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## Apollo 13 science movie worksheet answer key

1995 Film Ron Howard Apollo 13Theatrical release posterDirected byRon HowardProduced byBrian GrazerScreenplay byWilliam Broyles Jr.Al ReinertBased on Lost Moonby Jim LovellJeffrey KlugerStarring Tom Hanks Kevin Bacon Bill Paxton Ed Harris Gary Sinise Kathleen Quinlan Music James HornerCinematographyDean CundeyEded byDaniel P. HanleyMike HillProductioncompany Universal PicturesImagine EntertainmentDistributed byUniversal PicturesRelease date June 30, 1995 (1995-06-30) (United States) Running time140 minutesCountryUnited StatesLanguageEnglishBudget \$52 million [1]Box office \$355.2 million [2] Apollo 13 is a 1995 U.S. space docudrama film directed by Ron Howard and starring Tom Hanks, Kevin Bacon, Bill Paxton, Ed Harris and Gary Sinise. William Broyles Jr. and Al Reinert screenplay the 1994 book Lost Moon: The Perilous Voyage of Apollo 13 by Jim Lovell and Jeffrey Kluger. The film depicts astronauts Lovell, Jack Swiger and Fred Haise aboard Apollo 13 during America's fifth crew mission to the moon, which was destined for its third landing. En route, an onboard explosion deprives the spacecraft of much of its oxygen supply and electrical energy, forcing NASA flight controllers to interrupt the moon landing and turn the mission into a fight to get the three people home safely. Howard did his best to create a technically accurate film, employing NASA to help astronaut and flight-control training his cast and obtain permission to film scenes aboard reduced-gravity aircraft with realistic depictions of the weightlessness experienced by astronauts in space. It was released in the United States on June 30, 1995.[3] and apollo 13 received critical acclaim and was nominated for nine Academy Awards, including best picture (best picture editing and best sound). [4] The film earned a total of more than \$355 million worldwide in theatrical appearances. Plot On July 20, 1969, astronaut Jim Lovell hosts a house party where guests watch Neil Armstrong televise his first human steps on the moon. After that, Lovell, who orbited the moon on Apollo 8 in December 1968, told his wife Marilyn that he wanted to return to the moon to walk on its surface. Three months later, when Lovell is on a VIP tour of NASA's Vertical Assembly Building, his boss, Deke Slayton, informs him that due to problems with Alan Shepard's crew, his crew will be driving Apollo 13 instead of 14. Lovell, Ken Mattingly, and Fred Haise train for the new mission. A few days before launch, Mattingly is exposed to German measles, and the flight doctor is demanding to replace Mattingly's reserve, Jack Swigert. Lovell resists tearing the team apart, but relents when Slayton threatens to push his crew on a later mission. As you approach the date, time, There is a nightmare of her husband getting killed in space, but going to the Kennedy Space Center the night before launch to get him out. On April 11, 1970, Flight Director Gene Kranz grants permission from the Mission Control Center in Houston to launch Apollo 13. As the Saturn V rocket climbs through the atmosphere, the second-stage engine shuts down prematurely, but the vehicle reaches earth's parking lot. After the third stage fires to send Apollo 13 to the moon, Swigert performs a maneuver to connect the command module Odyssey to lunar module Aquarius and pull away from the spent rocket. Three days after the mission, the crew sends a television broadcast that the networks won't air live. After Swigert turns on the liquid oxygen tank, which stirs the fans as requested by Mission Control, one of the tanks explodes, emptying its contents into space and sending the ship tumbling. The other tank will soon be found leaking. They're trying to stop the leak by turning off the fuel cells #1 and #3, but to no avail. With the closure of fuel cells, the moon landing must be interrupted, and Lovell and Haise must hastily turn on Aquarius to use it as a lifeboat to return home, as Swiger stops the Odysset before the battery runs out. In Houston, Kranz convenes his team to work out a safe return of astronauts, declaring failure is not possible. Quarterback John Aaron is recruiting Mattingly to help him figure out a procedure to restart the Odysseys for a ground landing. As Swigert and Haise watch the father of the moon beneath them, Lovell complains that he has lost his chance to walk on its surface and then turns his attention to the unruly way to get home. The Aquarius runs with minimal electricity, the crew suffers from freezing conditions, and Haise begins to feel unwell and runs with a moderate fever. Swigert suspects Mission Control is holding back their inability to return home; Haise angrily blames Swigert's inexperience for the