LEGO

7468

Discovery CHANNEL

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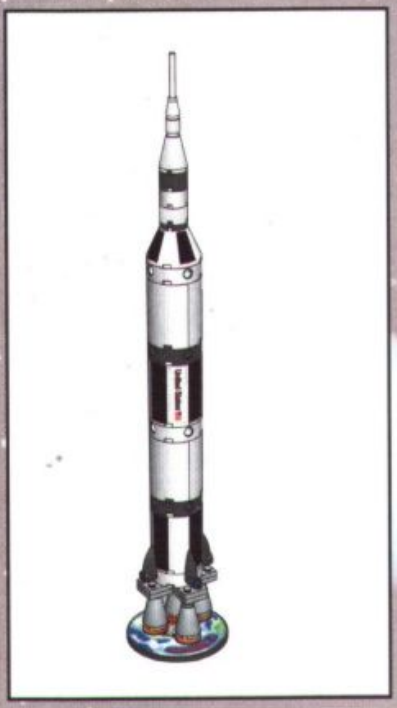

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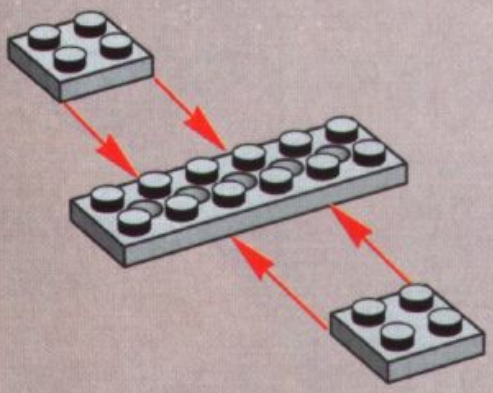

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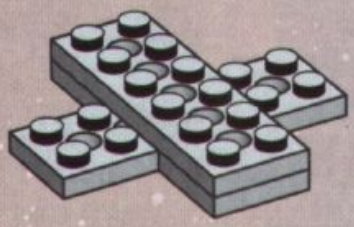

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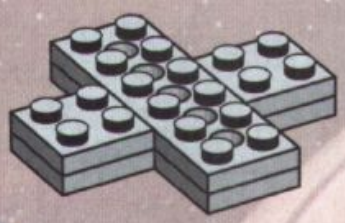

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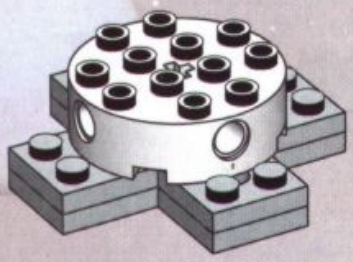

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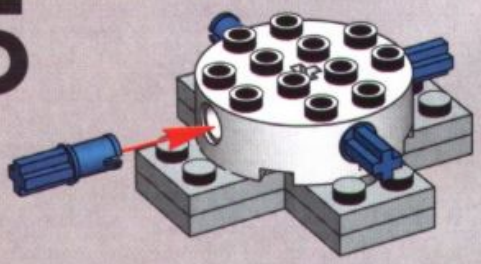

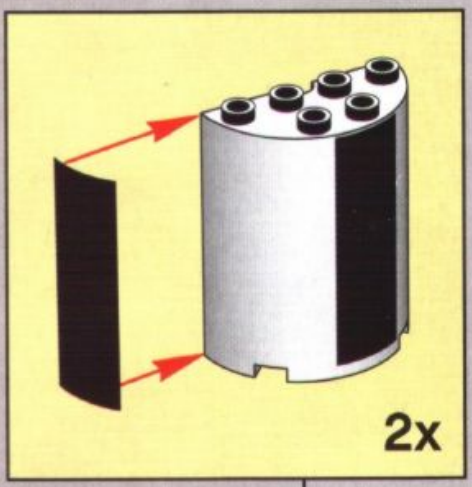

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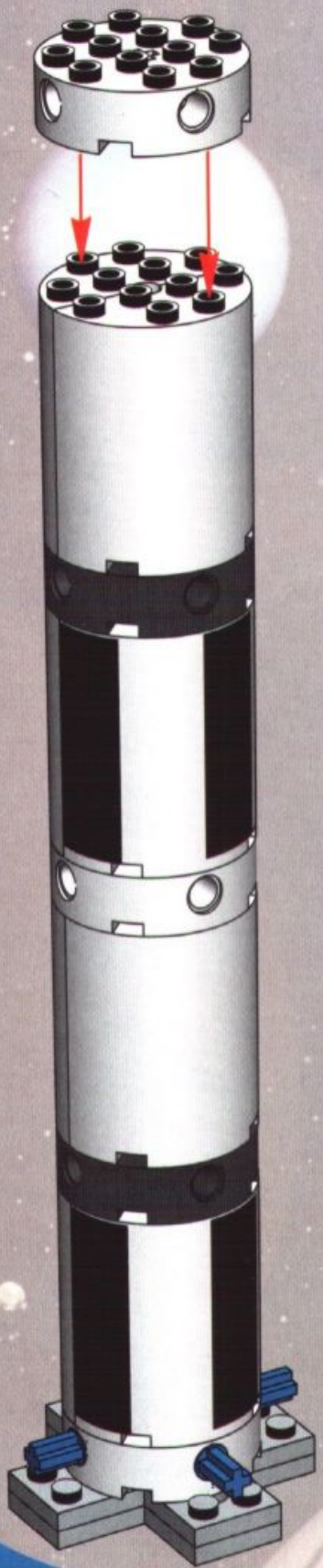

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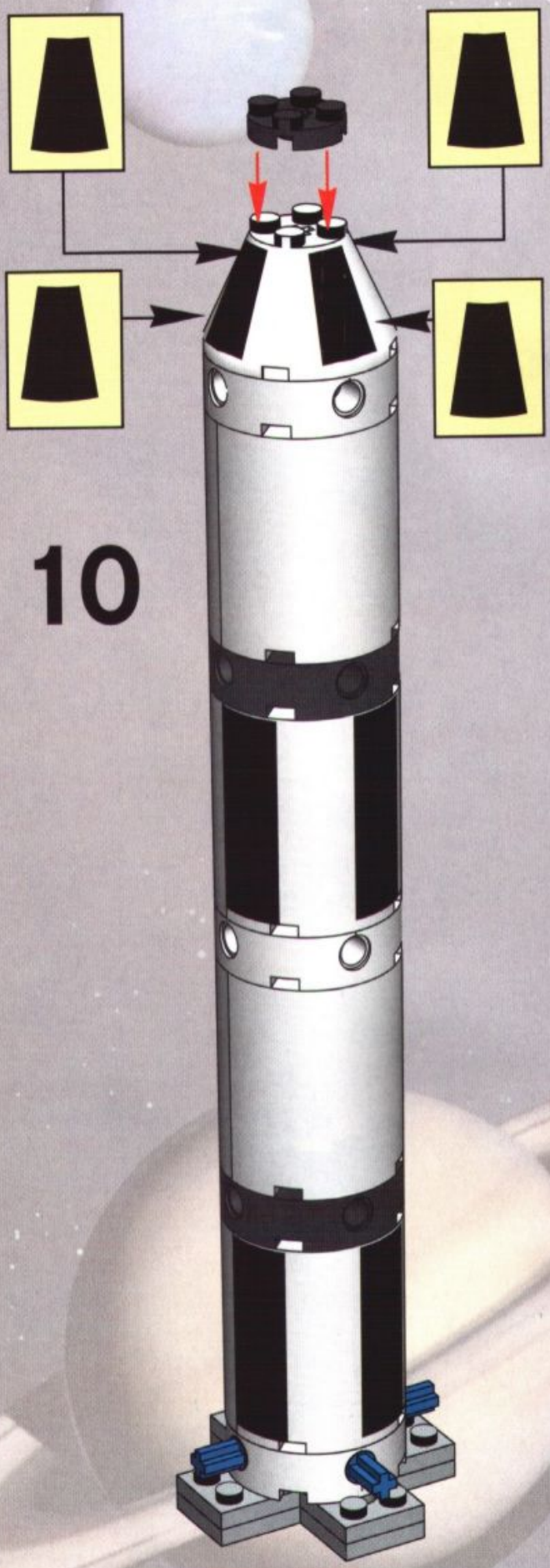

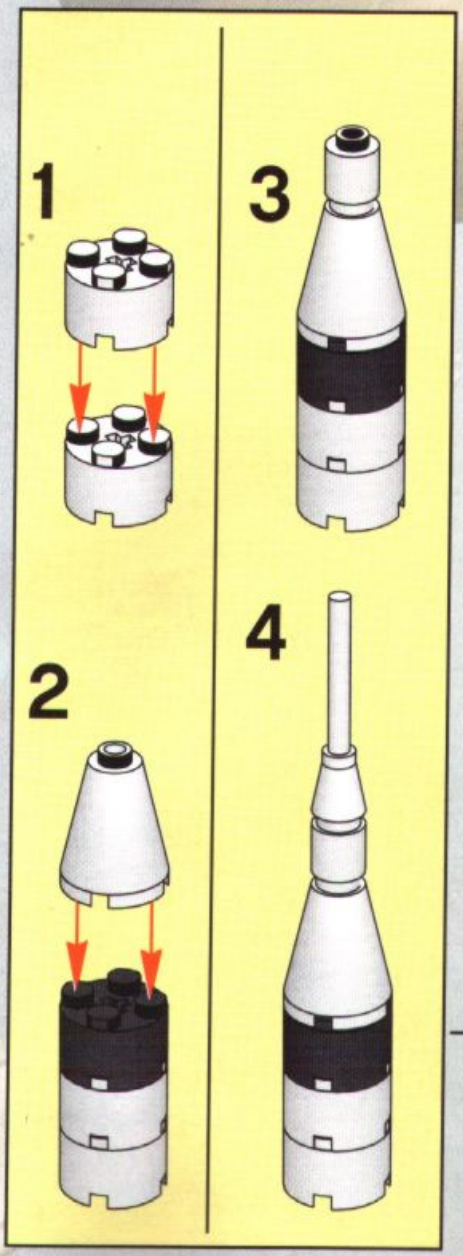
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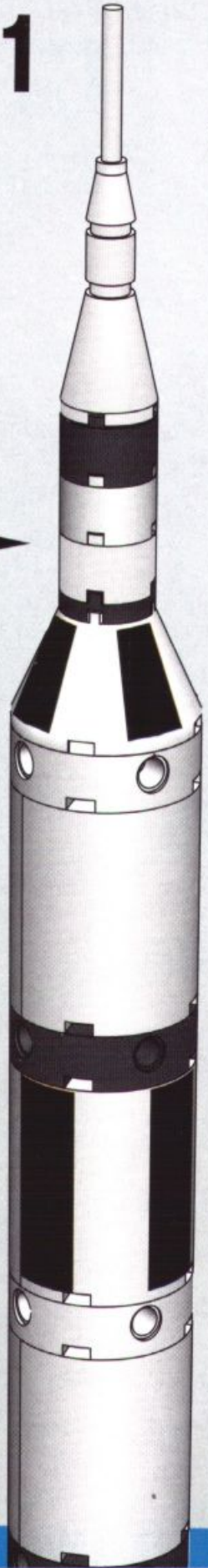
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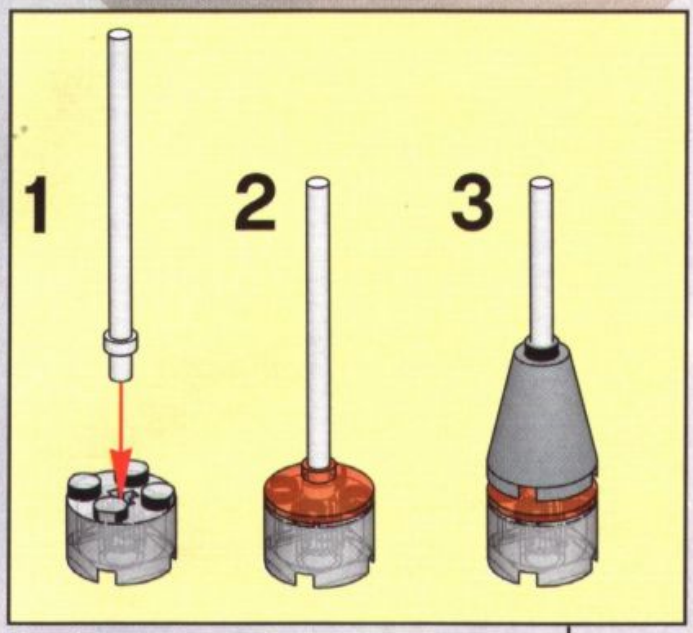

