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|--------------------|---|---|
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| Condoleezza Rice | Former U.S. Secretary of State | Forthcoming (Foreign Policy) |
| Desmond Tutu | South African Anglican Archbishop/Nobel Prize for Peace, 1984 | "Truth and Reconciliation Commission" |
| Jimmy Carter | Former U.S. President/Nobel Prize for Peace, 2002 | "Camp David Accords" |
| Jody Williams | International Activist/Nobel Prize for Peace, 1997 | "The Campaign to Ban Landmines" |
| Mairead Maguire | Northern Ireland Peace Activist/Nobel Prize for Peace, 1976 | "Peace People" |
| Muhammad Yunus | Bangladeshi Economist/Nobel Prize for Peace, 2006 | Forthcoming: "Grameen Bank," "Microcredit," and "Social Business" |
| Sir John Keegan | British Historian | "Normandy Invasion" |

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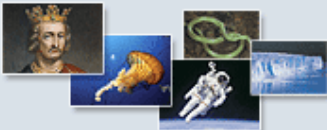
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- Stonehenge (*ancient monument, Wiltshire, England, United Kingdom*)
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Stonehenge (ancient monument, Wiltshire, England, United Kingdom)

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masonry

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Stonewall riots (United States history)

stonefish (fish, Synancejidae family)

John Charles Walsham Reith, 1st Baron Reith (British businessman)

Westerwald stoneware

Crassulaceae (plant family)

stonewort (biology)


Kreussen stoneware

lithops (plant)

sedum (plant)

Stonehenge

ARTICLE from the Encyclopædia Britannica



Stonehenge, prehistoric stone circle monument, cemetery, and archaeological site located on Salisbury Plain, about 8 miles (13 km) north of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. It was built in six stages between 3000 and 1520 BCE, during the transition from the Neolithic Period (New Stone Age) to the Bronze Age. As a prehistoric stone circle, it is unique because of its artificially shaped sarsen stones (blocks of Cenozoic silcrete), arranged in post-and-lintel formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller bluestones (igneous and other rocks) from 100–150 miles (160–240 km) away, in South Wales. The name of the monument probably derives from the Saxon *stan-hengen*, meaning “stone hanging” or “gallows.” Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting of a circular bank and ditch), Stonehenge was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1986.

Magazine, Ebooks & Primary Sources - ระบบค้นหายัง แสดงผลเนื้อหาที่เกี่ยวข้องใน นิตยสาร อีบุ๊กส์ Primary Sources และ Year in Review



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| Stonehenge. | Contemporary Review, 2009 |
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| Shepherd of Stonehenge. | Stone Soup, November 2007 |
| Solving Stonehenge: The Key to an Ancient Enigma. | Contemporary Review, 2009 |
| DIGGING UP STONEHENGE. | Current Events, April 14, 2008 |
| Solving Stonehenge. | History Today, July 2008 |
| 'Costly' Stonehenge tunnel scrapped. | New Civil Engineer, December 13, 2007 |
| Stonehenge visitor centre falls victim to coalition cuts in emergency budget. | Horticulture Week, July 2, 2010 |
| Tesco puts Stonehenge tunnel back on agenda. | New Civil Engineer, February 28, 2008 |
| Stonehenge link dropped. | Planning, December 14, 2007 |
| STONEHENGE VISITOR CENTRE DESIGN REVEALED. | Planning, October 16, 2009 |
| CULLINAN COULD MAKE COMEBACK AT STONEHENGE. | Architects' Journal, January 24, 2008 |
| Stonehenge plan unveiled. | Planning, October 9, 2009 |
| STONEHENGE CENTRE DITCHED. | Architects' Journal, December 13, 2007 |
| Consultation set for Stonehenge options. | Planning, July 4, 2008 |

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DIGGING UP STONEHENGE.