accident; And Lovell quickly squanders the argument. When carbon dioxide approaches dangerous levels, ground control must quickly figure out a way for the command module's square filters to work in the lunar module's round tanks. By shutting down Aquarius' control systems, the crew will have to make difficult but vital course adjustments by manually it the lunar module engine. Mattingly and Aaron struggle to find a way to turn the command module into systems without drawing too much power and eventually transmit the procedure to Swigert, who restarts Odyssey by passing on extra energy to Aquarius. When the crew throws out the service module, they're surprised at the damage. As soon as they release Aquarius and re-enter earth's atmosphere, no one is sure if the Odyssey's heat shield is intact. A period is longer than normal due to the ionization blackout, but according to the astronauts' report, well and splash down to the Pacific Ocean. As helicopters bring the three men aboard the rescue ship USS Iwo Jima, Lovell's voiceover describes the subsequent investigation into the explosion, as well as the careers of Haise, Swigert, Mattingly and Kranz. He wonders if mankind will return to the moon, and if, and if, the moon. Actors Hanks, Bacon and Paxton portray the astronauts Lovell, Swigert and Haise were. Apollo Flight Crew: Tom Hanks as Apollo 13 Commander Jim Lovell; Jim Lovell stated that before his book Lost Moon was written, the film rights were purchased for potential buyers.[5] and that his first reaction was that Kevin Costner would be a good choice to play him. [5] However, by the time Howard took the director's position, Costner's name had never been in serious discussion, and Hanks was already interested in the Apollo 13 film. When Hanks' rep told him they were giving him a script, he sent him the script. [5] John Travolta was originally offered lovell, but refused. [7] Kevin Bacon as Apollo 13 backup control module pilot Jack Swigert,[8] Bill Paxton of Apollo 13 Lunar Module Pilot Fred Haise Mission Control: Ed Harris as White Team Flight Director Gene Kranz: Harris described the film as packed for the final exam. Harris described Gene Kranz as cheesy and like a dinosaur, but the crew respected him. [5] Apollo 13 would be Harris' second space-travel-themed film; In 1983, he was John Glenn, a pioneering astronaut in The Right Stuff. Gary Sinise as Apollo 13 primary command module pilot Ken Mattingly: Sinise was invited by Howard to read all the characters and chose Mattingly. [5] Chris Ellis as Deke Slayton Joe Spano, NASA Operations Director, is a complex character loosely based on Chris Kraft's Marc McClure as Black Team Flight Director Glynn Lunney Clint Howard as White Team Electrical, Environment and Consumables Manager (EECOM) Sy Liebergot Ray McKinnon as White Team Flight Dynamics Officer Jerry Bostick Todd Louiso as White Team Flight Activities Officer Loren . Electric, EVA Mobility Unit Officer (TELMU) David Andrews as Apollo 12 Commander Pete Conrad Christian Clemenson as Flight Surgeon Dr. Charles Berry Ben Marley as Apollo 13 Backup Commander John Young Brett Cullen as Capsule Communicator (CAPCOM) 1 Ned Vaughn in CAPCOM 2 Carl Gabriel Yorke in SIM (Simulator) 1 Arthur Senzy as SIM 2 Civilians: Kathleen Quinlan as Marilyn Gerlach Lovell , Jim's wife, Xander Berkeley, as Henry Hurt, a fictional NASA Office of Public Affairs collaborator[9] Tracy Reiner as Haise's wife Mary Michele Little as Jane Conrad Mark Wheeler as Neil Armstrong, Apollo 11 Commander Larry Williams as Buzz Aldrin, Apollo 11 Lunar Module Pilot Mary Kate Schellhardt older daughter Barbara Max Elliott Slade as Lovell's older son James (Jay), who attended military school during the flight with Emily Ann Lloyd, as Lovell's younger daughter Susan Miko Hughes as Lovell's younger son Jeffrey The real Jim Lovell appears as captain of the recovery ship USS Iwo Jima; Howard wanted to make him admiral, but Lovell himself retired as captain and decided to appear in his rank. The horror film's director, Roger Corman, Howard's mentor, seems like a congressman getting a VIP tour from Lovell in the Vehicle Assembly building, as it's become a kind of tradition for Corman to make a cameo in his protégée films. [10] The real Marilyn Lovell appeared among viewers during the launch scene. [6] CBS News anchor Walter Cronkite appears on archive news reports and can be heard in newly recorded announcements, some of which he edited to appear more authentic. [6] In addition to his brother Clint Howard, several members of Ron Howard's family are featured in the film: Ronc Howard (his father) is the pastor of the Lovell family, Jean Speegle Howard (his mother) is Lovell's mother, Blanch, Cheryl Howard (wife) and Bryce Dallas Howard (daughter) appear as discredited backing