



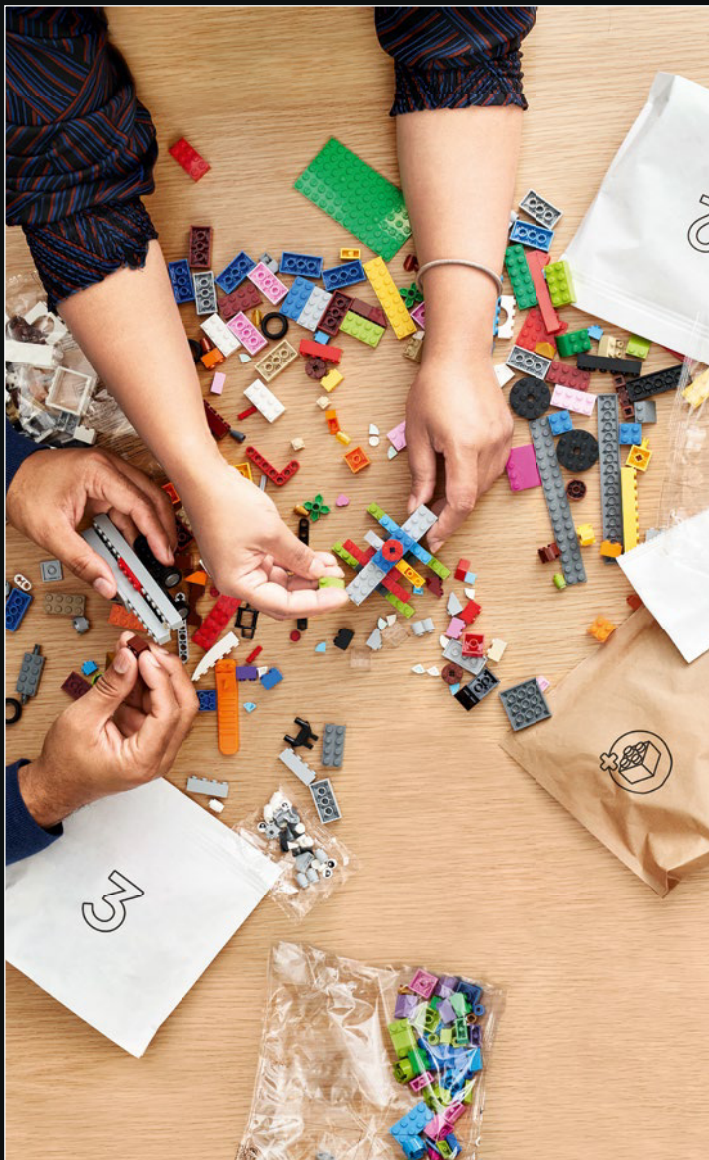
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LEGO® Builder



WE'RE MAKING OUR PACKAGING MORE SUSTAINABLE

We're transitioning from single-use plastic to paper-based packaging. As we progress, you may find a mix of paper and plastic in our boxes.

NOUS RENDONS NOS EMBALLAGES PLUS DURABLES

Nous passons des emballages en plastique à usage unique aux emballages à base de papier. Durant la transition, vous pourriez trouver un mélange de papier et de plastique dans nos boîtes.

QUEREMOS HACER MÁS SUSTENTABLES NUESTROS MATERIALES DE EMBALAJE

Estamos cambiando las bolsas de plástico desechables por bolsas con base de papel. Conforme avanzamos en este propósito, puedes encontrar una mezcla de papel y de plástico en nuestras cajas.

LEGO.com/sustainable-packaging



BUILDER

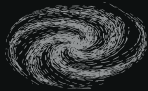


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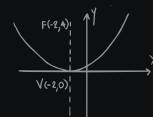
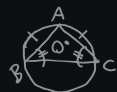
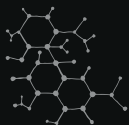
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LEGO® Builder



$$\sim \exists x \exists y [p(x, y)] \equiv \forall x \forall y [\sim p(x, y)]$$



Meet the Fan Designer

Rencontre avec le concepteur amateur

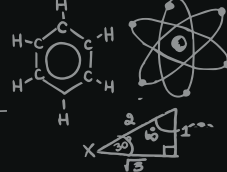
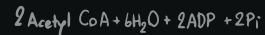
Conoce al fan diseñador

● Daniel Bradley (LEGO® Ideas name danielbradleyy), a UK-based trainee accountant, won both the jury's and fans' votes in the 2023 *Celebrate the Wonder of STEM!* LEGO Ideas challenge. Dan loves to travel with his partner and build LEGO sets with the help of his beloved cat, Zeus. (Perhaps our first official CFOL – Cat Fan of LEGO?) With his *Knowledge is Power* entry, Dan captured a childlike curiosity about science that he hopes will inspire builders and STEM enthusiasts of all ages:

"As a child, I had an encyclopedia for kids that I was just obsessed with. I wanted to convey the curiosity it sparked in me by having this open book with all the different fields of STEM coming alive, sprouting from the pages. The younger me would have loved to build this set – probably with my real encyclopedia next to me, reading up on all the themes! I wanted to incorporate as many different areas of STEM into one build as possible while getting the proportions right. I'm very happy with the details I got into the submission and can't wait to see how the final result is received. Thanks to all who supported the idea, and to the LEGO Ideas team for this incredible opportunity!"

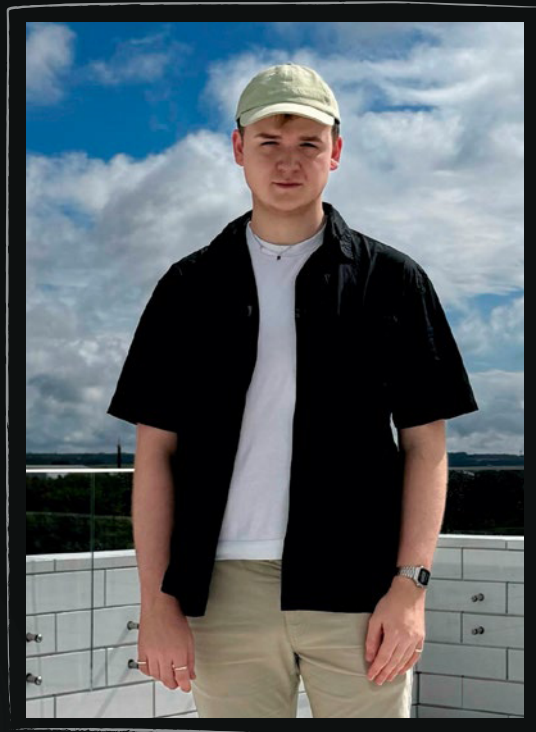
● Daniel Bradley (pseudonyme LEGO® Ideas : danielbradleyy), comptable stagiaire basé au Royaume-Uni, a remporté les votes du jury et des amateurs dans le cadre du défi LEGO Ideas de 2023 *Celebrate the Wonder of STEM!* (« Célébrez les merveilles des STIM ! »). Dan aime voyager en couple et construire des ensembles LEGO avec l'aide de son chat adoré, Zeus. (Peut-être le premier amateur LEGO félin officiel ?) Avec son modèle *Knowledge is Power* (« Savoir, c'est pouvoir »), Dan exprime une curiosité enfantine pour la science qui, il l'espère, inspirera les constructeurs et les passionnés de STIM de tous les âges :