Current Events, April 14, 2008

The article reports on the archaeological expedition conducted by archaeologists Geoff Wainwright and Tim Darvill at the Stonehenge in Great Britain. It states that the experts started their mission on March 31, 2008 to find out the answer to the question on why did humans living thousands of years ago

[Save to My Workspace](#) huge stones to build the ring known as

Stonehenge. Both archaeologists believe that Stonehenge was constructed as a healing place around 3000 B.C.

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DIGGING UP STONEHENGE

Current Events, April 14, 2008

Summary:

The article reports on the archaeological expedition conducted by a team of experts known as Stonehenge. Both archaeologists believe that Stonehenge was built by a single group of people. It states that the experts started their mission on March 31, 2008 to find out the truth about the monument.

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History & Society Encyclopædia Britannica User Profile

Search: Stonehenge Go Advanced Search

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Stonehenge

Primary Contributor: [Mike Parker Pearson](#)

ARTICLE from the Encyclopædia Britannica

Stonehenge, prehistoric stone circle monument, [cemetery](#), and archaeological site located on [Salisbury Plain](#), about 8 miles (13 km) north of [Salisbury, Wiltshire, England](#). It was built in six stages between 3000 and 1520 Age) to the [Bronze Age](#). As a prehistoric stone circle, it is unique because of its artificially shaped [sarsen](#) stones (blocks of [Cenozoic silcrete](#)), arranged in [post-and-lintel](#) formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller 240 km) away, in South [Wales](#). The name of the monument probably derives from the [Saxon](#) *stan-hengen*, meaning "stone hanging" or "gallows." Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting of a ditch and an earthen bank) it is a [UNESCO World Heritage site](#) in 1986.

Speculation and excavation

Stonehenge has long been the subject of historical speculation, and ideas about the meaning and significance of the structure continued to develop in the 21st century. English antiquarian [John Aubrey](#) in the 17th century and his contemporaries believed the structure to be a [Druid](#) temple. This idea has been rejected by more-recent scholars, however, as Stonehenge is now understood to have predated by some 2,000 years the Druids recorded by [Julius Caesar](#).

In 1963 American astronomer Gerald Hawkins proposed that Stonehenge had been constructed as a "computer" to predict lunar and solar eclipses; other scientists also attributed astronomical capabilities to the monument. Most of the English archaeologist Colin Renfrew hypothesized that Stonehenge was the centre of a confederation of [Bronze Age](#) chiefdoms. Other archaeologists, however, have since come to view this part of [Salisbury Plain](#) as a point of international seasonal gathering place during the 4th and 3rd millennia BCE for groups living in the lowlands to the east and west. In 1998 [Malagasy](#) archaeologist Ramilisonina proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestors of the local population.