performers in the scene where astronauts wave goodbye to their families. [11] Brad Pitt was offered a role in the film, but also appeared in Se7en. [12] The real Pete Conrad expressed an interest in the film. [6] Jeffrey Kluger appears as a television reporter. [11] Production Preproduction and props William Broyles Jr. and Al Reinert's screenplay was re-written by John Sayles after Tom Hanks was sorted out and spacecraft supplies began to be built. The producers wrote the role of Jim Lovell with Kevin Costner because his face is similar to the main character. Hanks ended up in the role because he knew Apollo and space history. [13] During the film's design, director Ron Howard decided that all footage of the film would be original and that the mission footage would not be used. [14] The spacecraft's interiors were built by the Kansas Cosmospere and Space Center Space Plant, which also restored the Apollo 13 command module. Two custom lunar modules and two command modules were built for filming. Although each was a replica consisting of the original Apollo materials, they were built so that the different sections could be removed, which allowed filming inside the capsules. Space Works has also built modified command and lunar modules for filming inside a Boeing KC-135 reduced gravity aircraft, and pressure suits worn by actors whose exact replicas are worn by Apollo astronauts, right down to the details of being airtight. If it is suitable to put your own Locked in place, the actors cooled the air pumped into their outfits and so that they could breathe, exactly as the launch was preparing for the real Apollo missions. [15] The real Mission Control Center consisted of two control rooms located on the second and third floors of Building 30 at Johnson Space Center in Houston. NASA offered to use the control room to shoot, but Howard refused and chose his own copy out of nowhere instead. [6] Michael Corenblith, a production designer, and Meredith Boswell, were responsible for building the Mission Control set at Universal Studios. The set was equipped with huge rear screen projection capabilities and a complex set of computers with unique video feeds from all flight control stations. Actors playing flight controllers were able to communicate with each other through a private voice loop. [15] The mission control room built for the film was on the ground floor. [14] A NASA employee who was a consultant on the film said the set was so realistic that he would leave at the end of the day and find the elevator before remembering he wasn't in Mission Control. [6] By the time the film was completed, the USS Iwo Jima had been scrapped, so its sister ship, the USS New Orleans, had been used as a rescue ship. [14] For the actors, their ability to shoot in zero gravity, as opposed to being in incredibly painful and uncomfortable harnesses for special effects shots, was all the difference between what would have been a terrible filmmaking experience, as opposed to the absolutely glorious one that it really was. Tom Hanks[15] Howard expected it to be difficult to realistically portray weightlessness. He discussed this with Steven Spielberg, who suggested using a KC-135 aircraft that could be driven to cause about 23 seconds of weight, a method NASA has always used to train astronauts for spaceflight. Howard obtained NASA's permission and assistance to shoot under realistic conditions aboard several KC-135 flights. [16] Los Angeles cast training and filming, Ed Harris, and all the actors who played the flight controller were led by Gerry Griffin, Apollo 13's director of aviation, and Jerry Bostick, flight controller. The actors studied the mission's audio recordings, reviewed transcripts of hundreds of NASA pages, and participated in a fast-track physics. [14] Astronaut Dave Scott was impressed by their efforts, stating that all actors are determined to make every scene technically correct, word for word. [5] Scott was the film's chief technology consultant. [17] Soundtrack Apollo 13: Music From The Motion PictureSoundtrack album James Horner ReleasedJune 27, 1995GenreSoundtrackLength77:41LabelMCA Professional ratingsReview Compared to Apollo 13, it was composed and conducted by James Horner. The soundtrack was released at MCA Records in 1995, with seven songs, eight songs, and a nearly 78-minute run time by actors. The music features singer Annie Lennox and Tim Morrison on the trumpet. The score was a critical success and garnered Horner an Academy Award nomination for best original score. [22] All music is composed by James Horner, except where noted. Apollo 13: Original motion picture soundtrackno.titlelength1. Main address1:322. A little step0:423. Night Train (performed by James Brown, written by Jimmy Forrest, Lewis Simpkins and Oscar Washington) 3:274. Groovin' (performed by Young Villains)2:556. 