« Quand j'étais petit, j'avais une encyclopédie pour enfants qui me fascinait. J'ai voulu exprimer la curiosité qu'elle a éveillée en moi en présentant ce livre ouvert avec tous les différents domaines des STIM prenant vie, jaillissant des pages. Plus jeune, j'aurais adoré construire cet ensemble – probablement avec ma vraie encyclopédie à côté de moi, pour me documenter sur tous les thèmes ! Je voulais incorporer autant de domaines des STIM que possible dans une seule construction, tout en respectant les proportions. Je suis très satisfait des détails intégrés dans mon modèle, et j'ai hâte de voir comment le résultat final sera accueilli. Merci à tous ceux qui ont soutenu l'idée, et à l'équipe LEGO Ideas pour cette incroyable opportunité ! »



● Daniel Bradley (conocido en LEGO® Ideas como danielbradleyy), contador en prácticas residente en el Reino Unido, se ganó el voto tanto del jurado como de los fans en el desafío LEGO Ideas *Celebrate the Wonder of STEM!* de 2023. A Dan, como lo llaman sus amigos, le encanta viajar con su pareja y construir sets LEGO con la ayuda de su inseparable mascota, su gato Zeus (a quien quizá podamos considerar oficialmente como el primer fan felino de LEGO). En su propuesta *Knowledge is Power*, Dan capturó la curiosidad que los niños suelen sentir por la ciencia de una manera que espera que inspire a constructores y entusiastas de las disciplinas STEM de todas las edades:

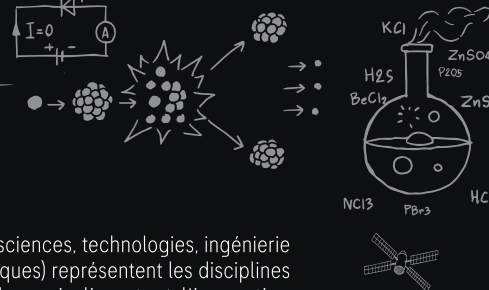
"Cuando era un niño, tuve una enciclopedia infantil con la que me obsesioné. Quise transmitir la curiosidad que despertó en mí dando vida a todas las disciplinas STEM en un libro abierto y haciéndolas brotar de sus páginas. A mi yo más joven le habría encantado construir este set, ¡seguramente con la enciclopedia de verdad a un lado para leer más de cada uno de los temas! Me esforcé por incorporar tantos campos STEM en un solo modelo como fuera posible, manteniendo el equilibrio de las proporciones. Me siento muy satisfecho con los detalles que incluí en mi propuesta, y estoy impaciente por ver el recibimiento que tendrá la versión final. ¡Agradezco a todos los que apoyaron la idea y al equipo de LEGO Ideas por esta increíble oportunidad!"



Fan designer Daniel Bradley and his original submission
Le concepteur amateur Daniel Bradley et son modèle original
El fan diseñador Daniel Bradley y su propuesta original



$$V_{ab} = I \sum (R + r) - \sum E$$



Driven by curiosity

● STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) represents the core disciplines that drive modern innovation and problem-solving. These fields are deeply interconnected and help us understand and shape the world around us. We can use them to tackle challenges, think critically and innovate across various domains. Each discipline enhances and informs the others. For example, engineering relies on scientific principles, technology harnesses both engineering and mathematics, and mathematics is essential for advancements and discoveries in all STEM fields.

La curiosité comme moteur

● Les STIM (sciences, technologies, ingénierie et mathématiques) représentent les disciplines fondamentales qui alimentent l'innovation moderne et la résolution de problèmes. Ces domaines sont intimement liés et nous aident à comprendre et à façonner le monde qui nous entoure. Nous pouvons les utiliser pour relever des défis, penser de manière critique et innover dans différents domaines.

Chaque discipline enrichit et influence les autres. Par exemple, l'ingénierie repose sur des principes scientifiques, la technologie exploite à la fois l'ingénierie et les mathématiques, et les mathématiques sont essentielles pour les progrès et les découvertes dans tous les domaines des STIM.

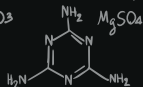


Con la curiosidad como fuerza impulsora

● Las disciplinas STEM (ciencia, tecnología, ingeniería y matemáticas) son las áreas del conocimiento que actualmente impulsan la innovación y la resolución de problemas. Estos campos están profundamente interconectados y nos ayudan a entender y dar forma al mundo que nos rodea. Podemos usarlos para afrontar desafíos, pensar de manera crítica e innovar en diversos ámbitos.

Cada disciplina refuerza y aporta información útil a las demás. Por ejemplo, la ingeniería se basa en los principios científicos, la tecnología aprovecha tanto la ingeniería como las matemáticas, y estas últimas son un componente esencial para los avances y descubrimientos en todos los campos STEM.

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{2}}$$



$$\cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos A}{2}}$$

$$\frac{q_b}{m} = \frac{2V}{B^2 R^2}$$



Inspiring thinkers, builders and innovators

● When we create LEGO® bricks and models, we use STEM principles. And, when we build, bricks can help us explore abstract ideas through hands-on learning and turn them into tangible and accessible concepts. Each mini build in this model represents a groundbreaking STEM achievement.

From the invention of the wheel to mapping rare species, building computers to sending rovers to Mars, STEM fields have always built on the achievements of past explorers and pioneers. Their curiosity, creativity and collective pursuit of knowledge continues to inspire and propel us toward new discoveries and technological advancements. Let Sir Isaac Newton, Marie Curie and George Washington Carver be your guides on your building tour through STEM history.

Inspirer les penseurs, les constructeurs et les innovateurs

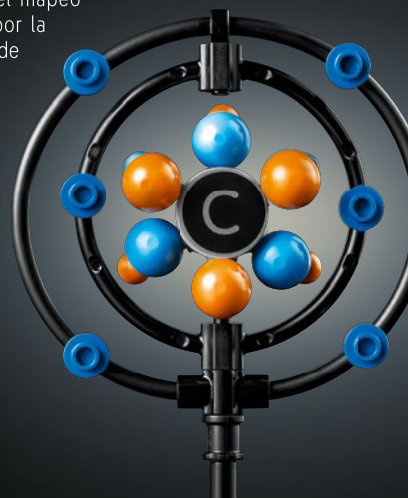
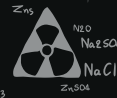
● Lorsque nous créons des briques et des modèles LEGO®, nous appliquons les principes des STIM. Et lorsque nous construisons, les briques peuvent nous aider à explorer des idées abstraites par le biais d'un apprentissage pratique et à les transformer en concepts tangibles et accessibles. Chaque miniconstruction de ce modèle représente une réalisation révolutionnaire liée aux STIM.