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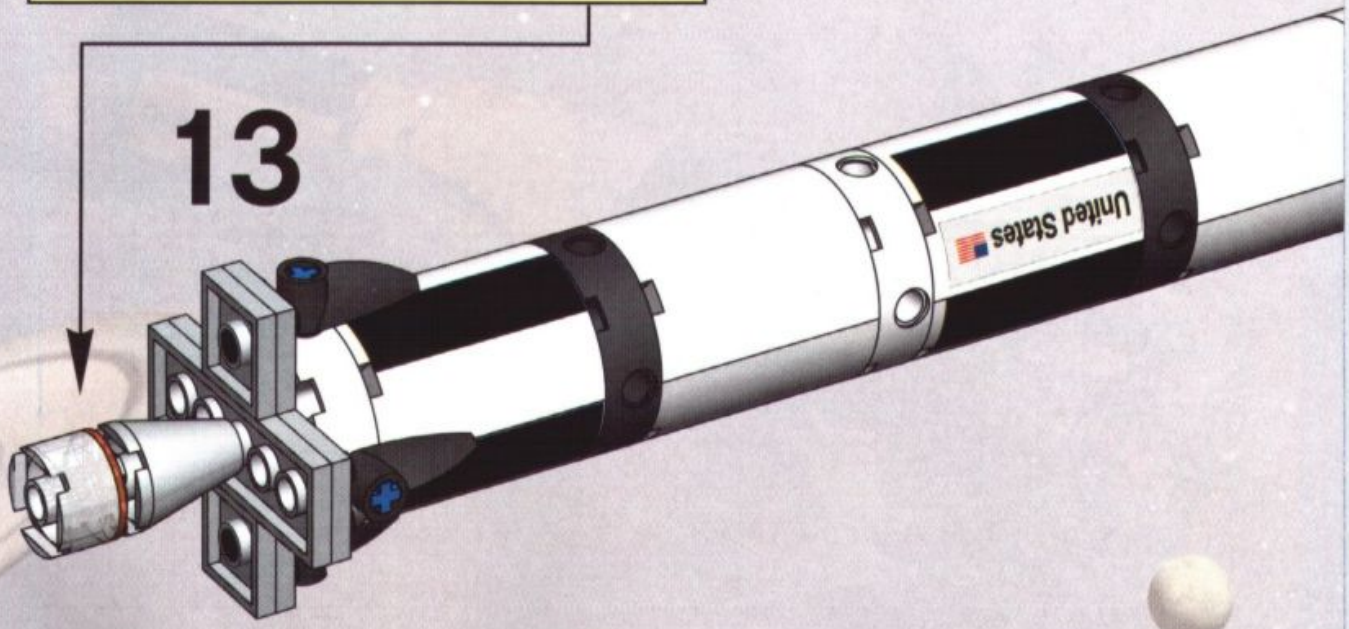

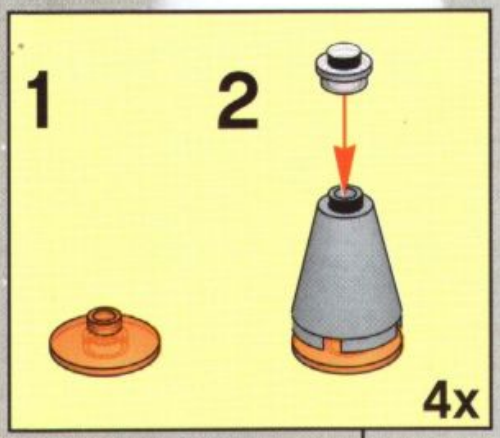

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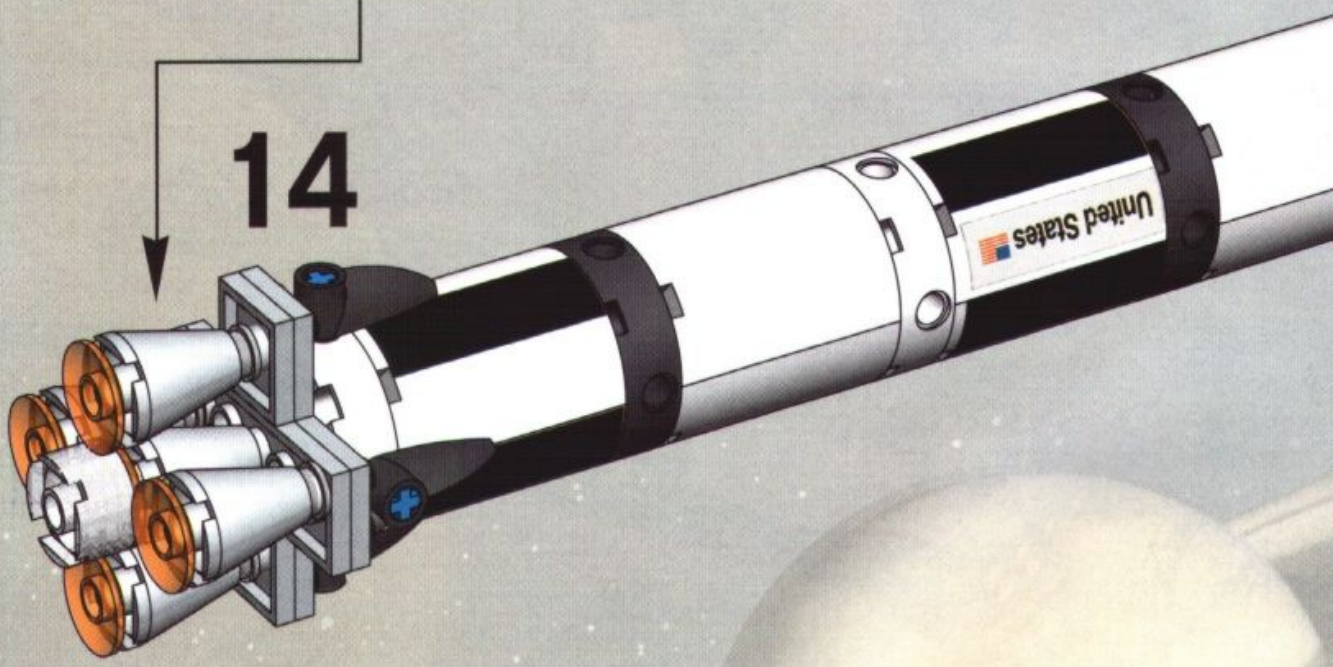

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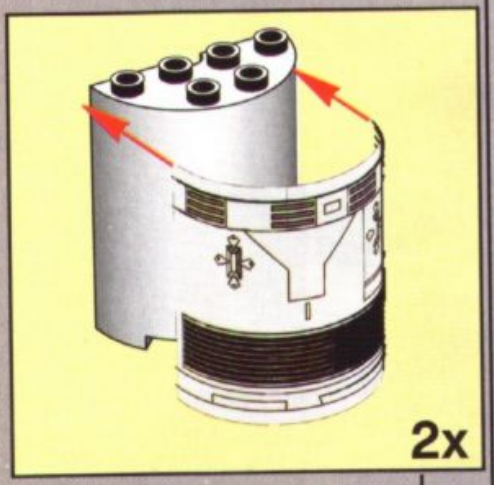

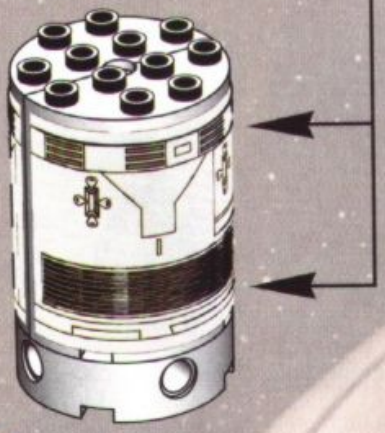

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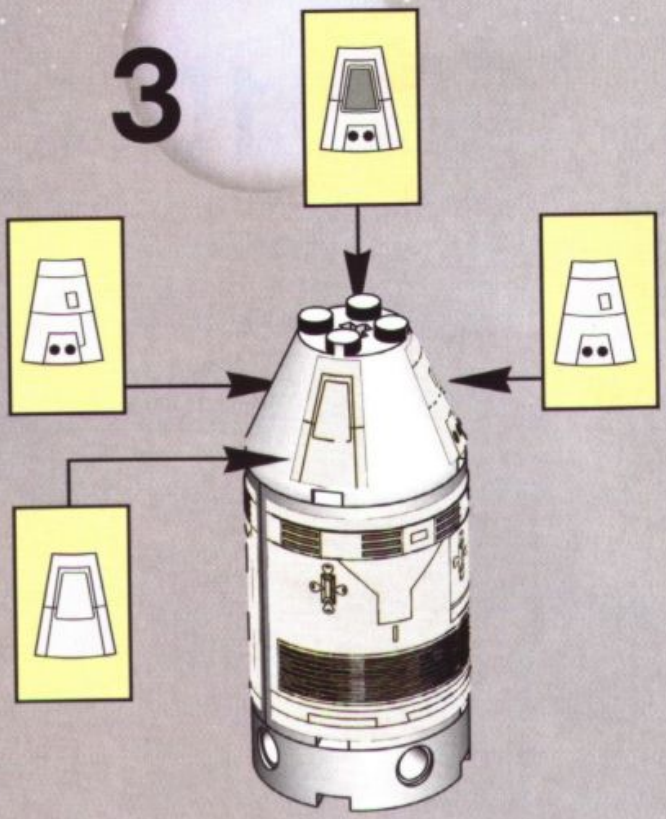