1 Can See for Miles (performed by The Who)4:097. Purple Haze (performed by Jimi Hendrix Experience)2:488. Start the controls3:289. All systems go / The launch at 6:3910. Welcome to Apollo 130:3811. Spirit in the Sky (performed and written by Norman Greenbaum)3:5012. House Cleaning / Houston, I have a problem0:13413. Main alarm2:5414. What's going on? Out of Time/Shut Her Down2:2017. M The Dark Side of the Moon (performed by Annie Lennox)5:0918. Failure is not an option1:1819. Honky Tonkin' (performed and written by Hank Williams)2:4220. Blue Moon (performed by the Mavericks, written by Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart)4:0921. Waiting for disaster/eligibility0:4322. Re-Entry & Splashdown0:523. End Titles (performed by Annie Lennox)5:34 Release The film was released on June 30, 1995 in North America and on September 22, 1995 in the UK. In September 2002, the film reappeared in IMAX. It was the first film to be digitally restored with IMAX DMR technology. [23] Box-office performance The film was a box-office success, totaling \$355,237,933. [2] The film's biggest weekend was 2,347 theaters. [2] The film's opening weekend and the next two weeks #1 put it at \$25,353,380 U.S. gross, accounting for 14.7% of total U.S. gross revenue. [2] Apollo 13 box office revenue Source Gross (US\$) % Total All-time rank (unadjusted) North America \$173,837,933[2] 48.9% 229[2] Foreign \$181,400,000[181,400,000] [181,40] 51.1% N/A Worldwide \$355,237,933[2] 100.0% 282[2] Reception aggregator Rotten Tomatoes reports that the film has a 96% overall approval rating based on 92 reviews, 8.17/10 weighted average rating. The site's critical consensus reads: In reconstructing the troubled space mission, Apollo 13 draws no punches: It's a masterful drama by director Ron Howard, amplified by a set of solid performances. [24] Metacritic, which assigns a normalized rating to criticism from mainstream critics, gave the film an average of 77 out of 100, based on 22, generally positive opinions. [25] Roger Ebert of the Chicago Sun-Times praised the film for a powerful story, one of the best films of the year, with great clarity and remarkable technical details, and acted without pumped-up histrionics. [26] Richard Corliss of Time praised the film, saying: From takeoff to splashing, Apollo 13 is a hell of anarchy. [27] Edward Guthmann of the San Francisco Chronicle gave mixed reviews, writing, I wish Apollo 13 would have worked better than a movie, and that Howard's doc, moussing, and twinkling mood wasn't so damn wide. [28] Peter Travers of Rolling Stone praised the film, writing that Howard would stop the manipulation to tell the true story of the 1970 Apollo 13 mission in meticulous and vivid detail. It's easily Howard's best film. [29] Janet Maslin called the film an NYT Critics' Pick, calling it an absolutely thrilling film that unfolds with perfect directness and engages viewers in the nail bite of a fascinating true story. According to Maslin as Quiz Show, Apollo 13 beautifully evokes recent times in a way that resonates strongly today. Cleverly nostalgic for visual style (Rita Ryack costumes are especially right), it harks back to filmmaking without false heroism and the strong community spirit that enveloped the astronauts and their families. Amazingly, this film manages to seem refreshingly honest while still satisfying the three-act dramatic form of a standard Hollywood hit. This is by far the best thing Mr. Howard has done (and Far and Away was one of the other kind). [30] Academic critic Raymond Malewitz focuses on the DIY aspects of the mailbox filtering system to illustrate the appearance of an unlikely hero in the 20th[31] Marilyn Lovell praised Quinlan's portrayal and stated that he felt what Quinlan's character was going through and remembered how he felt in his mind. [5] The domestic media released the film 10 in 2005. It included both the theatrical version and the IMAX version, along with several extras. [32] The IMAX version has a 1.66:1 ratio. It was released on The Apollo 13 HD DVD in 2006 and released on 4K UHD Blu-Ray on October 17, 2010. [34] 1996 Academy Award (1996) Best Picture Actor mike hill and daniel hanley won best voice for rick dior, steve pederson, scott millan and david macmillan As Ed Harris (lost to Kevin Spacey in The Usual Suspects), she was nominated for Best Supporting Actress for Kathleen Quinlan (lost to Mira Sorvino in Mighty Aphrodite) for best artistic director: Michael Corenblith; Set: Meredith Boswell (lost to restoration) was nominated for best original dramatic point by James Horner (defeated to Il Posing) nominated for best picture: Brian Grazer (lost to The Gravelheart) for best visual effects for Robert Legato, Michael