De l'invention de la roue à la cartographie d'espèces rares, de la construction d'ordinateurs à l'envoi d'une astromobile sur Mars, les domaines des STIM se sont toujours appuyés sur les réalisations des explorateurs et des pionniers du passé. Leur curiosité, leur créativité et leur quête commune de connaissances continuent à nous inspirer et à nous propulser vers de nouvelles découvertes et avancées technologiques. Laissez Sir Isaac Newton, Marie Curie et George Washington Carver vous guider dans votre voyage à travers l'histoire des STIM.

Inspiración para pensadores, constructores e innovadores

● Usamos principios de las disciplinas STEM a la hora de crear los bricks y modelos LEGO®. Y, cuando los usamos para construir, los bricks pueden ayudarnos a desentrañar ideas abstractas mediante el aprendizaje práctico y convertirlas en conceptos tangibles y accesibles. Cada minimodelo de esta construcción representa una conquista trascendental en las disciplinas STEM.

Desde la invención de la rueda hasta el mapeo de especies poco comunes, pasando por la construcción de computadoras y el envío de robots a Marte, los campos STEM siempre se nutren de las contribuciones de los pioneros y exploradores de épocas pasadas. Incluso hoy en día, su curiosidad, creatividad y búsqueda colectiva del conocimiento inspiran e impulsan nuevos descubrimientos y avances tecnológicos. ¡Deja que sir Isaac Newton, Marie Curie y George Washington Carver sean quienes te guíen en este viaje de construcción por la historia de las disciplinas STEM!



From the LEGO® Ideas Design Team

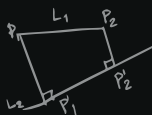
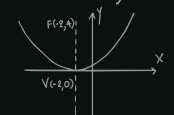
● Daniel's winning entry of our *Celebrate the Wonders of STEM!* challenge nailed the brief with this fantastic 'explosion' of STEM, bringing it to life and having it leap off the pages, like it cannot be contained simply within the pages of a book. Throughout the model there are nods to engineering achievements and scientific theories that we hope will trigger your own voyages of discovery. STEM hits every aspect of our lives, LEGO® building included - so by building the individual pieces that make up the model, you are witnessing elements of STEM at work! Beneath all the hard facts, STEM embodies a very human story of discovery, adversity and accomplishments, and people fueled by passion and a desire to better the world. We worked with Daniel to contextualize elements of the model with real-world examples and highlight a few historical STEM heroes as minifigures. We are telling three people's stories in this model, and we hope they will inspire you to explore other amazing stories of STEM.



Un mot de l'équipe de conception LEGO® Ideas

● Le modèle gagnant de Daniel dans le cadre de notre défi *Celebrate the Wonders of STEM!* illustre parfaitement le concept avec cette fantastique « explosion » des STEM, prenant vie et jaillissant des pages, comme si les pages d'un livre ne pouvaient suffire à les contenir. Le modèle présente plusieurs références à des réalisations d'ingénierie et à des théories scientifiques qui, nous l'espérons, sauront éveiller votre goût pour la découverte. Les STEM touchent tous les aspects de notre vie, y compris la construction LEGO®. En construisant les pièces individuelles qui composent le modèle, vous pouvez donc observer les éléments des STEM à l'œuvre ! Au-delà des faits, les STEM incarnent une histoire très humaine de découvertes, d'épreuves et d'accomplissements, et de personnes animées par la passion et le désir d'améliorer le monde. Nous avons travaillé avec Daniel pour contextualiser les éléments du modèle avec des exemples du monde réel et mettre en avant quelques héros historiques des STEM sous forme de figurines. Ce modèle raconte l'histoire de trois personnes qui, nous l'espérons, vous inspireront à explorer d'autres histoires étonnantes dans le domaine des STEM.

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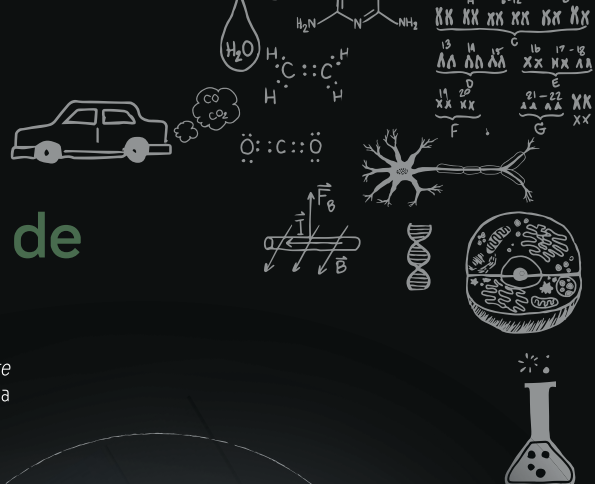
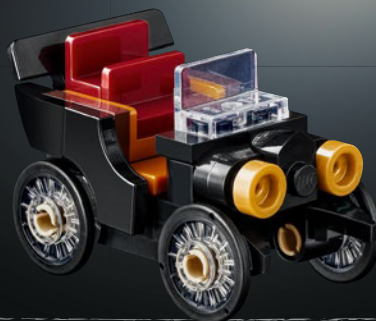
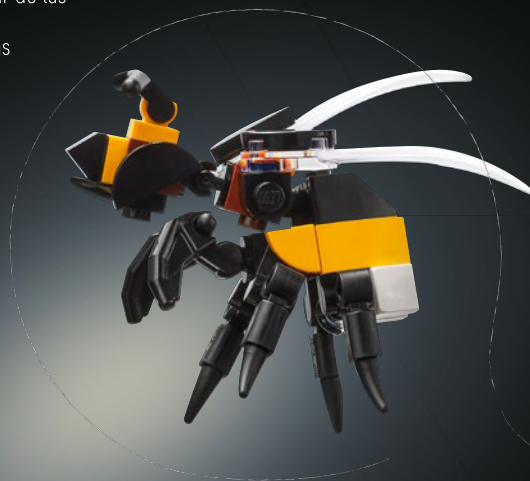


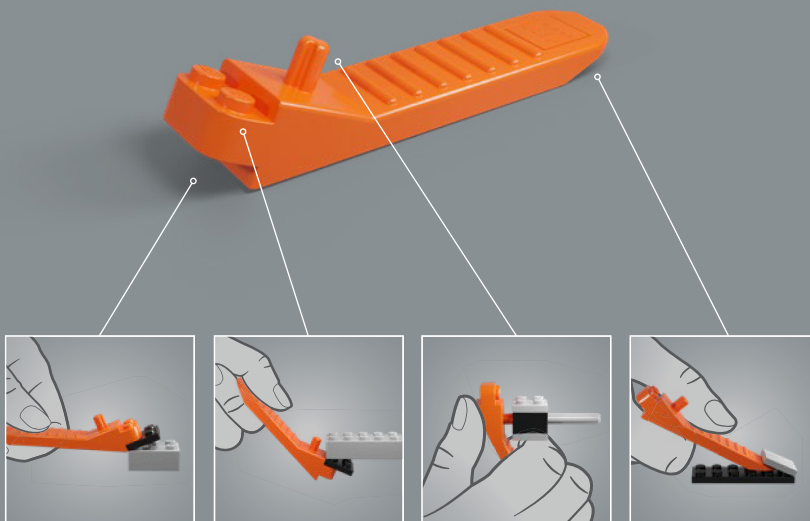
$$Eff = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \times 100\%$$