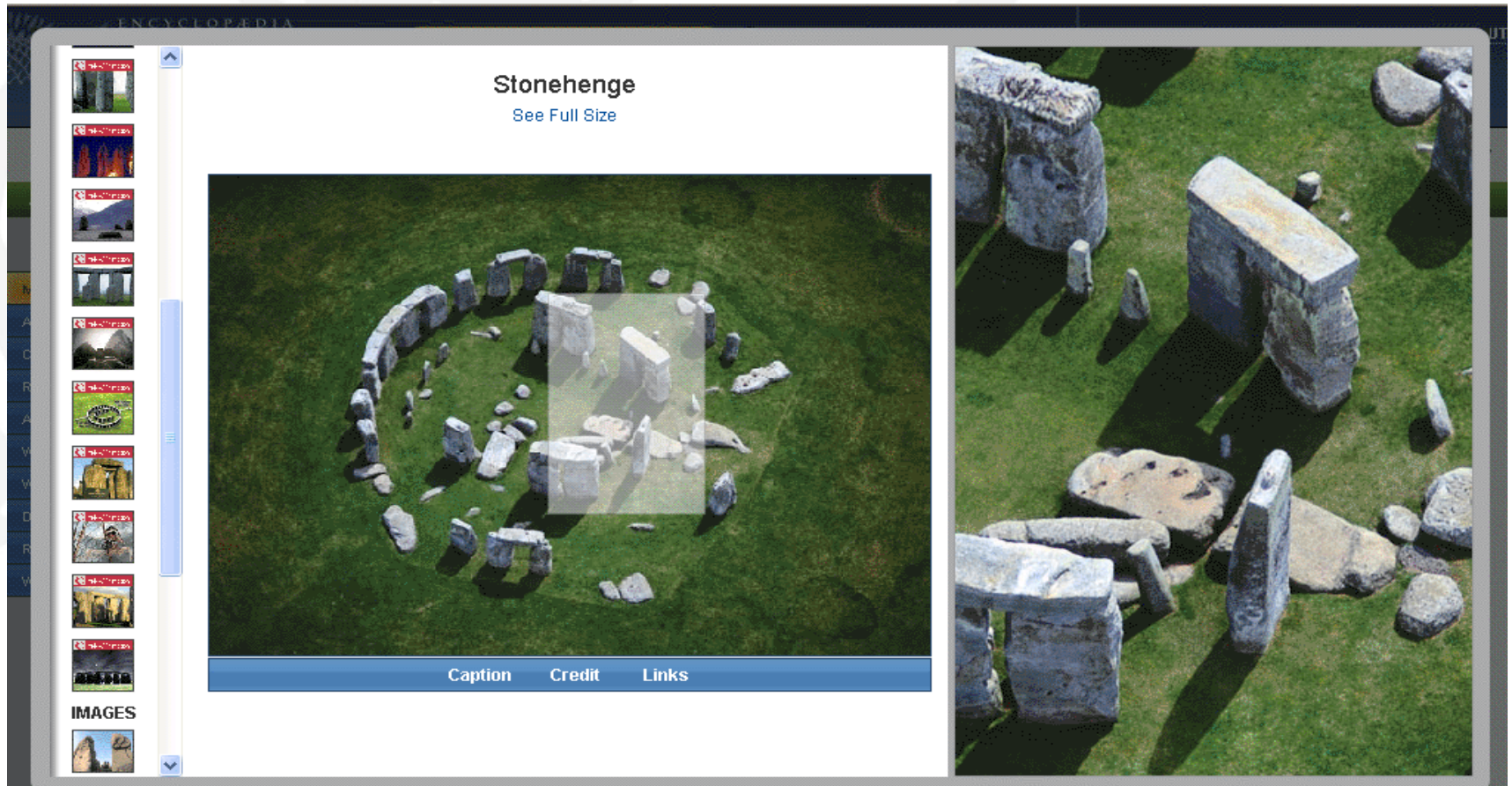
In 2008 British archaeologists Tim Darvill and Geoffrey Wainwright suggested—on the basis of the [Amesbury Archer](#), an Early Bronze Age skeleton with a knee injury, excavated 3 miles (5 km) from Stonehenge—that Stonehenge human remains from around and within the monument shows no difference from other parts of Britain in terms of the population's health.

The Stonehenge that is visible today is incomplete, many of its original [sarsens](#) and [bluestones](#) having been broken up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and [medieval](#) periods. The ground within the monument also has been dug up to various degrees and ends—since the 16th century, when historian and antiquarian William Camden noted that "ashes and pieces of burnt bone" were found. A large, deep hole was dug within the monument in 1871, when it was found that it was not until 1874–77 that [Flinders Petrie](#) made the first accurate plan of the stones. In 1877 [Charles Darwin](#) dug two [earthworms](#). The first proper archaeological excavation was conducted in 1901 by William Gowland.