Kanfer, Leslie Ekker, and Matt Sweeney (lost To Babe) were nominated for Best Adapted Screenplay by William Broyles Jr. and Al Reinert (Lost to Sense and Sensibility) Nominated for American Cinema Editors (Eddiees) Best Edited Feature Film by Mike Hill, Daniel P. Hanley nominated for American Society of Cinematography outstanding performance cinematography releases Dean Cundey nominated for BAFTA Film Awards For Best Production Design Michael Corenblith won outstanding performance special visual effects Robert Legato, Michael Kanfer, Matt Sweeney, Leslie Ekker won best cinematography Dean Cundey nominated for Best Editing by Mike Hill, Daniel Hanley nominated for Best Voice by David MacMillan . Rick Dior, Scott Millan, Steve Pederson nominated casting Society of America (Artios) For Best Casting for Feature Film, Drama Jane Jenkins, Janet Hirschenson Nominated Chicago Film Critics Association Awards Best Picture Apollo 13 Won Directors Guild of America Outstanding Director performance Motion Pictures Ron Howard, Carl Clifford, Aldric La'Auli Porter, Jane Paul Won Golden Globe Awards Best Supporting Actor – Film, Ed Harris as Gene Kranz nominated for Best Supporting Actress – Kathleen Quinlan film as Marilyn Lovell nominated for Best Director – Film Ron Howard nominated for Best Motion Picture – Drama Apollo 13 nominated Apollo 13 Nominated for HeartLand Film Festival Studio Crystal Heart Award Jeffrey Kluger won the Hugo Award for Best Dramatic Performance apollo 13 nominated for MTV Movie Awards for Best Male Performance Atom Hanks As Jim Lovell was nominated for Best Picture apollo 13 PGA Awards Motion Picture Producer of the Year Brian Grazer, Todd Hollowell won the Saturn Award for Best Action/Adventure/Thriller Film apollo 13 (lost to the usual suspects) nominated for Screen Actors Guild Awards outstanding performance by a male actor in a supporting role with Ed Harris as Gene Kranz won outstanding performance for Cast Kevin Bacon, Tom Hanks, Ed Harris, Bill Paxton, Kathleen Quinlan, and Gary Sinise Won Space Foundation Douglas S. Morrow Public Outreach Award for Best Family Feature - Drama Apollo 13 Won [35] Writers Guild of America Awards Best Screenplay adapted by another medium William Broyles Jr., Al Reinert nominated young artist Awards Best Family Feature - Drama Apollo 13 Nominated 2005 American Film Institute AFI's 100 Years ... 100 Movie Quotes there is a problem. (#50) 2006 American film film AFI 100 years ago... 100 Cheers Apollo 13 (#12) Won [36] Technical and historical accuracy Apollo 13 Command Module prop from the film. The film depicts the crew hearing a bang quickly after Swigert followed directions from the mission control to slit oxygen and hydrogen tanks. In reality, the crew heard the explosion 93 seconds later. [37] The film depicts the carrier of Saturn V, which is thrown out two days before launch. In fact, the carrier vehicle was introduced two months before launch on the mobile launcher with the tracked carrier. [38] In the film, Swigert and Haise discuss who was to blame. The Show The Real Story: Apollo 13 broadcast on the Smithsonian Channel included Haise stating that no such argument had been made and that there was no way for anyone to anticipate that mixing the tank would cause problems. [39] The dialogue between ground control and astronauts comes almost literally from transcripts and recordings, except for one of the film's slogans, Houston, we have a problem. [This quote voted for #50 list of AFI 100 years old ... 100 movie quotes.] According to the audio from the air-to-ground communication, the words spoken by Jack Swigert were: Okay, Houston, we had a problem. Ground control responded: This is Houston. Say it again, please. Jim Lovell then reiterated: Houston, we had a problem. [40] [circular reference] Another incorrect dialogue is after the re-entry blackout. In the movie, Tom Hanks (as Lovell) says: Hello Houston ... This Odyssey... It's good to see you again. On the actual return, the command module transmission was eventually acquired by the Sikorsky SH-3D Sea King recovery helicopter, which was then forwarded to Communications Mission Control. CAPCOM and fellow astronaut Joe Kerwin (not Mattingly, who serves as CAPCOM in this scene of the film) then made a call to the spacecraft in Odyssey, Houston on standby. End. Jack Swigert, not Lovell, replied: Okay, Joe, and, unlike in the movie, it was long before the parachutes were deployed; the celebrations depicted at Mission Control were triggered by the visual reinforcement of their deployment. [41] Gene Kranz's failure is no option slogan in the film also became very popular, but was not taken out of historical transcriptions. The following story relates to the origin of the term, in an email to Apollo 13 Flight Dynamics officer