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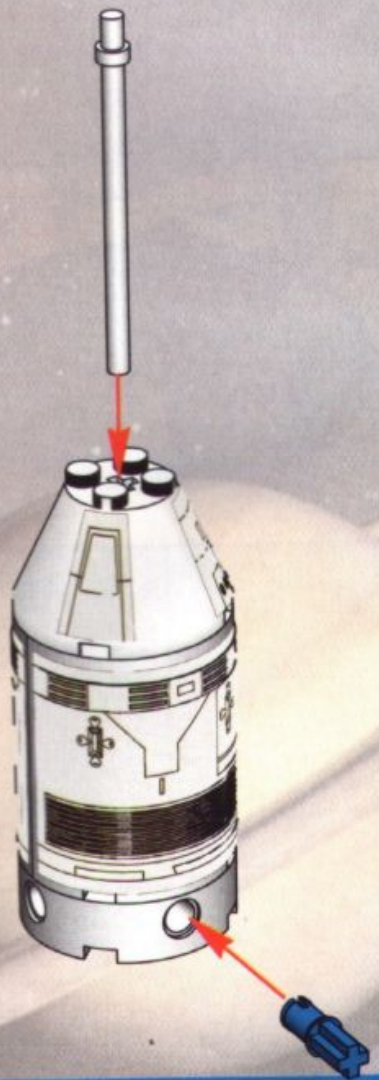

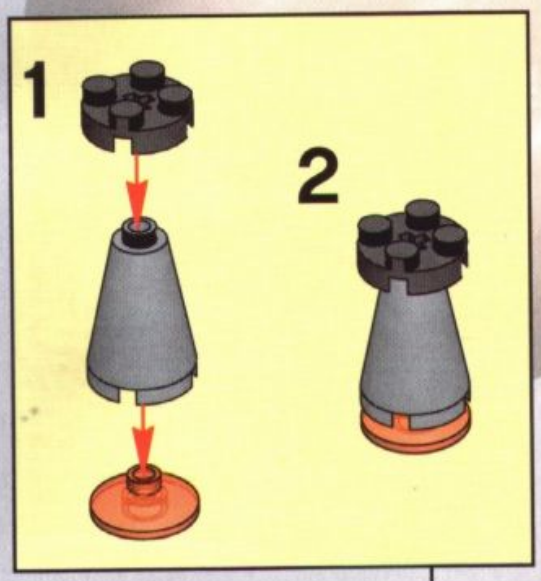
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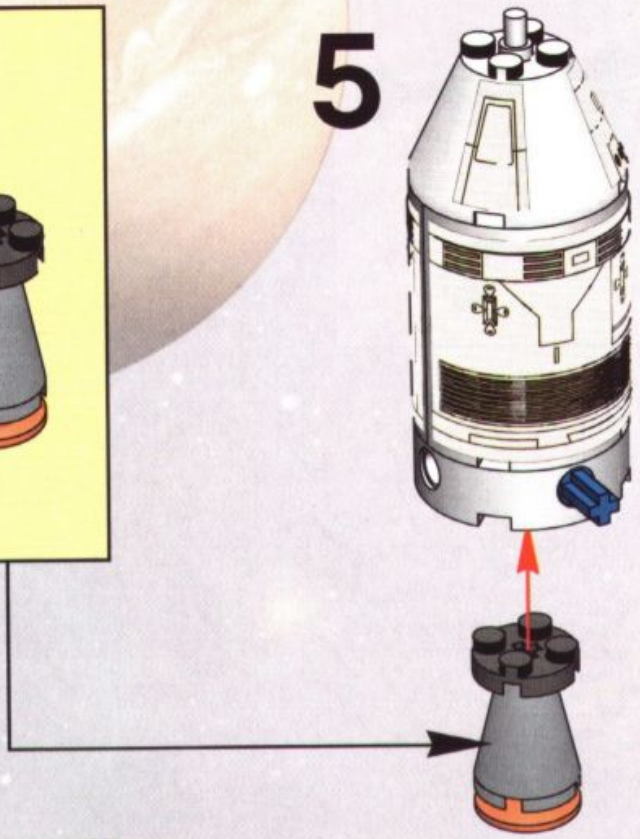
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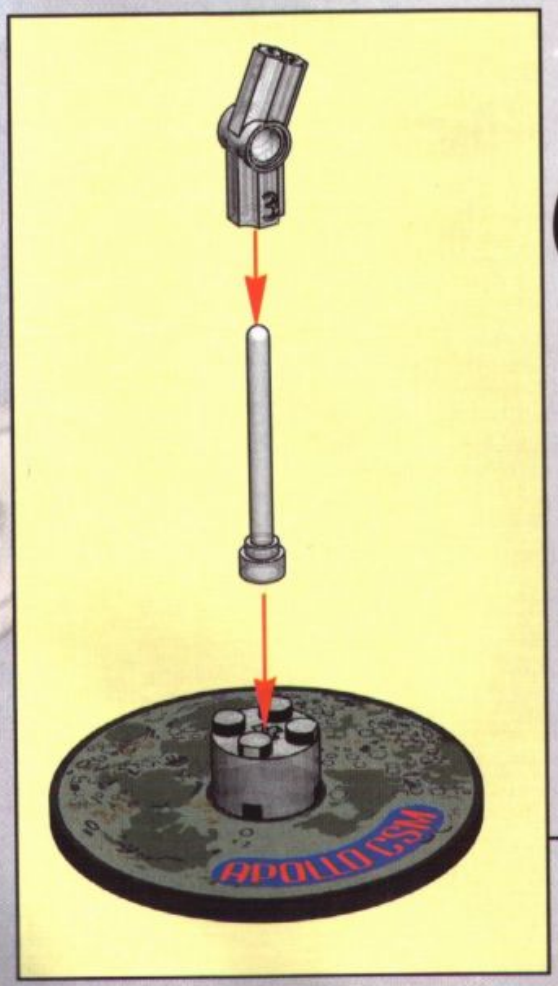
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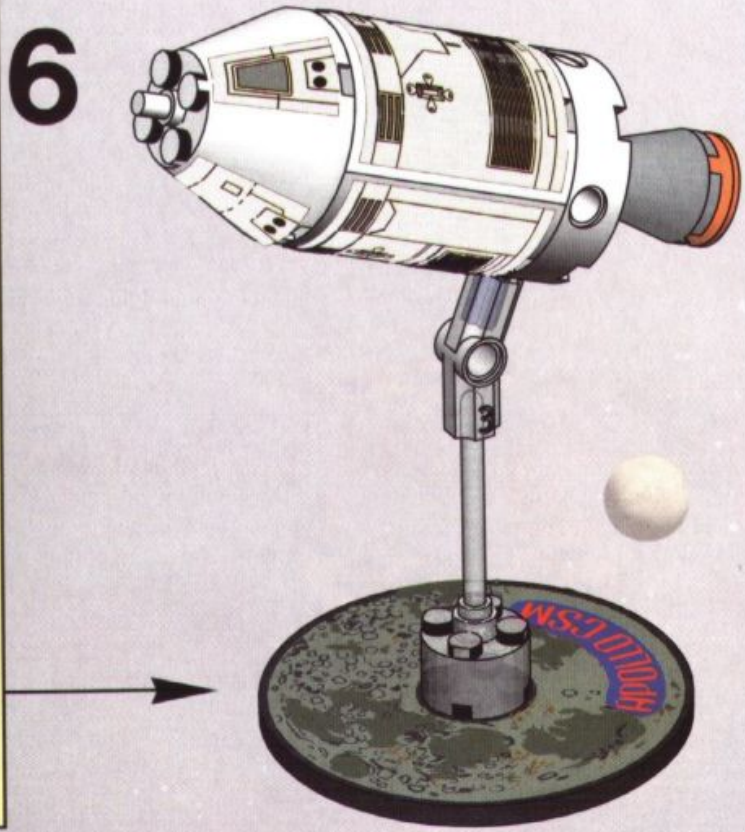
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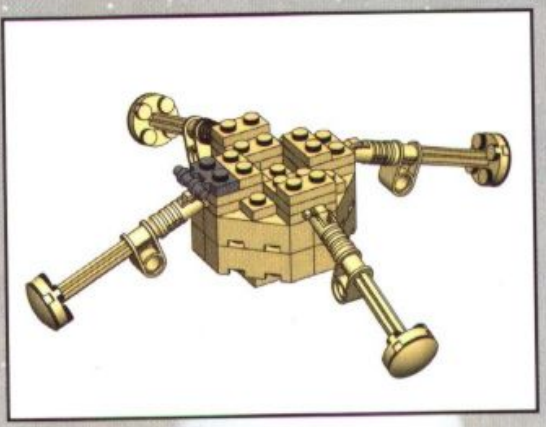

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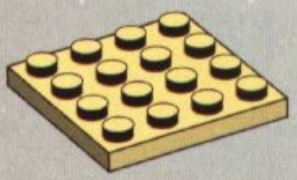

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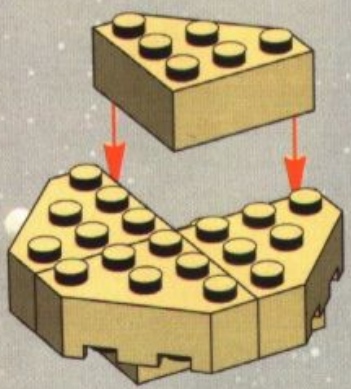

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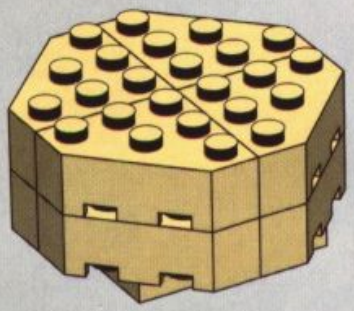

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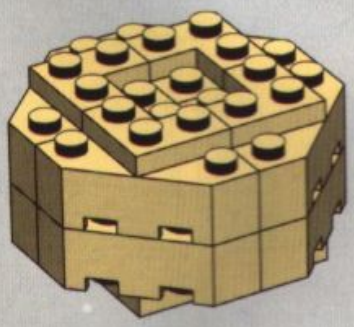