Impresiones del equipo de diseño de LEGO® Ideas

● La propuesta que convirtió a Daniel en el ganador de nuestro desafío *Celebrate the Wonders of STEM!* dio en el blanco con una fantástica “explosión” que da vida a distintos conceptos de las disciplinas STEM, haciéndolos brotar de las páginas de un libro como si estas no pudieran contenerlos. Por todo el modelo hay referencias a teorías científicas y conquistas de la ingeniería que podrán desencadenar tu propio viaje de descubrimiento. Los campos STEM influyen en todos los aspectos de nuestra vida, incluida la construcción con LEGO®. Por eso, ¡dar forma al modelo una pieza a la vez es una manera de ver en acción los elementos de las disciplinas STEM!

Más allá de los datos duros, el cúmulo de conocimientos en estos rubros encarna una historia muy humana de descubrimientos, adversidades y logros, y de personas impulsadas por la pasión y el deseo de hacer mejor nuestro mundo. Colaboramos estrechamente con Daniel para contextualizar los elementos del modelo con ejemplos del mundo real y hacer resaltar a algunos héroes de la historia de los campos STEM muy a nuestra manera: ¡con minifiguras! El set narra las historias de tres personajes que podrán servirte como inspiración para explorar otras crónicas relacionadas con la evolución del conocimiento humano.

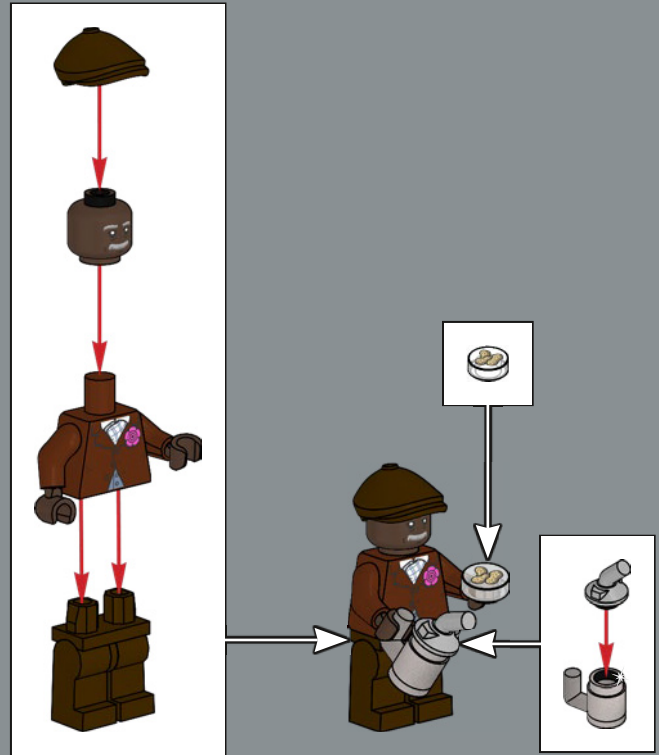


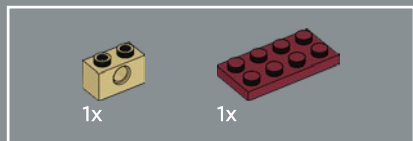


George Washington Carver (ca. 1864-1943), an American National Inventors Hall of Fame inductee, the world-famous chemist, agriculturist and humanitarian lived by the words "It is simply service that measures success."

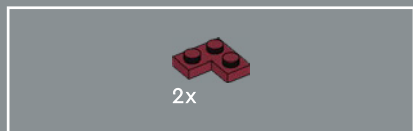
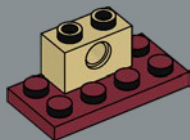
George Washington Carver (vers 1864-1943), membre du National Inventors Hall of Fame américain, chimiste, agriculteur et humanitaire de renommée mondiale, suivait la philosophie « Le service est la seule mesure du succès ».

Insigne miembro del National Inventors Hall of Fame de los EE. UU., George Washington Carver (ca. 1864-1943) fue un célebre químico, agrónomo y filántropo estadounidense que vivió con la convicción de que "el servicio es la verdadera medida del éxito".

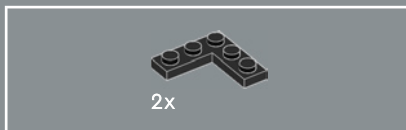
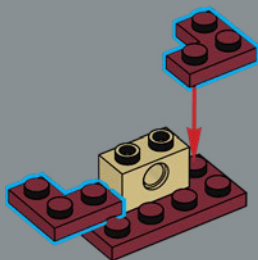




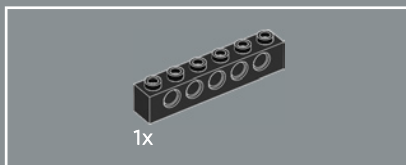
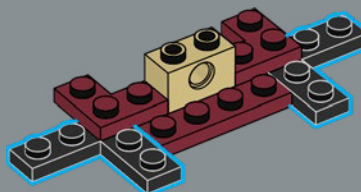
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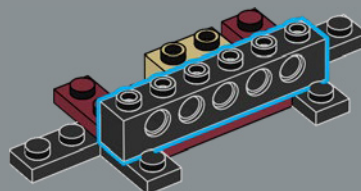
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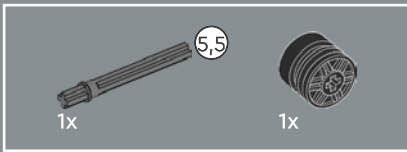


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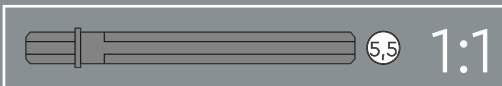
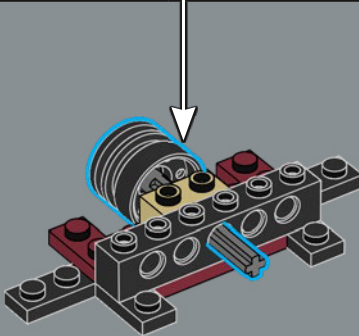
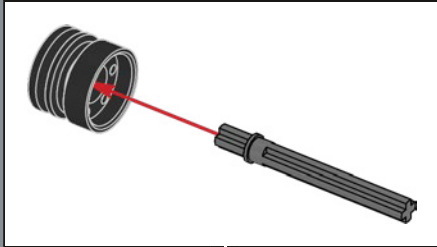