Jerry Bostick: As for the error is not an option, it is correct that Kranz never used that term. In preparation for the film, the screenwriters, Al Reinart and Bill Broyles, came down to Clear Lake to interview me on What are the people mission control really like? One of their questions was: Weren't there times when everyone, or at least some people, just panicked? My answer was: No, if bad things we just calmly laid out all options and the failure was not among them. We never panicked and never gave up on the solution. I immediately felt bill broyles want to leave, and i assumed he was tired of the interview. It wasn't before months later that I found out that when they got in the car to leave, he started yelling, That's it! This tag line throughout the movie, error is not an option. Now all we have to do is figure out who's going to say it. Of course, it was given to the Kranz character, and the rest is history. [42] In the film, flight director Gene Kranz and his white team are portrayed as controlling all essential parts of the flight, from takeoff to landing. Consequently, the actual roles of other aviation directors and teams, in particular Glynn Lunney and the Black Team, were neglected. In fact, it was Flight Director Lunney and his black team who received Apollo 13 in the hours after the explosion through its most critical period, including the midfield correction that sent Apollo 13 into a free return orbit around the moon and back to Earth. Astronaut Ken Mattingly, whom Jack Swigert replaced at the last minute as pilot of the Apollo 13 command module, later said: If he was a hero, Glynn Lunney was a hero on his own, because when he walked into the room, I guarantee you, no one knew what the hell was going on. Glynn walked in, took over this mess, and just calmed the situation down. I've never seen such an extraordinary example of leadership in my life. It's just wonderful. No general or admiral can be more wonderful than Glynn was that night. He and he brought all the frightened people together on their own. And remember, at the time, flight controllers were children in their 30s. They were good, but very few people ran into such decisions in life and were not used to it. Suddenly, their confidence was shaken. They were confronted with things they didn't understand, and Glynn walked in there, and he just took over. [43] The DVD commentary track recorded by Jim and Marilyn Lovell and included with both DVD versions[32] mentions a number of inaccuracies in the film due to artistic preference: During this time, we worked and watched control. Since we came shallow, it took longer to get through the atmosphere where it was ionization. And the other thing was that we were only slow to respond. ~Jim Lovell, after apollo 13's four-minute return, the real reason for delaying response in the film Mattingly plays a key role in solving an energy consumption problem apollo 13 faced as it approached its return. Lovell points out in his commentary that Mattingly has several astronauts and Charles Duke (whose rubella led to Mattingly grounding) - all of whom played a role in solving the problem. [6] When Jack Swigert prepares to dock with LM, a concerned NASA technician says, If Swigert can't dock this thing, we don't have a mission. Lovell and Haise seem worried. In his DVD commentary, the real Jim Lovell says that if Swigert couldn't dock with LM, he or Haise could have done it. He also says that Swigert was a well-trained command module pilot, and no one was worried about his suit for the job.[44] but acknowledged that it was a nice side thread for the film. Lovell said the astronauts were very concerned that the lunar module and the command module were expected to rendezvous after Lovell and Haise left the moon's surface. [6] The night before launch, a scene shows family members of the astronauts saying goodbye as they are separated from a journey to reduce the possibility of last-minute transmission of the disease, depicting a tradition that began only with the space shuttle program. [6] In the film, Marilyn Lovell accidentally throws her wedding ring down a shower drain. Jim Lovell said that's what happened.[44] but the drain trap caught the ring and his wife was able to get it back. [6] Lovell also confirmed that the scene in which his wife had a nightmare about being sucked into outer space through the open door of a spaceship, although he believes the nightmare was triggered by seeing a scene in Marooned, a 1969 film seen three months before Apollo 13 was launched. [44] See also the 1998 docudrama miniseries From Earth to the Moon, based around the Apollo Gravity missions, a 2013 film about astronauts trapped on Earth, References ^ CNN Showbiz News: Apollo 13. Cnn. 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