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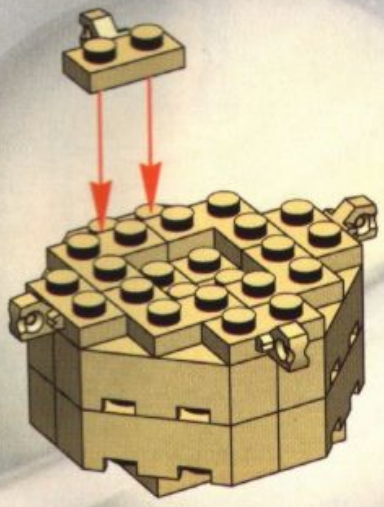

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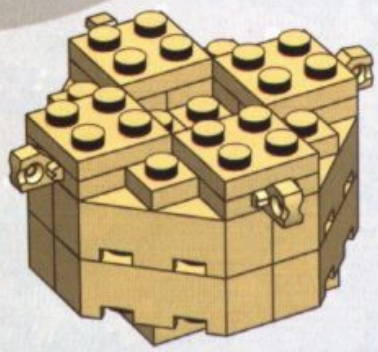

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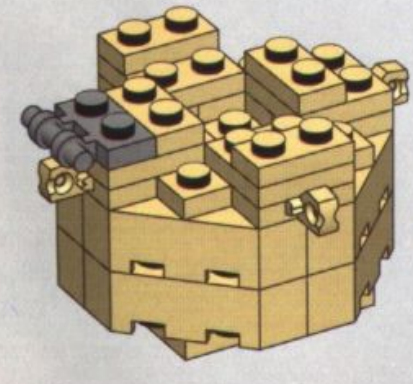

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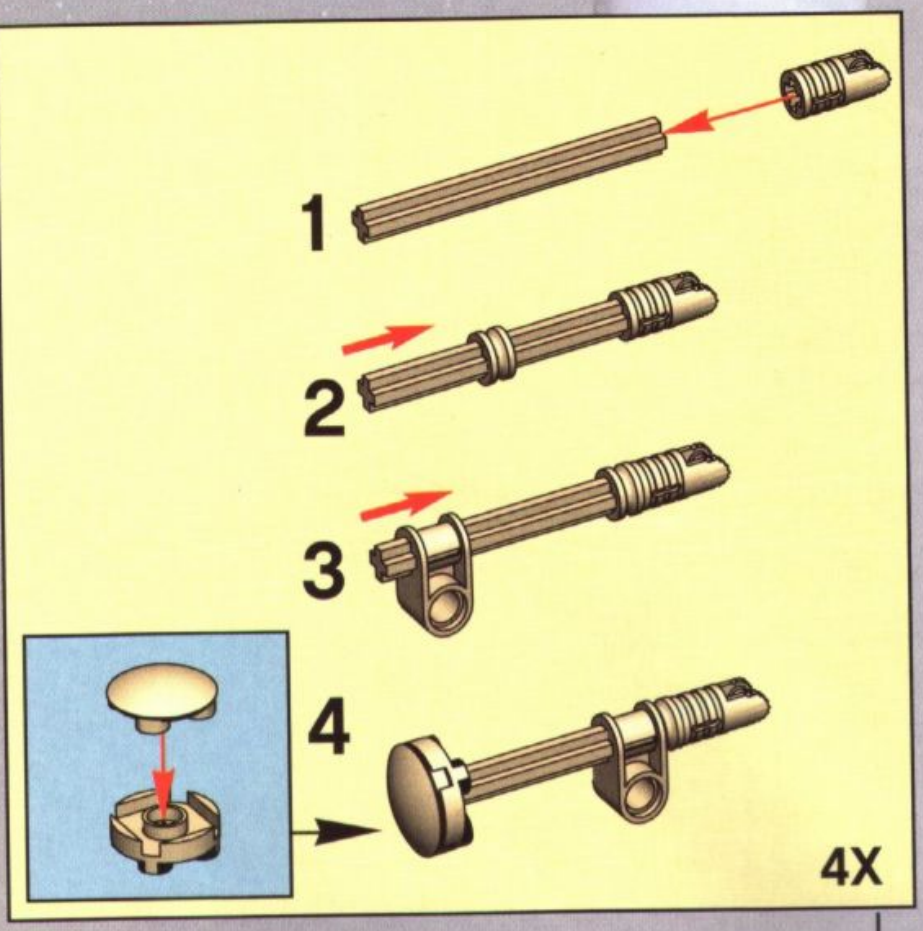

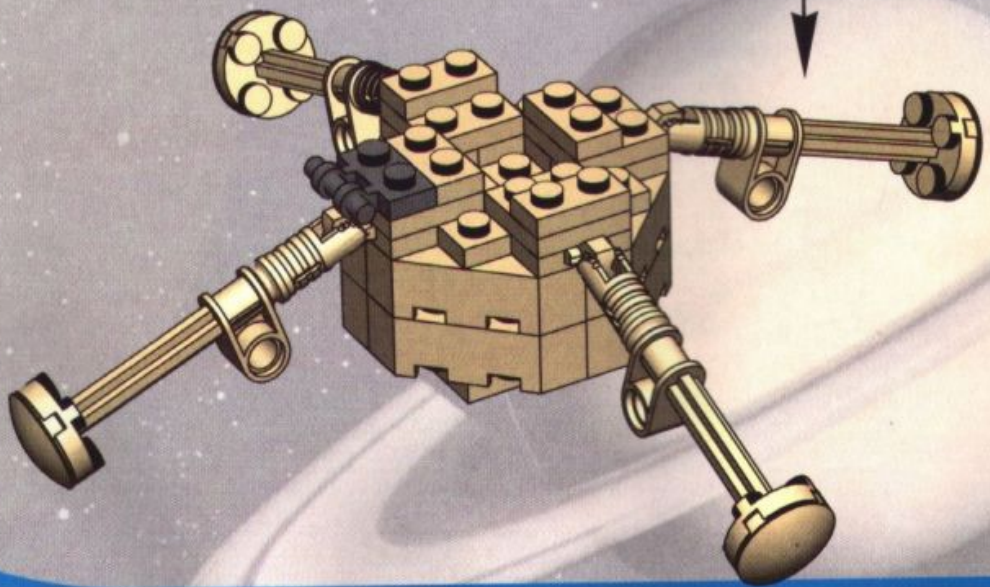

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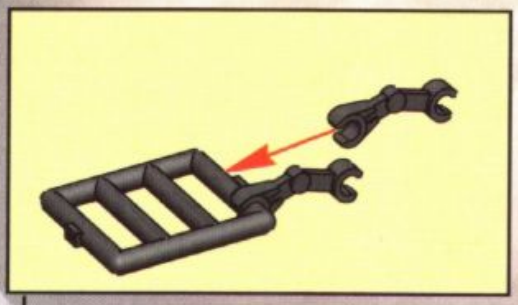

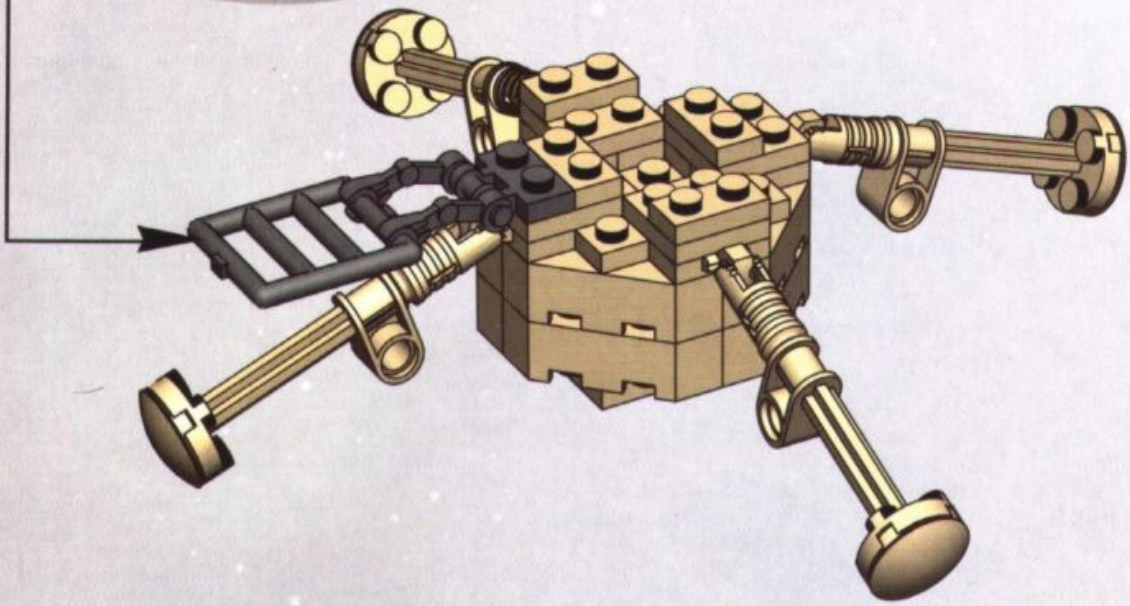

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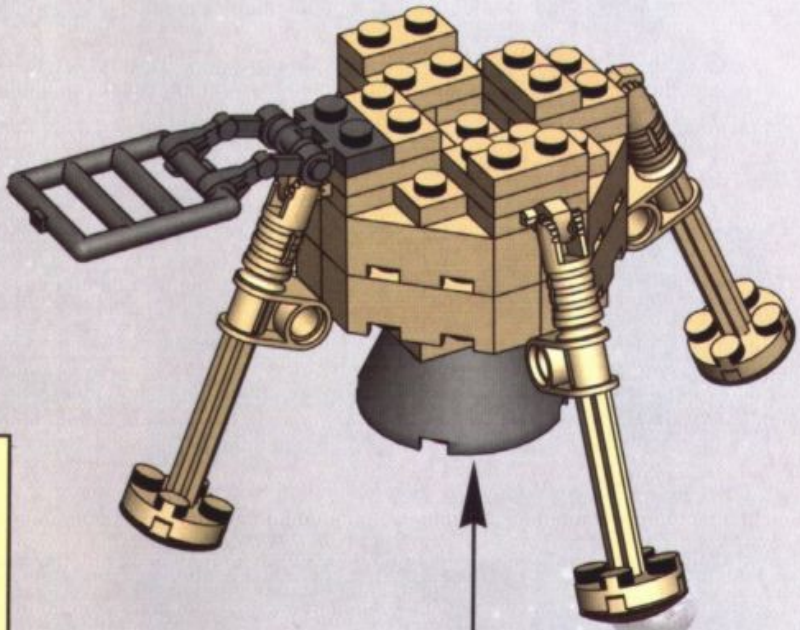