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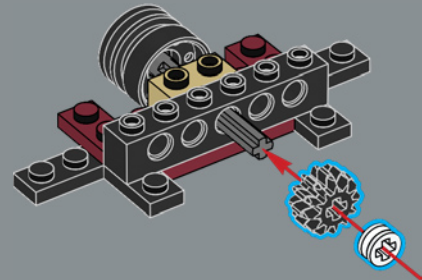


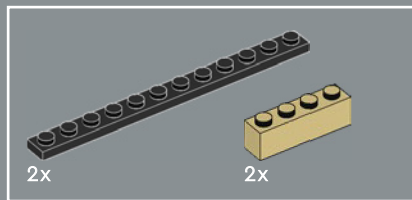


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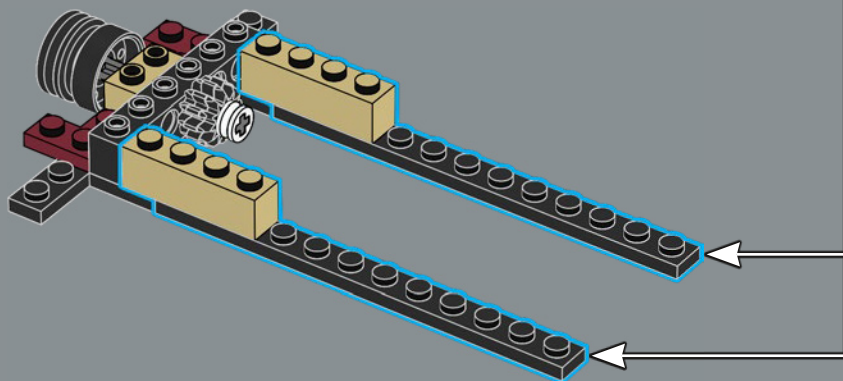
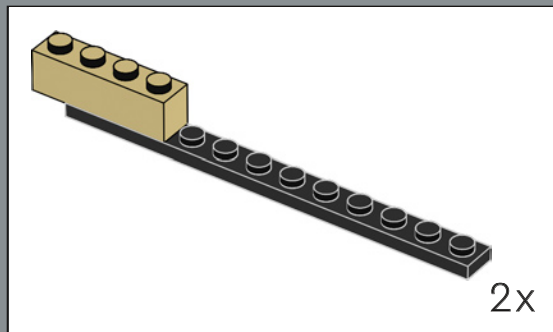


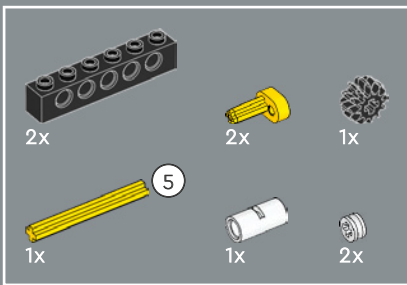
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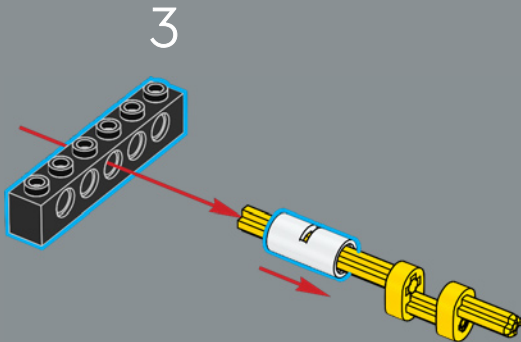
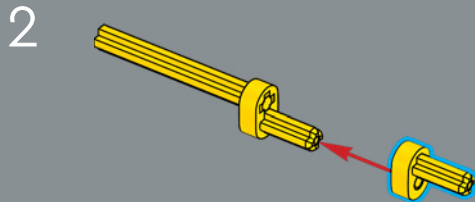
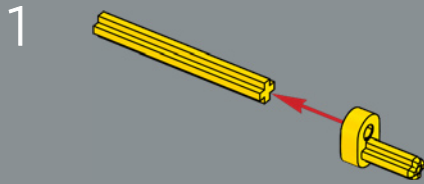


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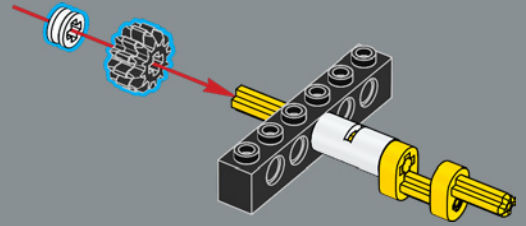




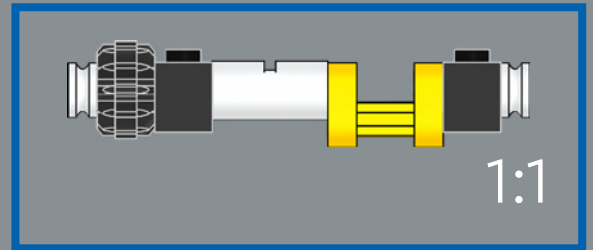
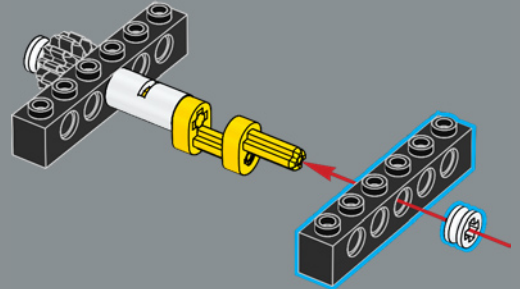
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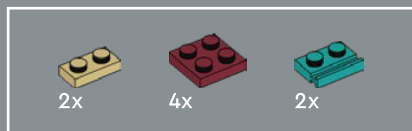
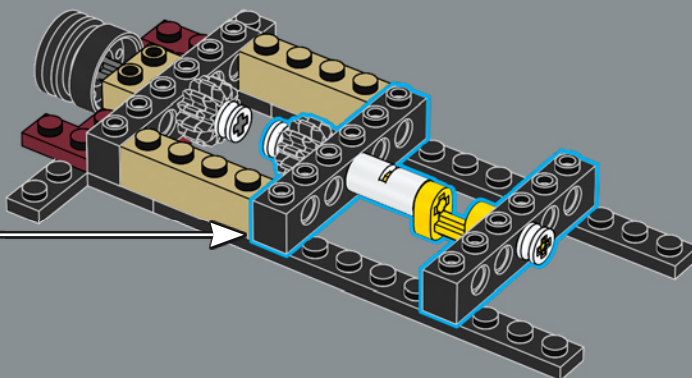