About half of Stonehenge (mostly on its eastern side) was excavated in the 20th century by the archaeologists William Hawley, in 1919–26, and Richard Atkinson, in 1950–78. The results of their work were not fully published until 1993, when they were extensively by means of [carbon-14 dating](#). Major investigations in the early 21st century by the research team of the [Stonehenge Riverside Project](#) led to further revisions of the context and sequence of Stonehenge. Darvill and Wainwright's 2008 excavation of the monument's interior revealed a large, circular, earthen structure that was built around 2500 BCE, about 1,000 years before the monument was built. This structure, known as the [Bluestonehenge](#), was built of [bluestones](#) and was about 100 feet (30 m) in diameter. It was built on a slight rise in the ground, and its walls were made of a mixture of earth and stone. The structure was built in a circular pattern, with the stones arranged in a ring. The structure was built in a circular pattern, with the stones arranged in a ring. The structure was built in a circular pattern, with the stones arranged in a ring.

Stages of Stonehenge

รูปภาพ วิดีโอ จะถูกแสดงผลซ้อนบนหน้าผลการค้นหาเพื่อให้
ผู้ใช้อย่างสามารถค้นหารูปภาพ วิดีโอที่เกี่ยวข้องกับคำที่ค้นหา
ทั้งหมดได้โดยไม่ต้องออกจากหน้าเว็บนั้น



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The screenshot displays the Encyclopædia Britannica website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: HOME, BROWSE, BLOG, ADVOCACY, and HELP. Below this is the Britannica logo and a search bar containing the word "Stonehenge". To the right of the search bar is a "Go" button and a link to "Advanced Search". Below the search bar, there are tabs for "History & Society", "Encyclopædia Britannica", and "User Profile (2)".

On the left side, there is a sidebar menu with the following categories: Video, Images & Audio; Related Articles, Ebooks & More; Web Links; Article History; Contributors; Dictionary & Thesaurus; Workspace; and Widgets. The "Related Articles, Ebooks & More" category is currently selected, showing a list of related topics: REFERENCED IN, RELATED TO, EBOOKS, PRIMARY SOURCES & MAGAZINES.

The main content area displays the article for "Stonehenge". It includes sections for "People" (William Stukeley), "Places" (England, Salisbury, Stonehenge, United Kingdom, Wiltshire), "Other" (megalith, Neolithic Period, prehistoric religion, World Heritage site), and "Quick Facts". The "Quick Facts" section lists several facts about Stonehenge, including its location in Salisbury, its construction from sarsen stones, and its significance as a World Heritage site.

The article text itself begins with a definition of Stonehenge as a prehistoric monument and archaeological site located on Salisbury Plain, about 8 miles (13 km) north of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. It describes the monument's construction from sarsen stones and its significance as a World Heritage site. The text continues with a discussion of the monument's history, including its discovery by William Stukeley in the 18th century and its subsequent study by archaeologists like John Aubrey and Julius Caesar. It also mentions the discovery of the Amesbury Archer skeleton and the discovery of the Stonehenge Riverside Project.

ผู้ใช้งานสามารถเลือกเมนูด้านซ้ายเพื่อเข้าถึงข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องในส่วน “EBooks, Magazines”



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On the left side, a vertical menu lists various options: Video, Images & Audio; Related Articles, Ebooks & More; Web Links; Article History; Contributors; Dictionary & Thesaurus; Workspace; and Widgets. The 'Related Articles, Ebooks & More' section is currently selected, displaying a list of search results under the heading 'Magazines'. The results are filtered by 'Stonehenge' and include titles such as 'Stonehenge', 'STONEHENGE.', 'Shepherd of Stonehenge.', 'Solving Stonehenge: The Key to an Ancient Enigma.', 'DIGGING UP STONEHENGE.', 'Solving Stonehenge.', 'Costly Stonehenge tunnel scrapped.', 'Stonehenge visitor centre falls victim to coalition cuts in emergency budget.', 'Tesco puts Stonehenge tunnel back on agenda.', 'Stonehenge link dropped.', 'STONEHENGE VISITOR CENTRE DESIGN REVEALED.', 'CULLINAN COULD MAKE COMEBACK AT STONEHENGE.', and 'Stonehenge plan unveiled.' Each entry includes a small icon and a brief description of the article.

The main content area on the right shows the beginning of an article about Stonehenge, mentioning its location on Salisbury Plain and its construction from sarsen stones. The text is partially obscured by the search results overlay.