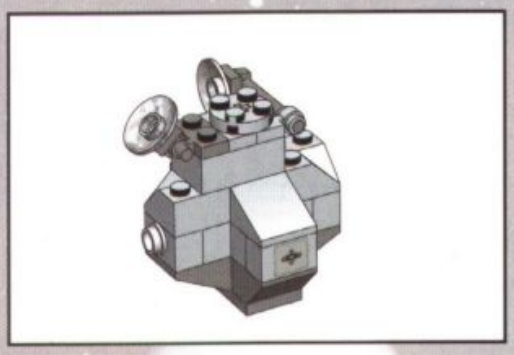

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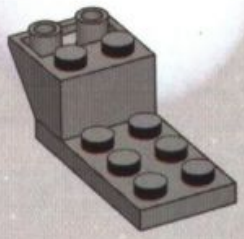

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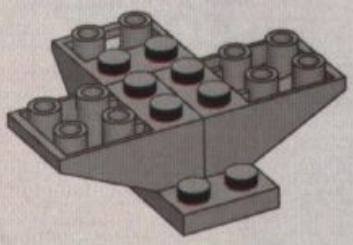

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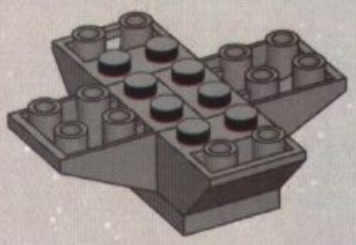

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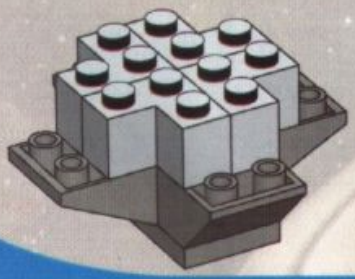

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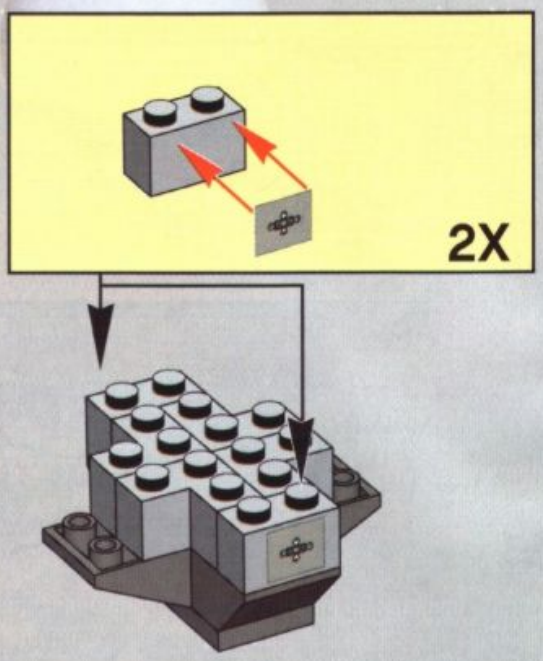

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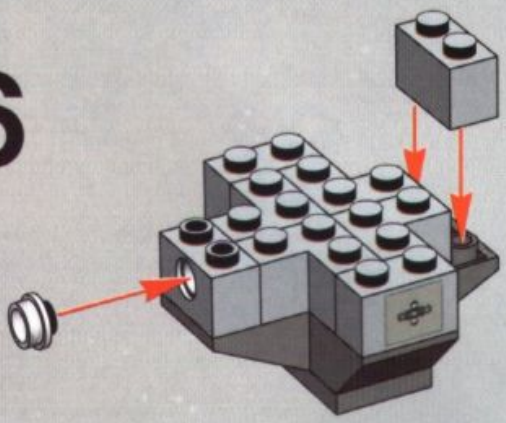

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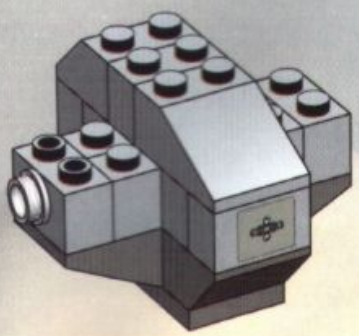

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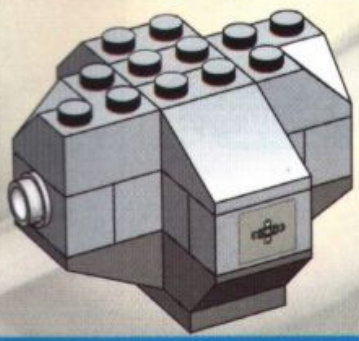

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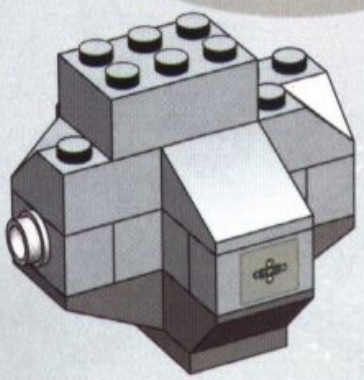

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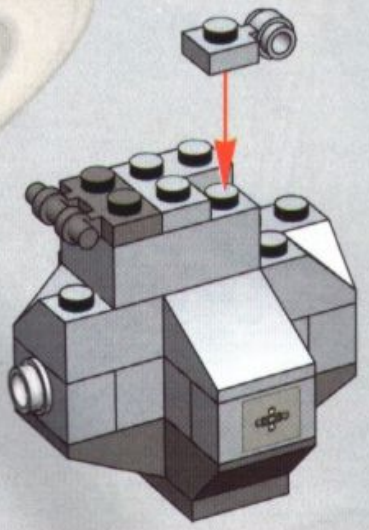

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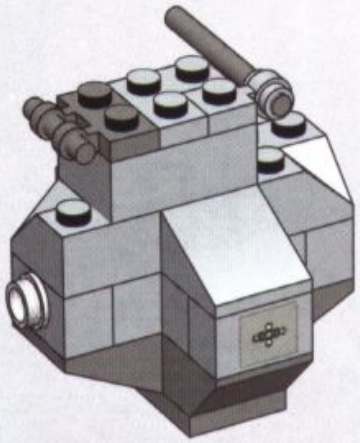

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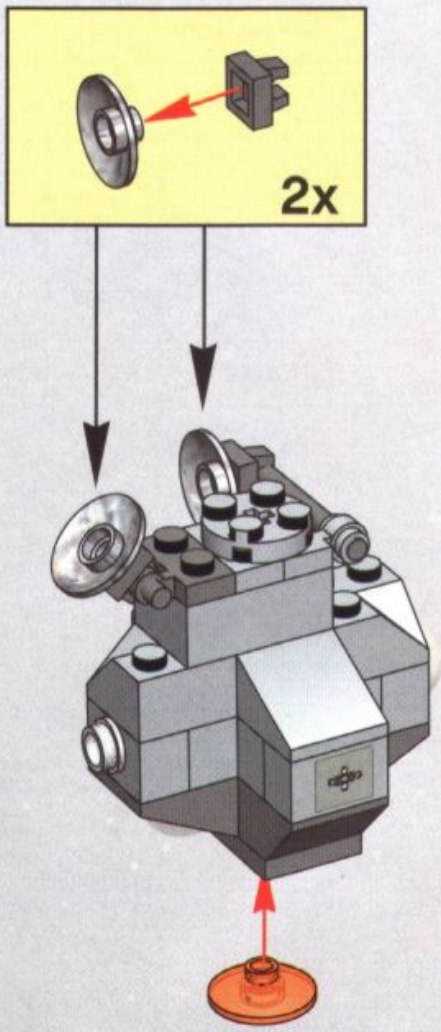

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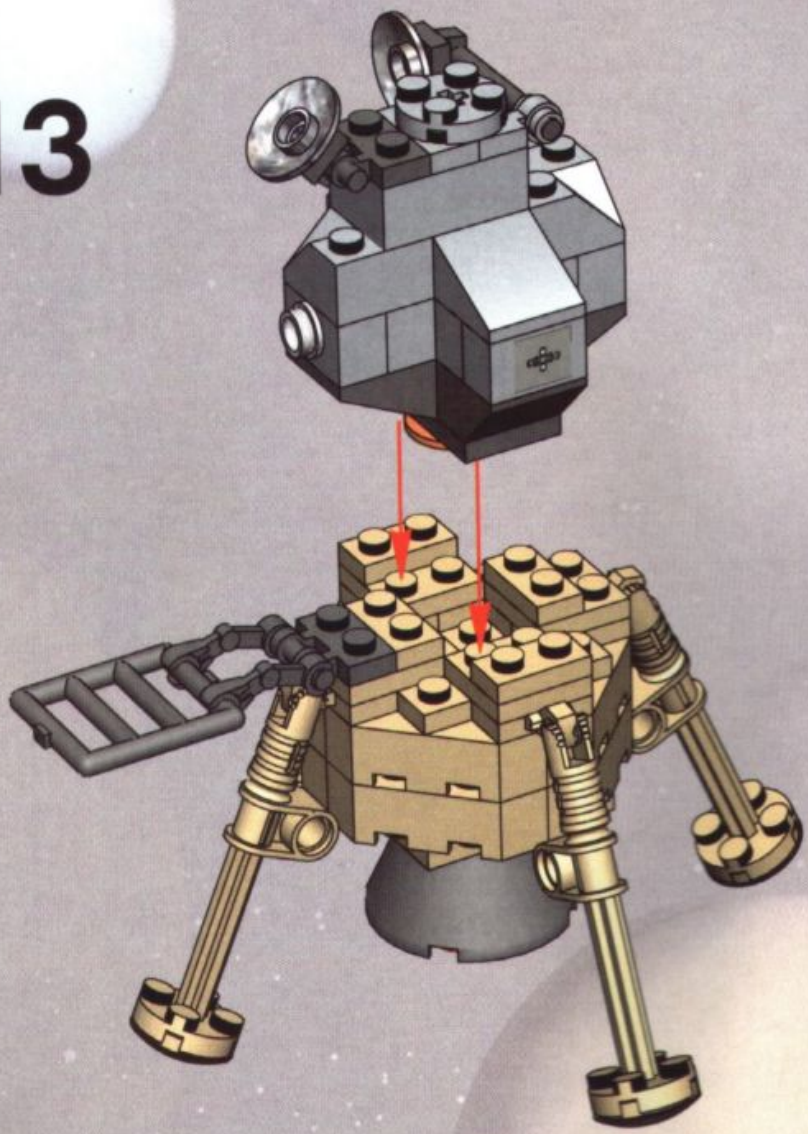