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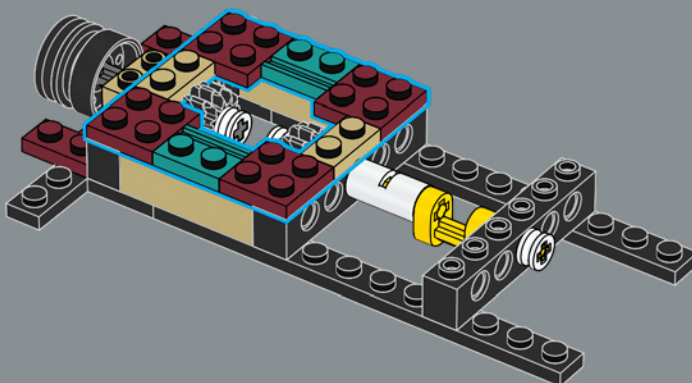


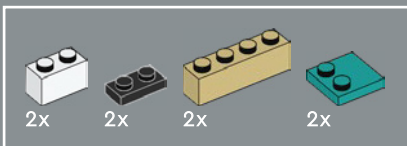
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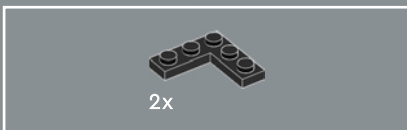
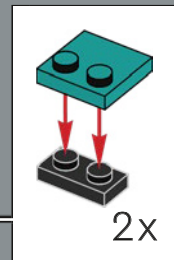
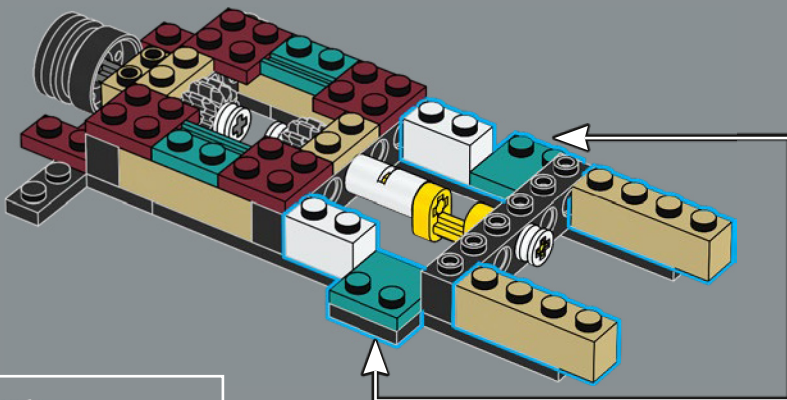


9

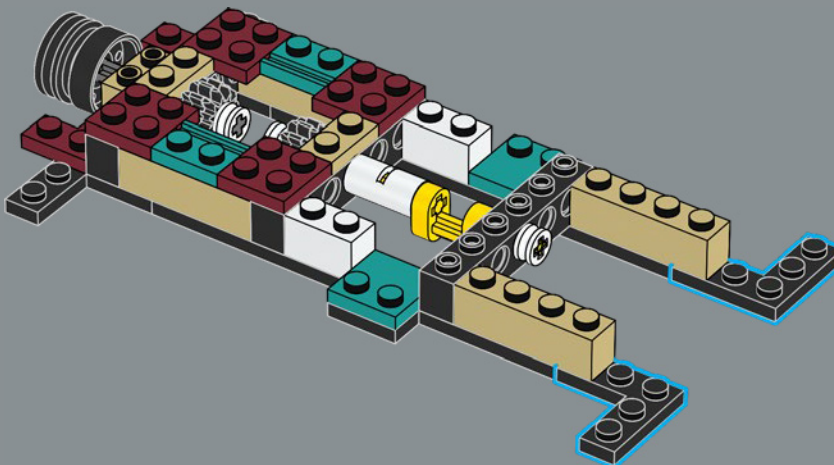


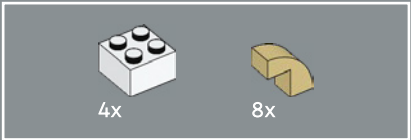


10

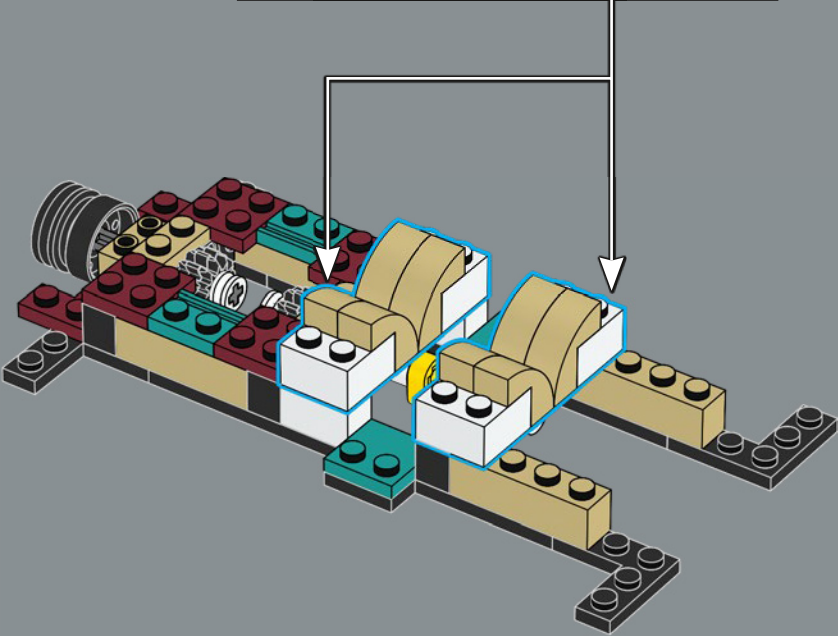
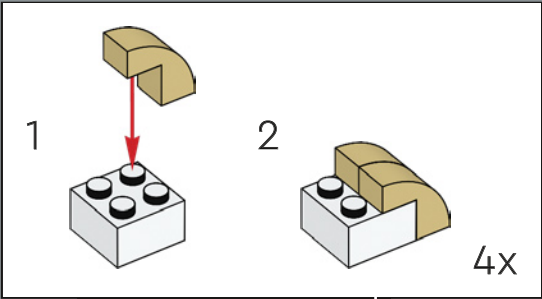