Article History - เมนูประวัติความเป็นมาของบทความและผู้เขียน ทำให้ท่านทราบว่าบทความได้รับการปรับปรุงเมื่อใด และใครเป็นผู้ปรับปรุง



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| Type | Description | Contributor | Date |
|------|--|---|-------------|
| T | Updated to mention Pont Saeson as the precise origin of one of the stones. | Mike Parker Pearson Virginia Gorlinski | 09-Jan-2012 |
| | Added photograph. | Amy Tikkanen | 08-Nov-2011 |
| | Media added. | Kenneth Pletcher | 05-Jul-2011 |
| T | Added mention of new circles discovered at Airman's Corner and just to the northwest of Stonehenge proper. | Virginia Gorlinski | 18-Aug-2010 |
| | Replace inline with assembly 139059 in this WIP. | Amy Tikkanen | 22-Apr-2010 |
| T | Article thoroughly revised. | Virginia Gorlinski | 08-Dec-2009 |
| T | Bibliography revised. | Virginia Gorlinski | 08-Dec-2009 |
| T | Geologic time data updated. | Maren Goldberg | 08-Dec-2009 |
| | Added new Web site: National Geographic - Stonehenge. | Shiveta Singh | 19-Apr-2009 |
| | Added new Web site: How Stuff Works - Adventure - Stonehenge. | Shiveta Singh | 16-Feb-2009 |
| T | Article revised and updated. | Elizabeth Prine Pauls | 22-Sep-2008 |
| | Added new Web site: Official Tourism Site for Salisbury & Stonehenge. | Deepti Mahajan | 10-Sep-2008 |
| | Added new Web site: How Stuff Works - Geography - Stonehenge. | Shiveta Singh | 16-Jul-2008 |
| | Media added. | null null | 08-May-2008 |
| | Added new Web site: The UnMuseum - Stonehenge. | Dutta Promeet | 21-Nov-2007 |

Salisbury Plain, about 8 miles (13 km) north of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. It was built in six stages between 3000 a
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henge Riverside Project led to further revisions of the context and sequence of Stonehenge. Darvill and Wainwright's 20

About 8000–7000 BCE, early Mesolithic hunter-gatherers dug pits and erected pine posts within 650 feet (200 metres) of St
radius of Stonehenge there remain from the Neolithic Period at least 17 long barrows (burial mounds) and two cursus n
concentration of more than 1,000 round barrows on this part of Salisbury Plain.

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| ARTICLE | DIGGING UP STONEHENGE. | | 01/16/2013 | Stonehenge |

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Project led to further revisions of the context and sequence of Stonehenge. Darvill and Wainwright's 20

BCE, early Mesolithic hunter-gatherers dug pits and erected pine posts within 650 feet (200 metres) of St
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more than 1,000 round barrows on this part of Salisbury Plain.

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archaeological site located on **Salisbury Plain**, about 8 miles (13 km) north of **Salisbury, Wiltshire, England**. It was built in six stages between 3000 and 1520 BCE, shaped **sarsen** stones (blocks of **Cenozoic silcrete**), arranged in **post-and-lintel** formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller **bluestones** (igneous and metamorphic rocks) called "stone hanging" or "gallows." Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting of a circular bank and ditch), Stonehenge is part of a larger prehistoric monument complex known as the **Stonehenge World Heritage Site**.

Speculations about the meaning and significance of the structure continued to develop in the 21st century. English antiquarian **John Aubrey** in the 17th century and his compatriot archaeologist **William Stukeley** in the 18th century both believed the structure was built by the **Druids**, however, as Stonehenge is now understood to have predated by some 2,000 years the **Druids** recorded by **Julius Caesar**.