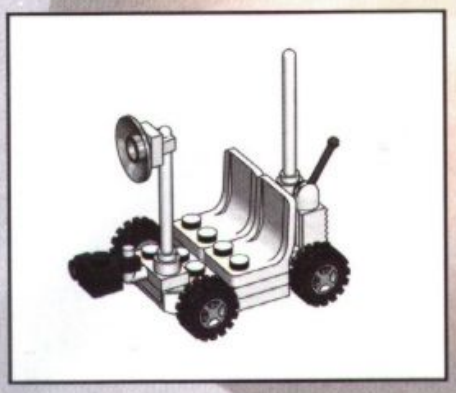

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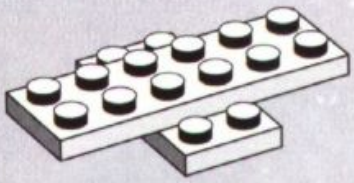

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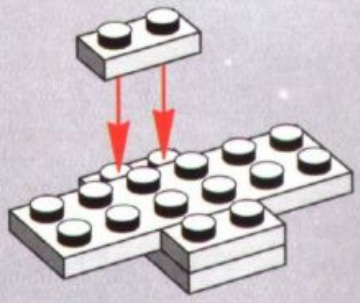

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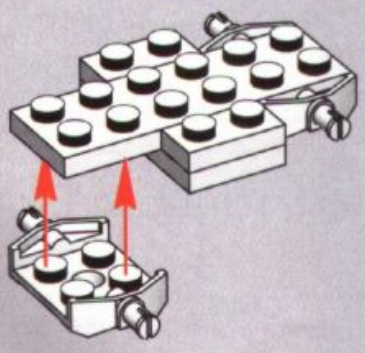

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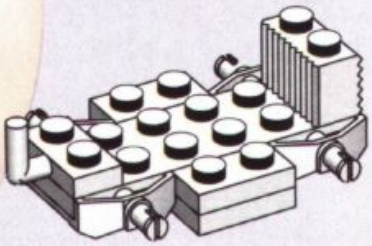

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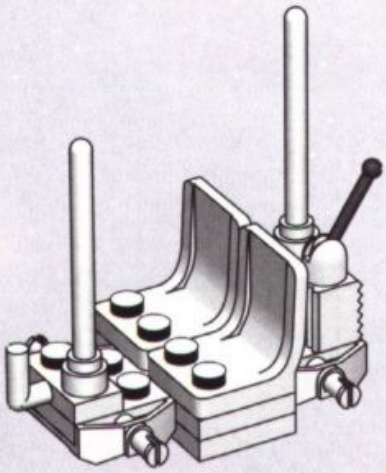

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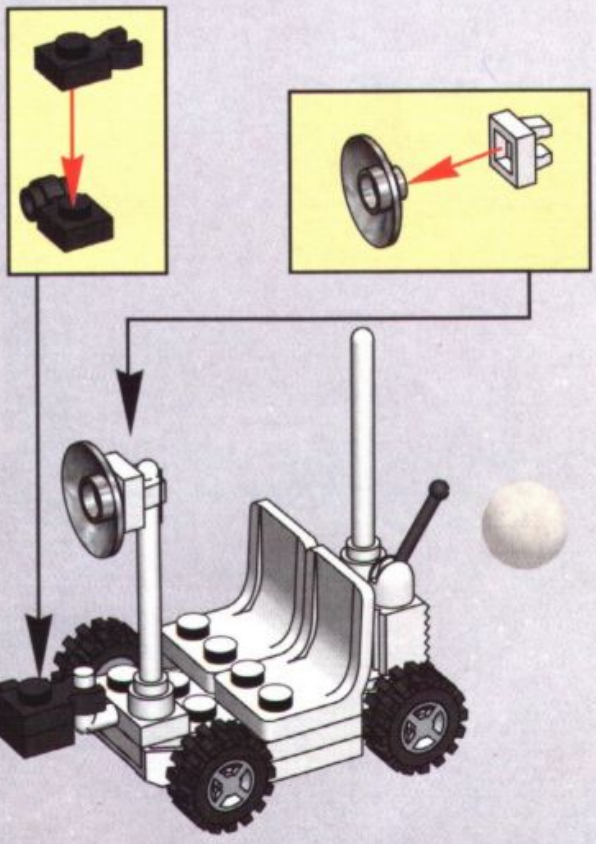
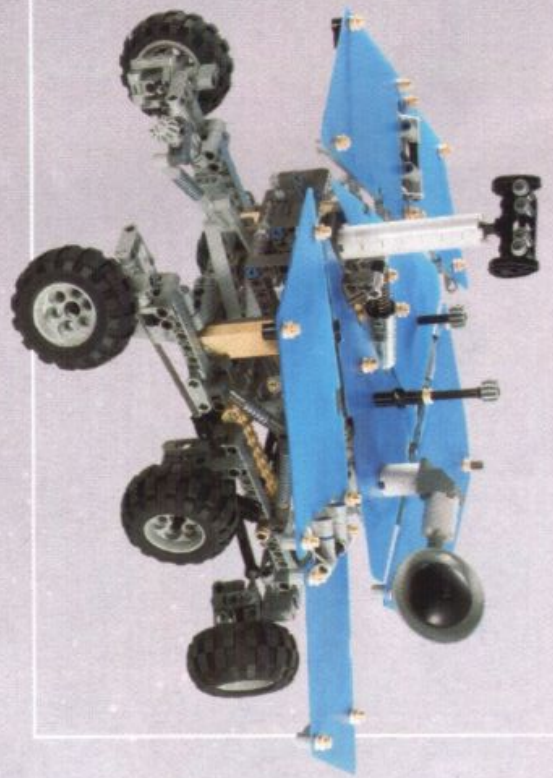
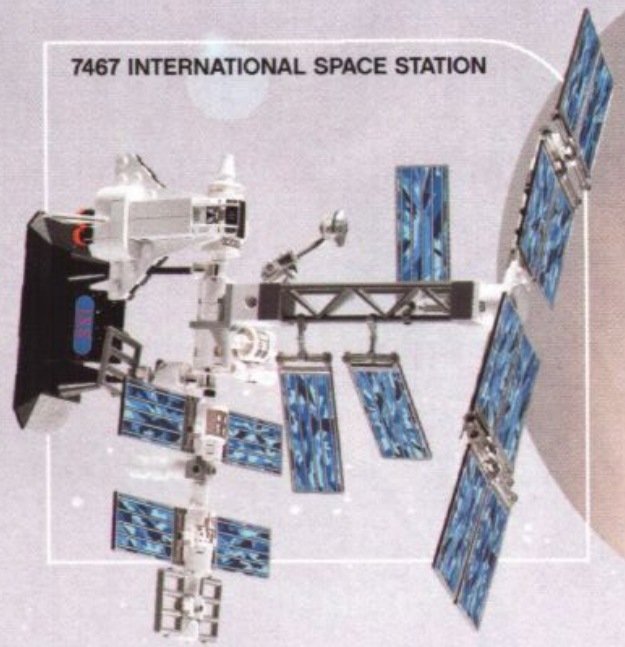


United States

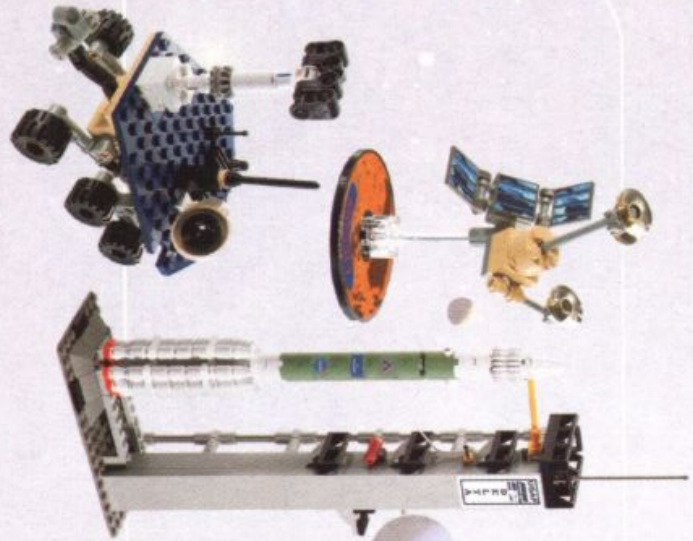
7471 MARS EXPLORATION ROVER

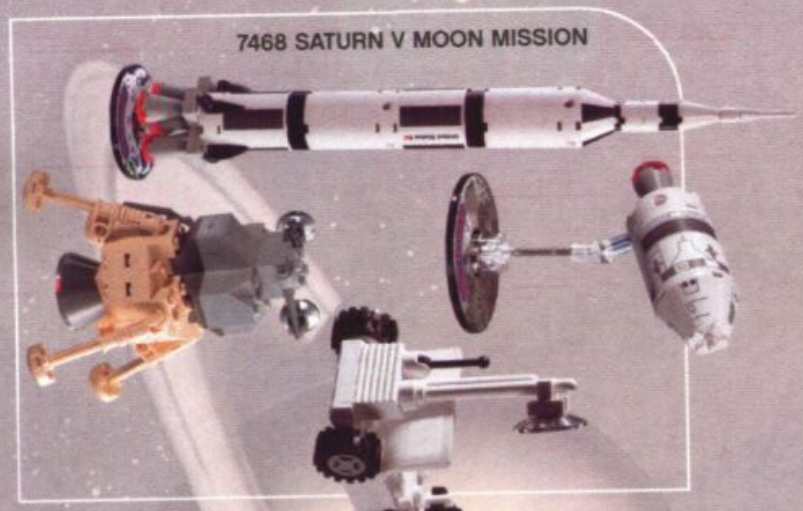


7467 INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION



7469 MISSION TO MARS




7468 SATURN V MOON MISSION

7470 SPACE SHUTTLE DISCOVERY
USA

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Book technical review by The Planetary Society.
Supervision technique de la publication assurée par la Planetary Society.
Fachliche Beratung durch die Planetary Society.