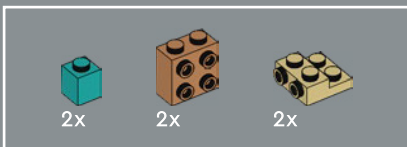
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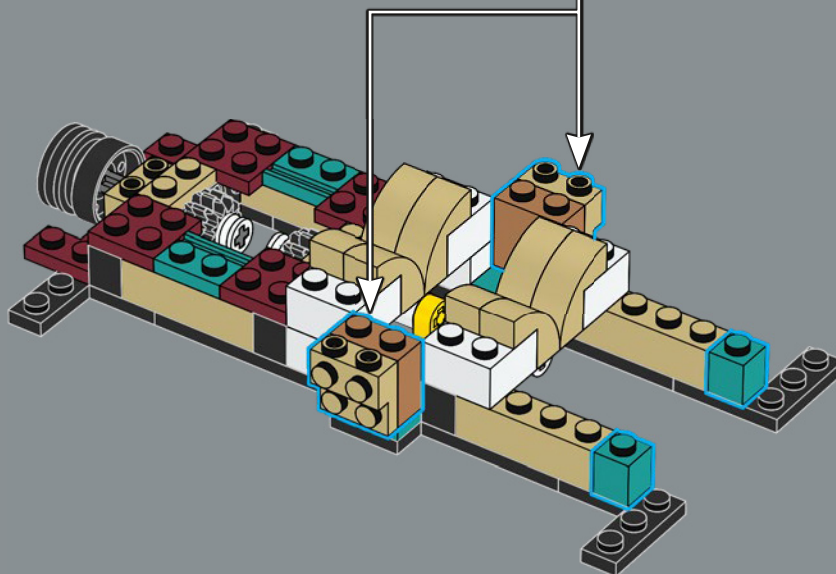
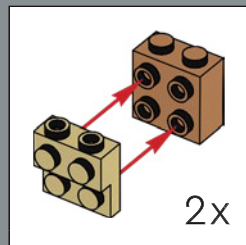


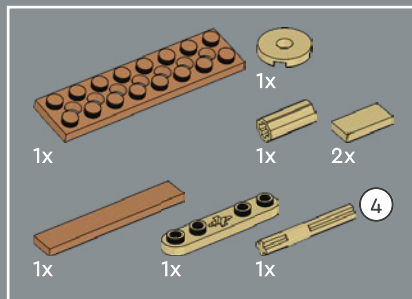
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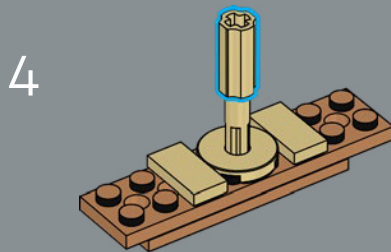
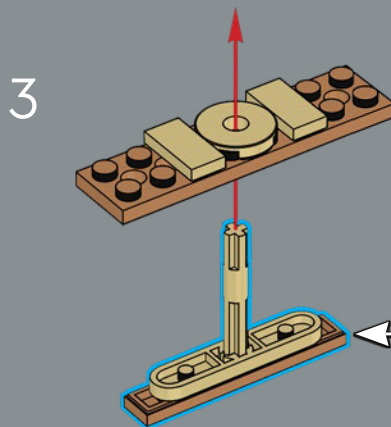
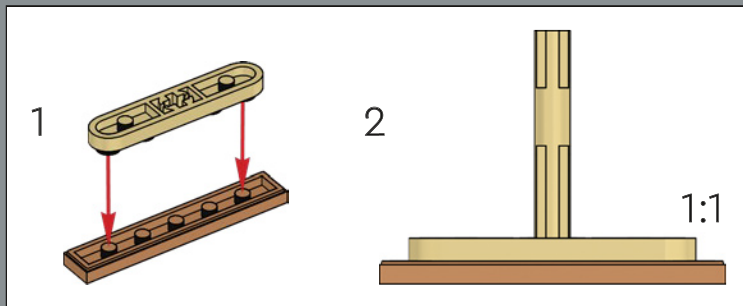
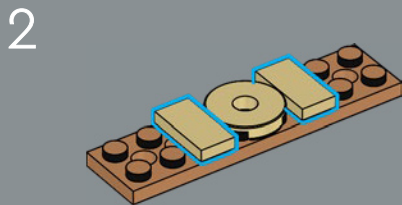
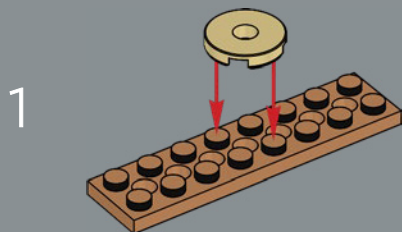


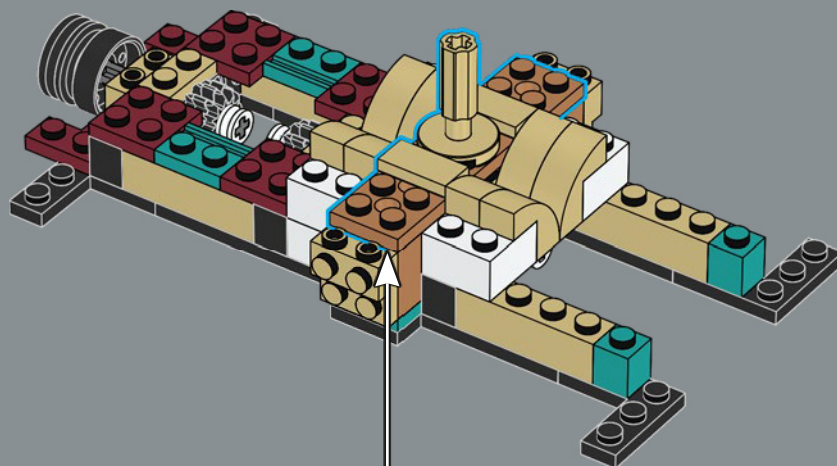
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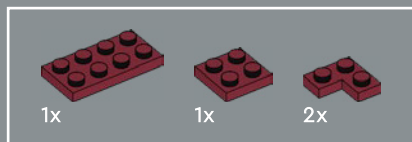




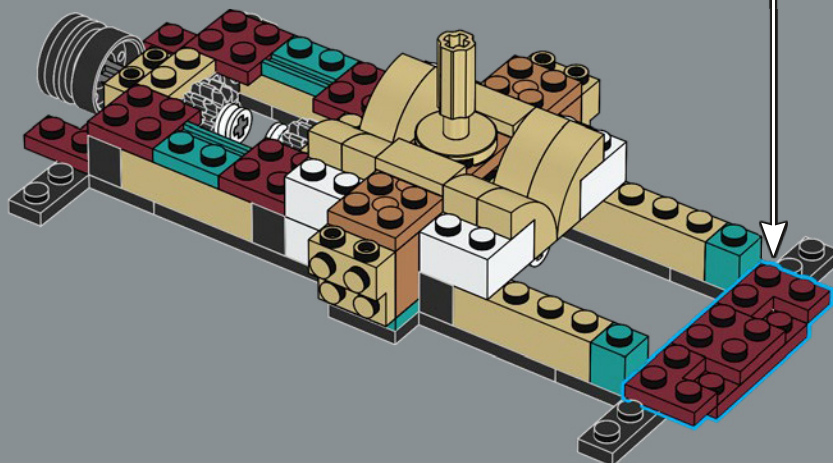
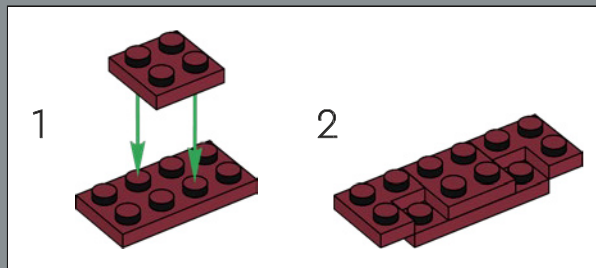
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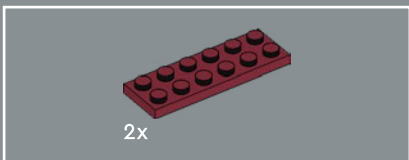