Some theories had been constructed as a "computer" to predict lunar and solar eclipses; other scientists also attributed astronomical capabilities to the monument. Most of these speculations, too, have been rejected by experts. In 1973 English archaeologist **Richard Healy** suggested that Stonehenge was a **prehistoric observatory**. Other archaeologists, however, have since come to view this part of **Salisbury Plain** as a point of intersection between adjacent prehistoric territories, serving as a seasonal gathering place during the 4th and 3rd millennia BCE. In 1998 **Malagasy** archaeologist **Ramillisonina** proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestral dead, the permanence of its stones representing the eternal afterlife.

It was suggested—on the basis of the **Amesbury Archer**, an Early Bronze Age skeleton with a knee injury, excavated 3 miles (5 km) from Stonehenge—that Stonehenge was used in prehistory as a place of healing. However, analysis of human remains from the site has not yet confirmed this theory.

Sarsens and **bluestones** having been broken up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and **medieval** periods. The ground within the monument also has been severely disturbed, not only by the removal of the stones but also by the 17th-century antiquarian **William Camden** noted that "ashes and pieces of burnt bone" were found. A large, deep hole was dug within the stone circle in 1620 by **George Villiers, 1st duke of Buckingham**, who was looking for treasure. A century later it was not until 1874–77 that **Flinders Petrie** made the first accurate plan of the stones. In 1877 **Charles Darwin** dug two holes in Stonehenge to investigate the earth-moving capabilities of **earthworms**. The first proper archaeological excavation of the monument was carried out in the 20th century by the archaeologists **William Hawley**, in 1919–26, and **Richard Atkinson**, in 1950–78. The results of their work were not fully published until 1995, however, when the chronology of Stonehenge was revised extensively by means of **radiocarbon dating**. A research team of the **Stonehenge Riverside Project** led to further revisions of the context and sequence of Stonehenge. **Darvill** and **Wainwright**'s 2008 excavation was smaller but nonetheless important.

Archaeological evidence suggests that the site was used by **lithic** and **Neolithic** people. About 8000–7000 BCE, early Mesolithic hunter-gatherers dug pits and erected pine posts within 650 feet (200 metres) of Stonehenge's future location. It was unusual for prehistoric hunter-gatherers to build monuments, however. Within a 3-mile (5-km) radius of Stonehenge there remain from the **Neolithic Period** at least 17 long barrows (burial mounds) and two cursus monuments (long enclosures), all dating to the 4th millennium BCE. Between 2200 and 1700 BCE, the **Avon** was at the centre of a concentration of more than 1,000 round barrows on this part of Salisbury Plain.

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Stonehenge

ARTICLE from the Encyclopædia Britannica

Stonehenge, prehistoric stone circle monument, [cemetery](#), and archaeological site located on [Salisbury Plain](#), about 8 miles (13 km) north of [Salisbury](#), [Wiltshire](#), [England](#). It was built in six stages between 3000 and 1520 BCE, during the transition from the [Neolithic Period](#) (New Stone Age) to the [Bronze Age](#). As a prehistoric stone circle, it is unique because of its artificially shaped [sarsen](#) stones (blocks of [Cenozoic silcrete](#)), arranged in [post-and-lintel](#) formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller [bluestones](#) ([igneous](#) and other rocks) from 100–150 miles (160–240 km) away, in South [Wales](#). The name of the monument probably derives from the [Saxon](#) *stan-hengen*, meaning “stone hanging” or “gallows.” Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting of a circular bank and ditch), Stonehenge was designated a [UNESCO World Heritage site](#) in 1986.

Speculation and excavation

Stonehenge has long been the subject of historical speculation, and ideas about the meaning and significance of the structure continued to develop in the 21st century. English antiquarian [John Aubrey](#) in the 17th century and his compatriot archaeologist [William Stukeley](#) in the 18th century both believed the structure to be a [Druid](#) temple. This idea has been rejected by more-recent scholars, however, as Stonehenge is now understood to have predated by some 2,000 years the Druids recorded by [Julius Caesar](#).