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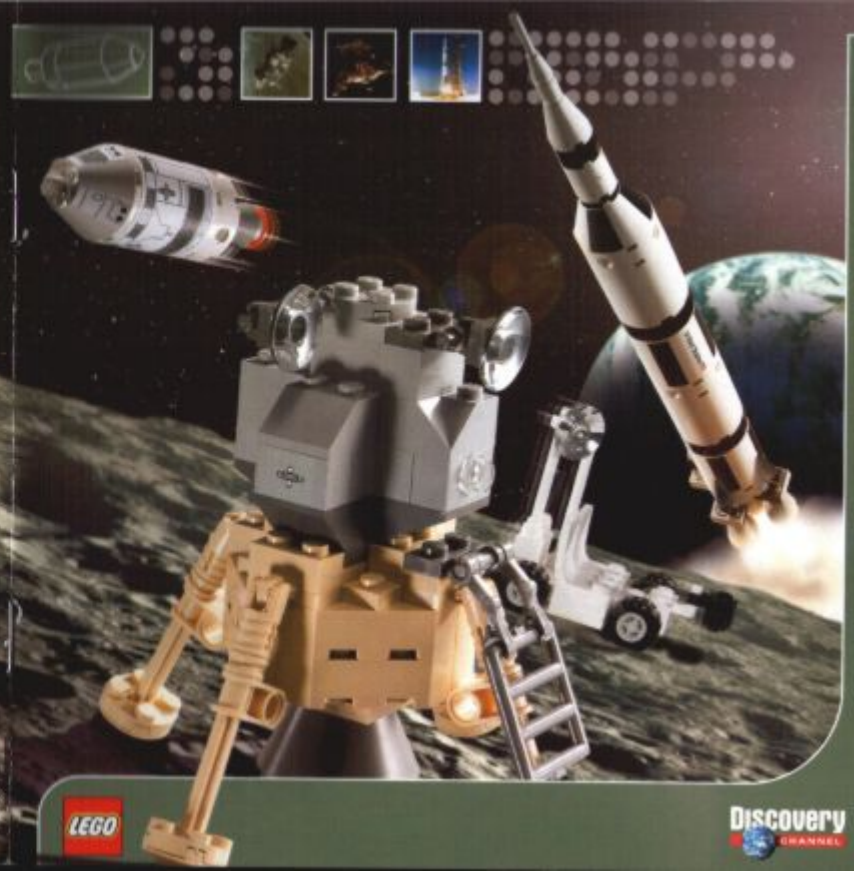


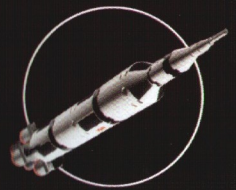
7468 Saturn V Moon Mission

Discovery CHANNEL

The Apollo programme was created to take humans to the Moon and return them safely to Earth. On 20th July 1969, the crew of Apollo 11 accomplished this incredible feat, becoming the first human beings ever to walk on the surface of the Moon. Between 1969 and 1972, five more Apollo missions made successful lunar landings.

Le programme Apollo fut lancé pour amener des êtres humains sur la Lune et les ramener sans encombre sur la Terre. Le 20 juillet 1969, l'équipage d'Apollo 11 accomplit cet exploit incroyable, ses membres devenant les premiers êtres humains à avoir jamais marché sur la surface de la Lune. Entre 1969 et 1972, cinq autres missions Apollo alunirent avec succès.

Das Apollo-Programm hatte zum Ziel, Menschen zum Mond und wieder sicher zur Erde zurückzubringen. Am 20. Juli 1969 tat die Besatzung der Apollo 11 den unglaublichen Schritt: Sie betraten als erste Menschen den Mond. Zwischen 1969 und 1972 gelang fünf weiteren Apollo-Missionen die erfolgreiche Landung auf dem Mond.



The Moon is Earth's only natural satellite. Just like the Earth orbits the Sun, the Moon revolves around the Earth. Its surface is covered in craters from falling space debris. The Moon has no air or atmosphere, and because it is much smaller than Earth, the force of gravity there is much less.

MOON STATISTICS

DISTANCE FROM EARTH:
384,403 KM (238,857 MILES)

DIAMETER: 3,476 KM (2,160 MILES)

TIME FOR FULL ROTATION:
27 DAYS, 7 HOURS, 43 MINUTES

MEAN SURFACE TEMPERATURE (DAY):
107° C (224.6° F)

MEAN SURFACE TEMPERATURE (NIGHT):
-153° C (-243.4° F)

MAXIMUM SURFACE TEMPERATURE:
123° C (253.4° F)

MINIMUM SURFACE TEMPERATURE:
-233° C (-387.4° F)

La Lune est le seul satellite naturel de la Terre. Tout comme la Terre tourne autour du Soleil, la Lune tourne autour de la Terre. Sa surface est couverte de cratères créés par la chute de toutes sortes de débris venus de l'espace. La Lune n'a ni air ni atmosphère, et parce qu'elle est beaucoup plus petite que la Terre, l'attraction de la pesanteur y est beaucoup moins grande.

LA LUNE EN CHIFFRES

DISTANCE À LA TERRE : 384 403 KM

DIAMÈTRE : 3 476 KM

DURÉE D'UNE RÉVOLUTION :
27 JOURS, 7 HEURES, 43 MINUTES

TEMPÉRATURE DE SURFACE MOYENNE (JOUR) :
107° C

TEMPÉRATURE DE SURFACE MOYENNE (NUIT) :
-153° C

TEMPÉRATURE DE SURFACE MAXIMALE : 123° C

TEMPÉRATURE DE SURFACE MINIMALE :
-233° C

Der Mond ist der einzige natürliche Satellit der Erde. Ebenso wie die Erde um die Sonne kreist, dreht sich der Mond um die Erde. Seine Oberfläche ist von Kratern überzogen, die durch herabstürzendes Weltraumgestein entstanden sind. Der Mond besitzt keine Luft oder Atmosphäre. Da er viel kleiner ist als die Erde, ist die Schwerkraft dort auch viel geringer.

DER MOND - FAKTEN

ENTFERNUNG ZUR ERDE: 384.403 KM

DURCHMESSER: 3.476 KM

ROTATIONSZEIT:
27 TAGE, 7 STUNDEN, 43 MINUTEN

DURCHSCHNITTSTEMPERATUR AN DER PLANETENOBERFLÄCHE (AM TAG): 107° C

DURCHSCHNITTSTEMPERATUR AN DER PLANETENOBERFLÄCHE (NACHTS): -153° C

HÖCHSTTEMPERATUR AN DER PLANETENOBERFLÄCHE: 123° C

NIEDRIGSTE TEMPERATUR AN DER PLANETENOBERFLÄCHE: -233° C

The small Apollo spacecrafts could not launch into outer space on their own. A powerful three-stage rocket called the Saturn V was used to propel the Apollo modules, attached to the rocket's top, out of Earth's atmosphere and all the way to the Moon.

SATURN V STATISTICS

LENGTH: 110.6 m (363 FEET)

WEIGHT: 2.7 MILLION KG (6.2 MILLION POUNDS)

BLAST-OFF THRUST: 3.4 MILLION KG OF FORCE (7.5 MILLION POUNDS)

SPEED: 40,230 KM/H (25,000 MILES PER HOUR)

Les petits vaisseaux spatiaux Apollo ne pouvaient pas quitter l'atmosphère terrestre par leurs propres moyens. Une puissante fusée à trois étages, appelée Saturne V, a donc été utilisée pour propulser les modules d'Apollo, placés au sommet de la fusée, hors de l'atmosphère de la Terre et jusqu'à la Lune.

SATURNE V EN CHIFFRES

LONGUEUR : 110,6 M

POIDS : 2,7 MILLIONS DE KILOS

POUSSÉE AU DÉCOLLAGE : 3,4 MILLIONS DE KILOS DE FORCE

VITESSE : 40 230 KM/H

Die kleinen Apollo-Raumfähren konnten nicht aus eigener Kraft in den Weltraum abheben. Die starke Drei-Stufen-Rakete Saturn V katapultierte Apollo, die an der Spitze der Rakete angebracht war, aus der Erdatmosphäre hinaus bis zum Mond.

SATURN V - FAKTEN

LÄNGE: 110,6 M

GEWICHT: 2,7 MILLIONEN KG

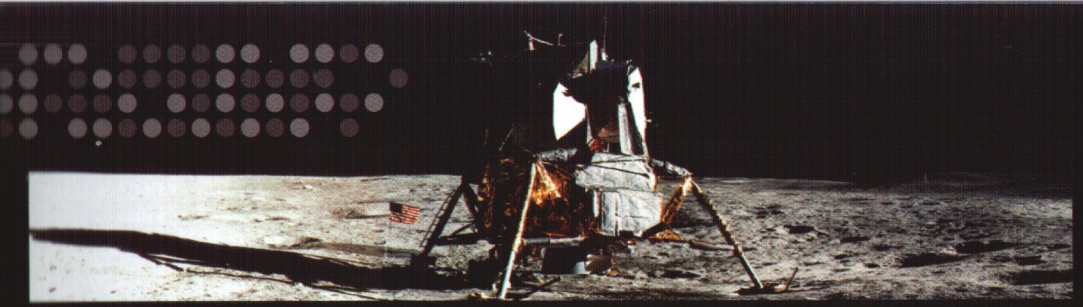
SCHUBKRAFT: 3,4 MILLIONEN KILOGRAMM SCHUBKRAFT

GESCHWINDIGKEIT: 40.230 STUNDENKILOMETER

The Apollo spacecraft itself is made up of two main parts, designed to separate once it reaches the Moon. The Lunar Module (LM) lands with a crew of two astronauts, while the third crew member remains in orbit aboard the Command Module (CM). When the landing crew finishes their exploration, they return to the Command Module for the journey back to Earth.

Le vaisseau spatial Apollo en lui-même se compose de deux parties principales, conçues pour se séparer une fois arrivées en orbite autour de la Lune. Le module lunaire (LM ou LEM) se pose sur la Lune avec un équipage de deux astronautes, alors que le troisième membre d'équipage reste en orbite à bord du module de commande (CM). Quand l'équipage au sol a fini son exploration, ses membres reviennent au module de commande pour le voyage de retour vers la Terre.

Die Apollo-Raumfähre besteht aus zwei Hauptteilen, die sich bei der Mondlandung trennen. Das Mondmodul (LM) landet mit einer Crew aus zwei Astronauten, während das dritte Crew-Mitglied in der Umlaufbahn an Bord des Kommandomoduls (CM) bleibt. Wenn die Landecrew ihre Mission beendet hat, kehrt sie zum Kommandomodul zurück, um ihre Rückreise zur Erde anzutreten.



The Lunar Module has two stages. The top of the vehicle is the ascent stage. It carries two astronauts plus controls, electrical power and life support. The lower

Le module lunaire se compose de deux étages. La partie supérieure du véhicule est l'étage de remontée. Il peut transporter deux astronautes et comprend les

Das Mondmodul besteht aus zwei Sektionen: Der vordere Teil der Kapsel beherbergt zwei Astronauten plus die Steuerung, die Stromversorgung und die

The Command Module has a triangular shape. Its flattened base is covered with a special material to protect the spacecraft and its crew from the heat of re-entry as they descend through Earth's atmosphere on the way back home. With the help of a parachute, the module lands at sea, where it floats until a ship arrives to pick up the astronauts.

