

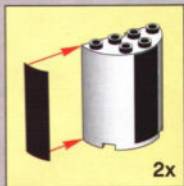
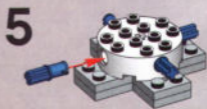
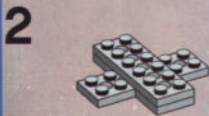
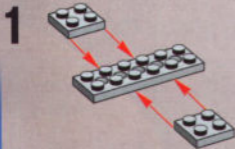
LEGO

7468



Discovery
CHANNEL

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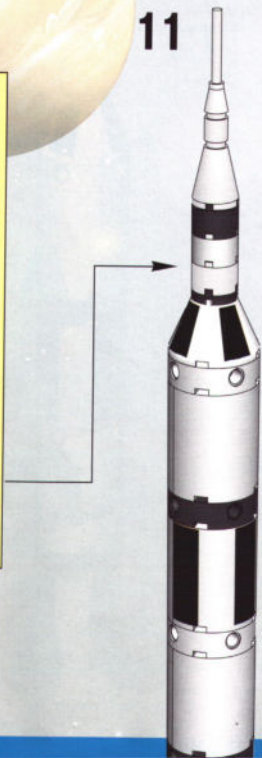
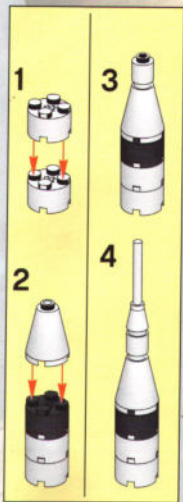
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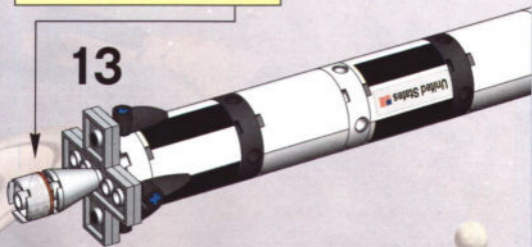
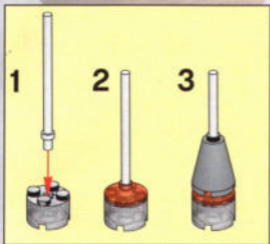


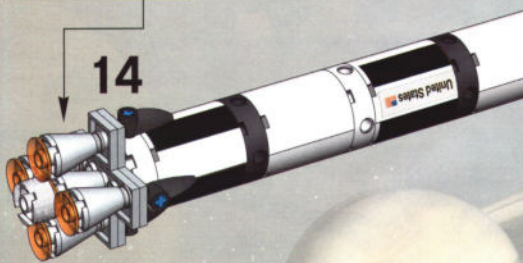
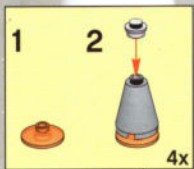
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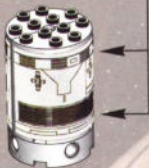




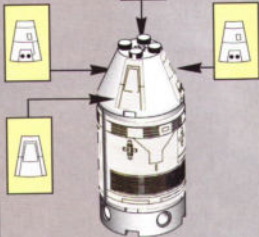
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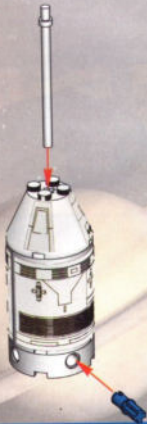
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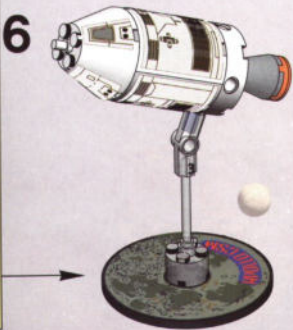
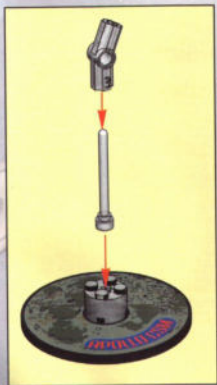
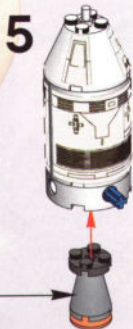
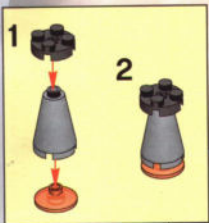


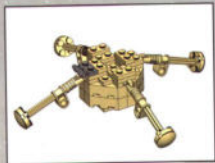
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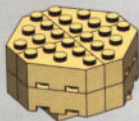




