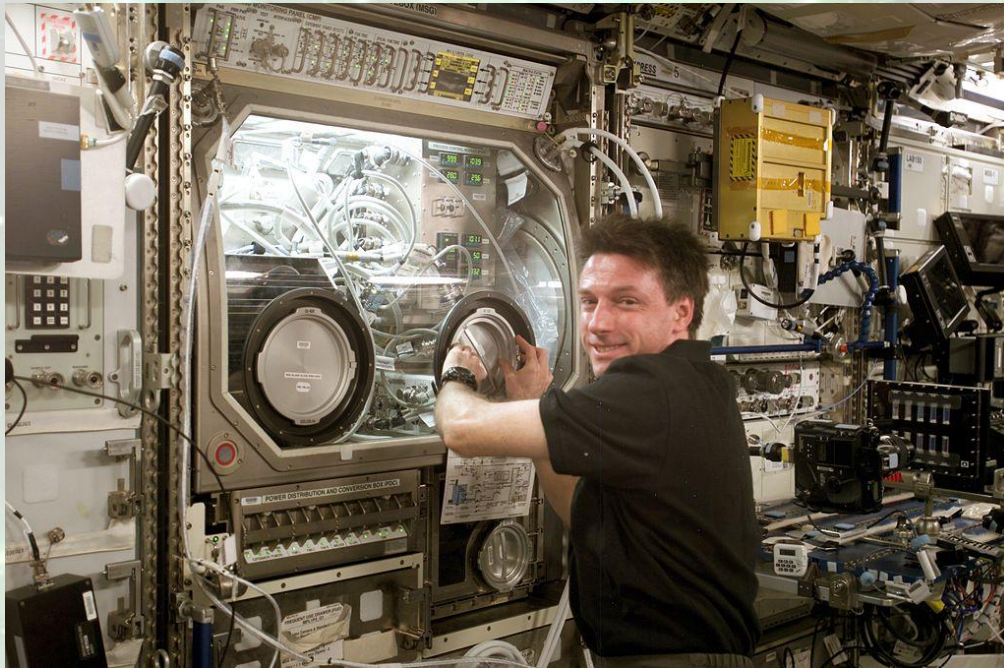


The *Leonardo* is a module of the International Space Station. It was flown into space on 24 February 2011 and installed on 1 March. Leonardo is primarily used for storage of spares, supplies and waste





The station is an orbital laboratory for scientific research in physics, chemistry, biology, medicine, human physiology, space and Earth science.



Seven astronauts will live and work on the station, but while building is going on, only three astronauts will live and work there



The station begins a new era in space exploration. The ISS will orbit the Earth, and people will live and work in space for several months. And one day this new knowledge will help us to explore other parts of our solar system.



# Источники информации

<http://hubblesite.org/gallery/wallpaper/>

[http://solarsystem.nasa.gov/multimedia/gallery/gas\\_sizes.jpg](http://solarsystem.nasa.gov/multimedia/gallery/gas_sizes.jpg)

<http://solarsystem.nasa.gov/multimedia/gallery/PIA03153.jpg>

[http://solarsystem.nasa.gov/multimedia/gallery/Full\\_Mars1.jpg](http://solarsystem.nasa.gov/multimedia/gallery/Full_Mars1.jpg)