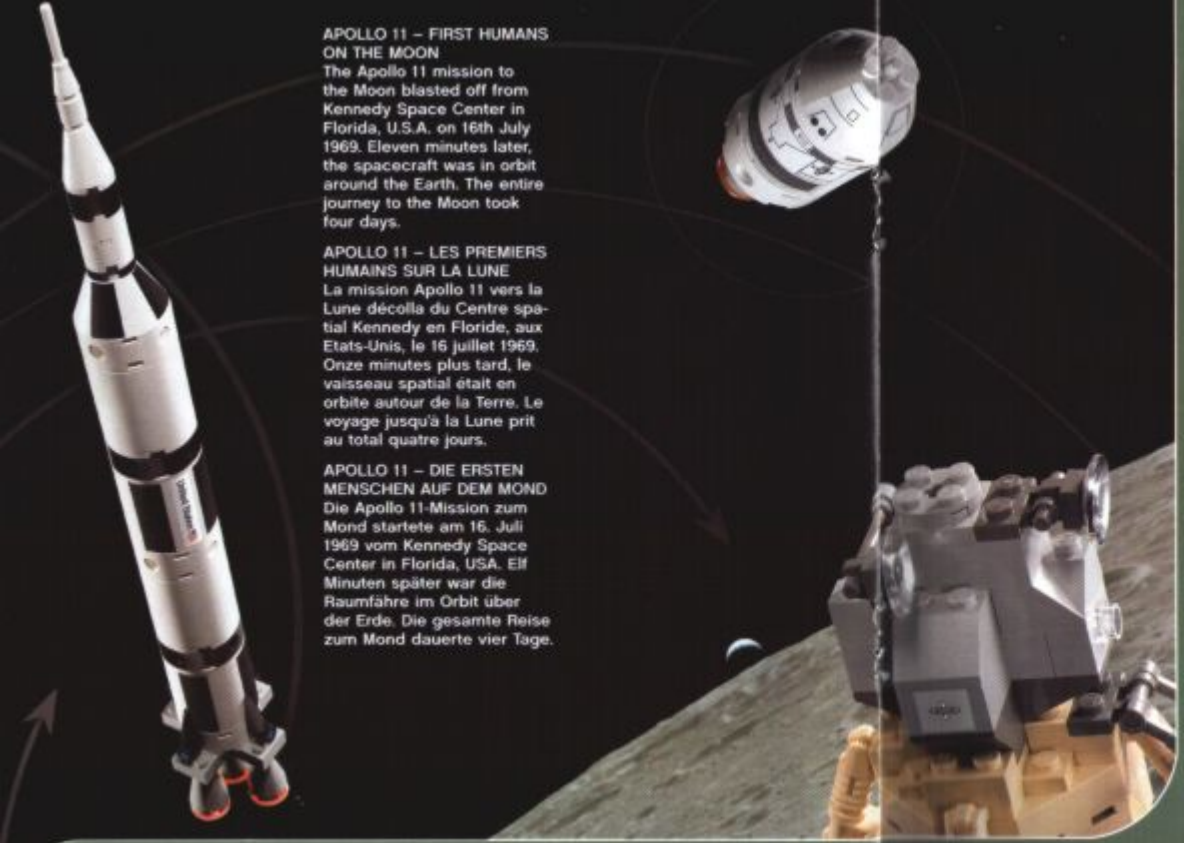
COMMAND MODULE STATISTICS

HEIGHT: 3.2 M (10.5 FT)

Le module de commande a une forme triangulaire. Sa base aplatie est recouverte d'un matériau spécial, destiné à protéger le vaisseau spatial et son équipage contre la chaleur lors de la redescente dans l'atmosphère de la Terre. À l'aide d'un parachute, le module se pose ensuite en mer, où il flotte jusqu'à ce qu'un bateau arrive pour récupérer les astronautes.

LE MODULE DE COMMANDE EN CHIFFRES

HAUTEUR : 3,2 M



APOLLO 11 – FIRST HUMANS ON THE MOON

The Apollo 11 mission to the Moon blasted off from Kennedy Space Center in Florida, U.S.A. on 16th July 1969. Eleven minutes later, the spacecraft was in orbit around the Earth. The entire journey to the Moon took four days.

APOLLO 11 – LES PREMIERS HUMAINS SUR LA LUNE

La mission Apollo 11 vers la Lune décolla du Centre spatial Kennedy en Floride, aux Etats-Unis, le 16 juillet 1969. Onze minutes plus tard, le vaisseau spatial était en orbite autour de la Terre. Le voyage jusqu'à la Lune prit au total quatre jours.

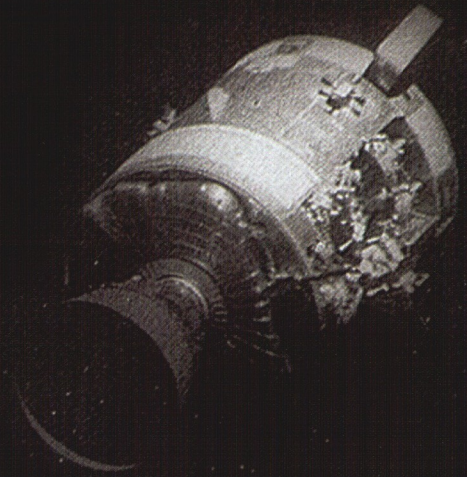
APOLLO 11 – DIE ERSTEN MENSCHEN AUF DEM MOND

Die Apollo 11-Mission zum Mond startete am 16. Juli 1969 vom Kennedy Space Center in Florida, USA. Elf Minuten später war die Raumfähre im Orbit über der Erde. Die gesamte Reise zum Mond dauerte vier Tage.

On the Apollo 11 mission, Michael Collins piloted the Command Module, which was named the Columbia, and Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin, Jr. piloted the Lunar Module, called the Eagle. Astronaut Neil A. Armstrong became the first human being ever to set foot on the moon, famously declaring, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

Au cours de la mission Apollo 11, Michael Collins pilotait le module de commande, baptisé Columbia, et Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin Jr. pilotait le module lunaire, appelé Eagle. L'astronaute Neil A. Armstrong est devenu le premier être humain à poser le pied sur la Lune, ce qui lui a fait prononcer une phrase restée célèbre : "C'est un petit pas pour l'homme, mais un bon de géant pour l'humanité."

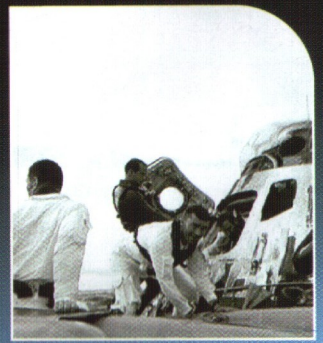
Auf der Apollo 11-Mission steuerte Michael Collins das Kommandomodul "Columbia", Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin Jr. lenkte das Mondmodul, das den Namen Eagle trug. Astronaut Neil A. Armstrong war der erste Mensch, der einen Fuß auf den Mond setzte und dabei seine berühmte Erklärung abgab: "Dies ist ein kleiner Schritt für einen Menschen, aber ein großer Schritt für die Menschheit."



Apollo 13 was planned as the third mission to land on the Moon. Disaster struck when one of the oxygen tanks on the spacecraft was damaged, preventing a lunar landing. Thanks to the resourcefulness of the astronaut crew and the NASA team back on Earth, Apollo 13 was able to safely return home.

Apollo 13 devait être la troisième mission sur la Lune. La malchance a frappé quand l'un des réservoirs d'oxygène du vaisseau spatial a été endommagé, empêchant tout alunissage. Grâce aux ressources et à l'ingéniosité des astronautes et de l'équipe de la NASA au sol, Apollo 13 a pu rentrer sans problèmes sur Terre.

Apollo 13 war als dritte Mission zur Mondlandung geplant. Die Katastrophe geschah, als einer der Sauerstofftanks explodierte und die Raumfähre so stark beschädigt wurde, dass eine Mondlandung nicht möglich war. Dank des Einfallsreichtums der Astronauten im All und des NASA-Teams auf der Erde gelang der Apollo 13 jedoch die sichere Rückkehr zur Erde.



There were 17 Apollo missions in all, although not all of them were intended to land on the Moon. Before Apollo 11, earlier missions tested the systems of the spacecraft modules while in orbit around the Earth and the Moon.

Il y eut 17 missions Apollo en tout, bien que toutes n'aient pas débarqué sur la Lune. Avant Apollo 11, les précédentes missions ont testé les différents composants des modules du vaisseau spatial en orbite autour de la Terre et de la Lune.

Insgesamt starteten 17 Apollo-Missionen. Nicht alle jedoch waren für eine Mondlandung vorgesehen. Vor dem Start von Apollo 11 wurden auf den Missionen die Systeme für die Raummodule in der Erdumlaufbahn und im Orbit des Mondes getestet.

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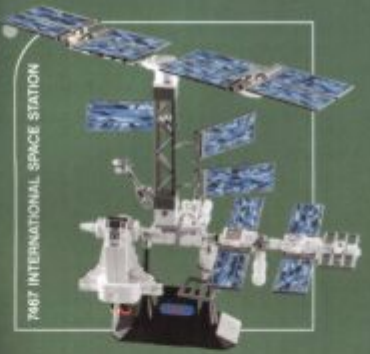
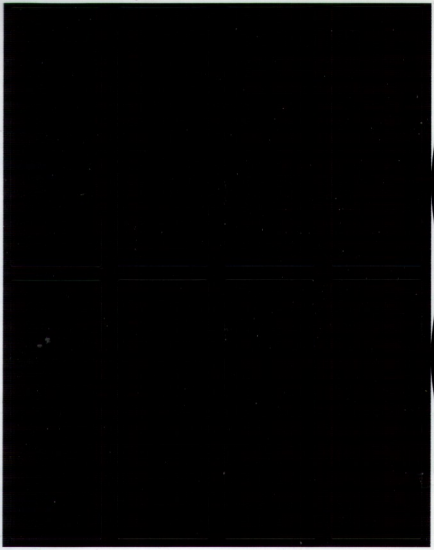


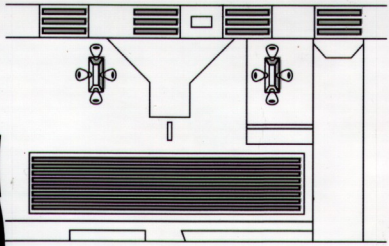
7487 INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION

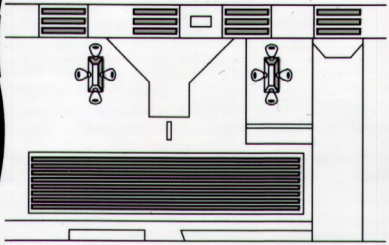
7469 MISSION TO MARS

7470 SPACE SHUTTLE DISCOVERY

7471 MARS EXPLORATION ROVER







NASA NASA

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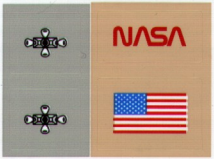

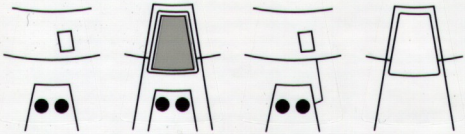

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