In 1963 American astronomer Gerald Hawkins proposed that Stonehenge had been constructed as a “computer” to predict lunar and solar eclipses; other scientists also attributed astronomical capabilities to the monument. Most of these speculations, too, have been rejected by experts. In 1973 English archaeologist Colin Renfrew hypothesized that Stonehenge was the centre of a confederation of [Bronze Age](#) chiefdoms. Other archaeologists, however, have since come to view this part of [Salisbury Plain](#) as a point of intersection between adjacent prehistoric territories, serving as a seasonal gathering place during the 4th and 3rd millennia BCE for groups living in the lowlands to the east and west. In 1998 [Malagasy](#) archaeologist Ramilisonina proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestral dead, the permanence of its stones representing the eternal afterlife.

In 2008 British archaeologists Tim Darvill and Geoffrey Wainwright suggested—on the basis of the [Amesbury](#) Archer, an Early Bronze Age skeleton with a knee injury, excavated 3 miles (5 km) from Stonehenge—that Stonehenge was used in prehistory as a place of healing. However, analysis of human remains from around and within the monument shows no difference from other parts of Britain in terms of the population's health.

The Stonehenge that is visible today is incomplete, many of its original [sarsens](#) and [bluestones](#) having been broken up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and [medieval](#) periods. The ground within the monument also has been severely disturbed, not only by the removal of the stones but also by digging—to various degrees and ends—since the 16th century, when historian and antiquarian William Camden noted that “ashes and pieces of burnt bone” were found. A large, deep hole was dug within the stone circle in 1620 by [George Villiers, 1st duke of Buckingham](#), who was looking for treasure. A century later Stukeley surveyed Stonehenge and its surrounding monuments, but it was not until 1874–77 that [Flinders Petrie](#) made the first accurate plan of the stones. In 1877 [Charles Darwin](#) dug two holes in Stonehenge to investigate the earth-moving capabilities of [earthworms](#). The first proper archaeological excavation was conducted in 1901 by William Gowland.

About half of Stonehenge (mostly on its eastern side) was excavated in the 20th century by the archaeologists William Hawley, in 1919–26, and Richard Atkinson, in 1950–78. The results of their work were not fully published until 1995, however, when the chronology of Stonehenge was revised extensively by means of [carbon-14 dating](#). Major investigations in the early 21st century by the research team of the [Stonehenge Riverside Project](#) led to further revisions of the context and sequence of Stonehenge. Darvill and Wainwright's 2008 excavation was smaller but nonetheless important.

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Location

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- Salisbury Plain (*in* [Salisbury Plain \(plain, England, United Kingdom\)](#))
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









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




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Pronunciation: \(\,)dis-'in-tə-'grāt\

Function: verb

Date: 1796

transitive verb

1: to break or decompose into constituent elements, parts, or small particles

2: to destroy the unity or integrity of

intransitive verb

1: to break or separate into constituent elements or parts

2: to lose unity or integrity by or as if by breaking into parts

3: to undergo a change in composition <an atomic nucleus that ~s because of radioactivity>

— *dis-in-te-gra-tion* \(\,)dis-'in-tə-'grā-shən\ *noun*

— *dis-in-te-gra-tive* \(\,)dis-'in-tə-'grā-tiv\ *adjective*

— *dis-in-te-gra-tor* \-'grā-tər\ *noun*

able rocket-launched **vehicle** designed to go into **orbit** around Earth, to transport people and cargo to and from orbiting **spacecraft**, and to glide normally called the Space Transportation System (STS), it lifted off into space for the first time on April 12, 1981 and made 135 flights until the pro

of three major components: a winged orbiter that carried both crew and cargo; an external tank containing liquid hydrogen (fuel) and liquid oxygen (4.4 million pounds) and stood 56 metres (184 feet) high. During launch the boosters and the orbiter's main engines fired together, producing a wing 99 percent of its orbital velocity, the orbiter had exhausted the propellants in the external tank. It released the tank, which **disintegrated** on re

satellites and other craft in the orbiter's cargo bay for deployment in space. It also could rendezvous with orbiting spacecraft to allow astronauts t ons of Earth and cosmic objects for as long as about two weeks. On some missions it carried a European-built pressurized facility called **Spacel**

s 100 times, the U.S. space shuttle originally had been expected to reduce the high cost of **spaceflight** into low Earth orbit. After the system bec een 1981 and 1985 a fleet of four orbiters—**Columbia** (the first to fly in space), **Challenger**, **Discovery**, and **Atlantis**—was put into service.