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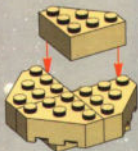
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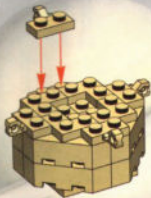
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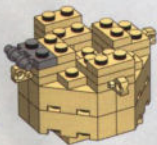
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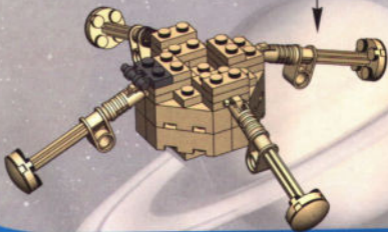
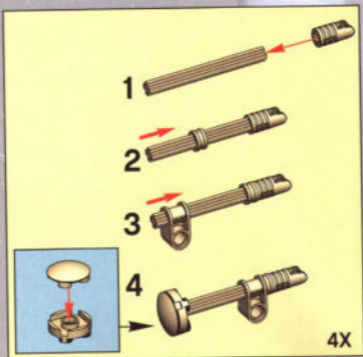
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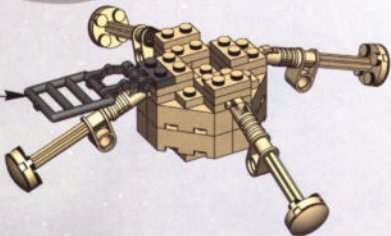
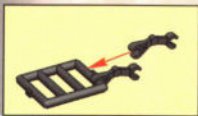
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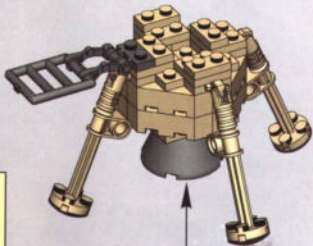
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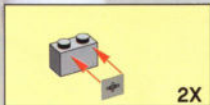
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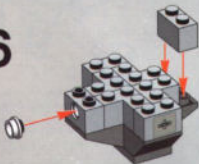
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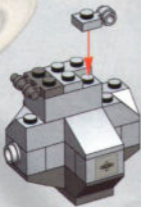
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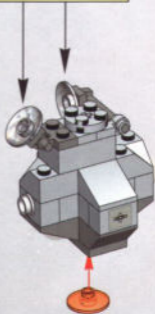
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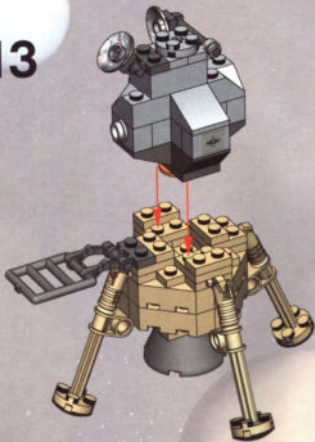
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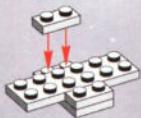




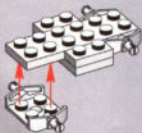
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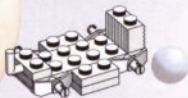
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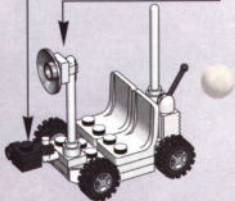
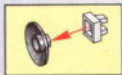
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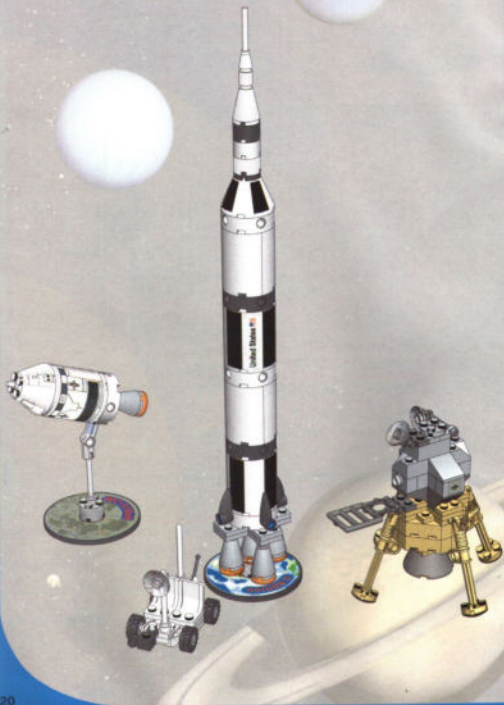


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7467 INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION



7469 MISSION TO MARS



7471 MARS EXPLORATION ROVER





7670 SPACE SHUTTLE DISCOVERY



7688 SATURN V MOON MISSION



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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 PLANETEN-OBERFLÄCHE (AM TAG): 107° C

DURCHSCHNITTSTEMPERATUR AN DER PLANETEN-OBERFLÄCHE (NACHTS): -153° C

HÖCHSTTEMPERATUR AN DER PLANETEN-OBERFLÄCHE: 123° C

NIEDRIGSTE TEMPERATUR AN DER PLANETEN-OBERFLÄCHE: -233° C



The small Agena spacecraft would not launch into outer space on their own. It powered their way on a rocket called the Saturn V, used to propel the Apollo modules attached to the rocket's top end of Earth's atmosphere and all the way to the Moon.

SAFARI V STATISTICS

MISSION DATES

1968

27 November 1968 (Launch)
16 December 1968 (Return)

1968

16 December 1968 (Launch)

Two people, commander Michael Smith and pilot James McDivitt, were sent by Transpacific Services for their program mission. One person, Captain John Hayes, operated Saturn V. A third, the vehicle's own computer, stayed in control of the lunar, home on Transpacific de la Terre et j'arrive à la Lune.

SAFARI V EN COURSE

LAUNCH DATE

16 November 1968

16 December 1968

17 December 1968

1968

The larger Agena-Target Vehicle (TV) was used to propel the Apollo modules attached to the rocket's top end of Earth's atmosphere and all the way to the Moon.

SAFARI V - FACTS

LAUNCH DATE

16 November 1968

16 December 1968

17 December 1968

1968



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 onto the moon, 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.

The smaller Agena-Target Vehicle (TV) was used to propel the Apollo modules attached to the rocket's top end of Earth's atmosphere and all the way to the Moon.

The Apollo-Target Vehicle (TV) was used to propel the Apollo modules attached to the rocket's top end of Earth's atmosphere and all the way to the Moon.

The Apollo-Target Vehicle (TV) was used to propel the Apollo modules attached to the rocket's top end of Earth's atmosphere and all the way to the Moon.



SAFARI V STATISTICS
MISSION DATES
1968
27 November 1968 (Launch)
16 December 1968 (Return)



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 redescende 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