Mission in Panels

Use section summaries and visual sequences to follow a crisis.

10.P.EICC.3.d "Summarize and visualize sections of the text to maintain understanding. (I)"

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each paragraph's main event, circle key people or tools, and number important events in time order. Use your marks to form a quick mental picture of how the mission changes.

Apollo 13: A Mission Changes Course

1. On April 11, 1970, Apollo 13 lifted off from Kennedy Space Center with astronauts Jim Lovell, Jack Swigert, and Fred Haise. The mission was headed for the Moon, where two crew members were supposed to explore the Fra Mauro highlands. About 56 hours after launch, a damaged oxygen tank in the service module exploded. The blast cut power and oxygen to the command module. Mission Control quickly ended the landing plan. The astronauts moved into the lunar module, Aquarius, which was designed for two people but became their emergency shelter.

2. Inside Aquarius, the crew had limited water, battery power, and room. Carbon dioxide from their breathing also threatened to build up because the command module's square filters did not fit the lunar module's round openings. Engineers on Earth designed a temporary adapter from materials already aboard, including plastic bags, cardboard, tape, and a sock. The crew followed instructions sent by radio and installed it. To save power, they shut down most systems. They also used the lunar module's engine to adjust their path around the Moon and aim the spacecraft toward Earth.

3. On April 17, after nearly six days in space, the crew separated the damaged service module and saw the extent of the explosion for the first time. They then restarted the command module, Odyssey, shortly before reentry. Its heat shield protected them as the capsule traveled through Earth's atmosphere. Apollo 13 splashed down safely in the Pacific Ocean, near American Samoa. The mission did not land on the Moon, but it showed how careful communication, engineering knowledge, and shared problem solving could help people respond to a sudden crisis. Later spacecraft designs and procedures incorporated lessons from the accident.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. In 12 to 18 words, write a one-sentence summary of paragraph 1.

2. For a cause-and-effect arrow diagram of paragraph 1, what event belongs before the arrow, and what result belongs after it?

3. Write three labeled boxes, in order, for a process diagram of paragraph 2.

4. In 12 to 18 words, summarize paragraph 3 and name one symbol you could draw beside your summary.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Create a three-panel visual summary, with one panel for each paragraph. In every panel, include a 3-6-word heading, a 12-18-word summary, and a simple labeled sketch or symbol.

ANSWER KEY

Mission in Panels

GRADE 10 · 10.P.EICC.3.d

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline each paragraph's main event, circle key people or tools, and number important events in time order. Use your marks to form a quick mental picture of how the mission changes. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	In 12 to 18 words, write a one-sentence summary of paragraph 1.	**An oxygen-tank explosion ends the lunar landing plan and turns Aquarius into an emergency shelter.**
2	For a cause-and-effect arrow diagram of paragraph 1, what event belongs before the arrow, and what result belongs after it?	**Damaged oxygen tank explodes → command module loses power and oxygen, so the crew moves into Aquarius.**
3	Write three labeled boxes, in order, for a process diagram of paragraph 2.	**Engineers design an adapter → crew installs it → astronauts conserve power and adjust course toward Earth.**
4	In 12 to 18 words, summarize paragraph 3 and name one symbol you could draw beside your summary.	**Apollo 13 returned safely, showing that teamwork and engineering helped the crew overcome crisis. Symbol: Earth.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Panel 1, Explosion Changes Mission. A service-module blast forces the moon-bound crew to use Aquarius as a shelter. Visual: broken tank → Aquarius. Panel 2, Solutions Under Pressure. Ground engineers and astronauts conserve resources, build a filter adapter, and steer toward home. Visual: square filter + round opening. Panel 3, Safe Return and Lessons. After reentry, the crew lands safely, and the accident informs later spacecraft planning. Visual: capsule → Earth.

Accept equivalent summaries that identify each paragraph's central event without adding inaccurate details. For the visual work, accept clear sequences, cause-and-effect diagrams, or labeled symbols that accurately represent the passage.