carrying seven astronauts, exploded shortly after liftoff, killing all aboard including a private citizen, schoolteacher **Christa McAuliffe**. (See **Cha** mechanical design problems, which were exacerbated by the unusually cold weather on the morning of the launch. Hot gases leaking from the joi correct the design flaws and implement associated administrative changes in the shuttle program. In 1992, **Endeavour**, a replacement orbiter fc

nducted a series of shuttle missions to the orbiting Russian **space station Mir** to give the agency experience in station operations in anticipation r assembly and to ferry **astronaut** crews and supplies to and from the station.

oke up catastrophically over north-central Texas at an altitude of about 60 km (40 miles) as it was returning from an orbital mission. All seven cre ident investigation board concluded that, during the launch of the shuttle, a piece of insulating foam had torn from the external tank and struck

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- US widens Dreamliner safety probe

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ชมการสาธิตวิธีใช้ โดยเลือกหัวเรื่องที่สนใจ เมื่อคลิกเข้าไปจะพบคลิปวิดีโอแนะนำการใช้งานในหัวเรื่องที่เลือก



| | |
|--|---|
|  Homepage Darcy discusses Homepage features. |  Sidebar Tabs Melinda discusses Sidebar Tabs. |
|  Research Tools Corey talks about Research Tools. |  Workspace Introduction Jennifer discusses Dashboard and Workspace. |
|  Autocomplete Mary describes Autocomplete features. |  Workspace Detail Ian explains Workspace in detail. |
|  Search Results Andy discusses Search Results . |  Workspace Changes Rosaline discusses changes in Workspace. |
|  Directed Search Carmen talks about Directed Search. |  Browse Wendell discusses Browse features. |
|  Atlas Kara discusses Atlas. |  Widgets and Dictionary John talks about Widgets. |

รูปแบบและเครื่องมืออื่นๆ – ส่วนที่แสดงบทความใหม่หรือปรับปรุง



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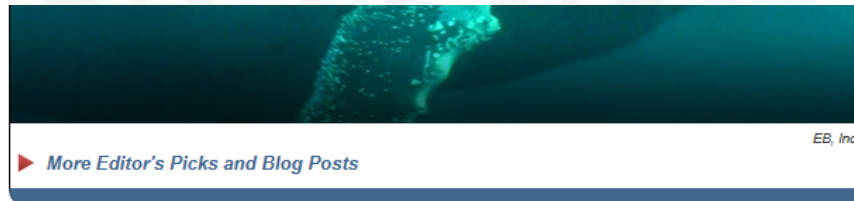
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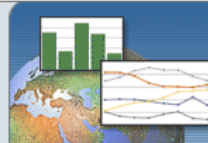
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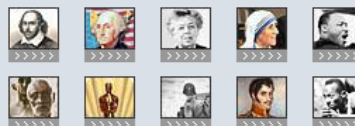
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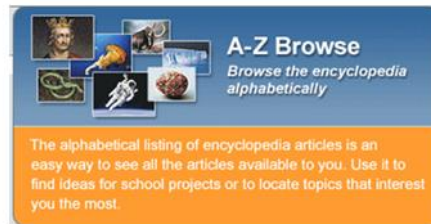
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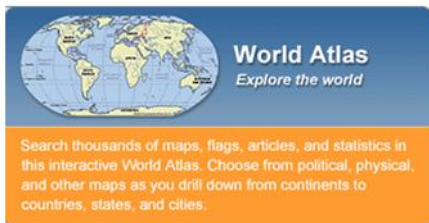
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