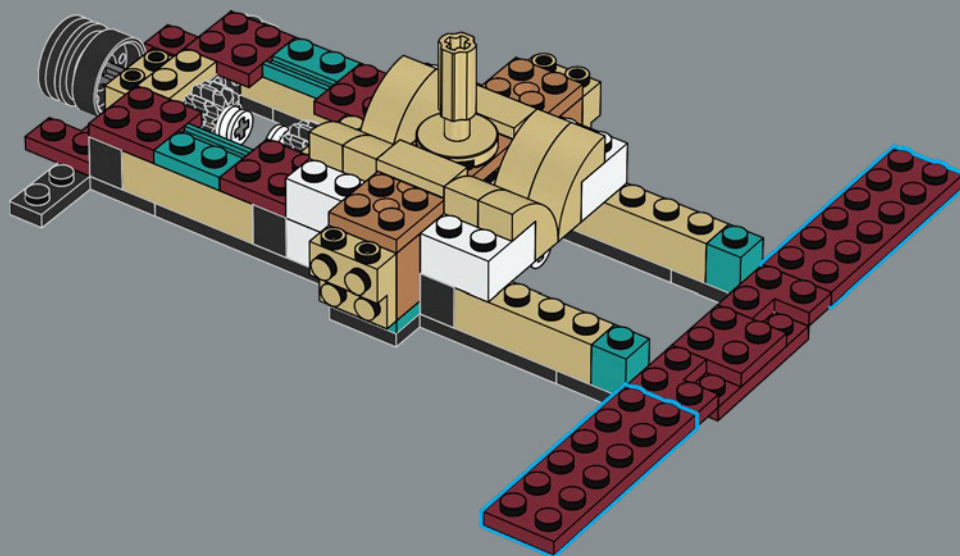


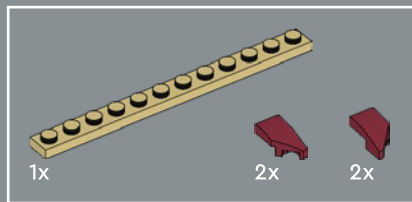
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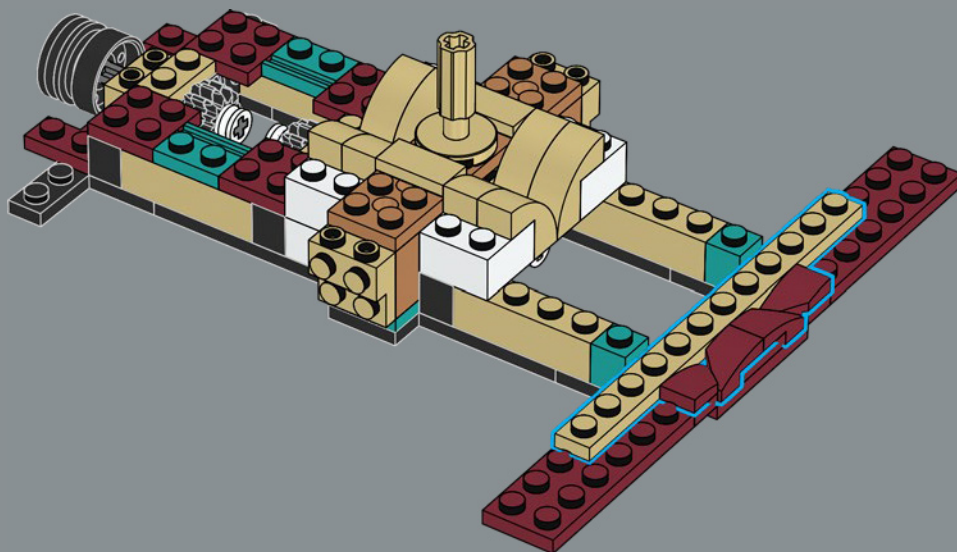


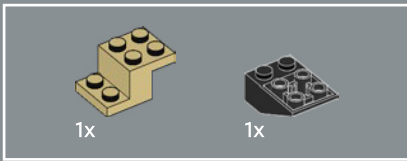
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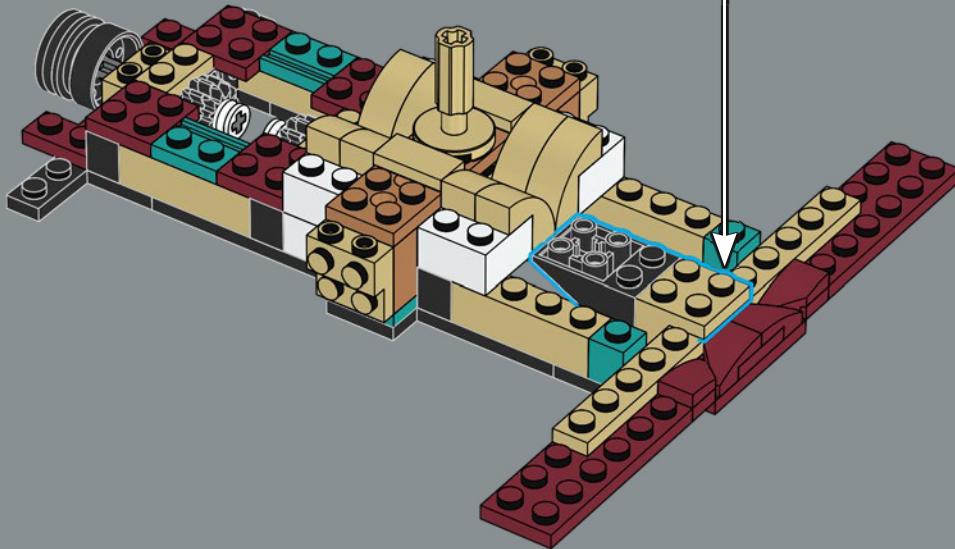
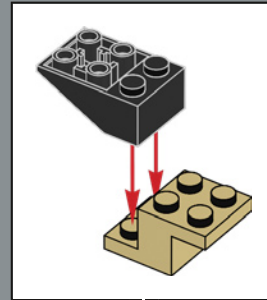


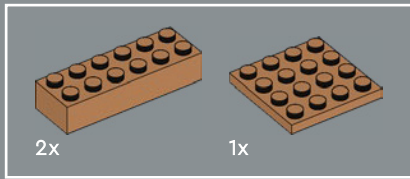
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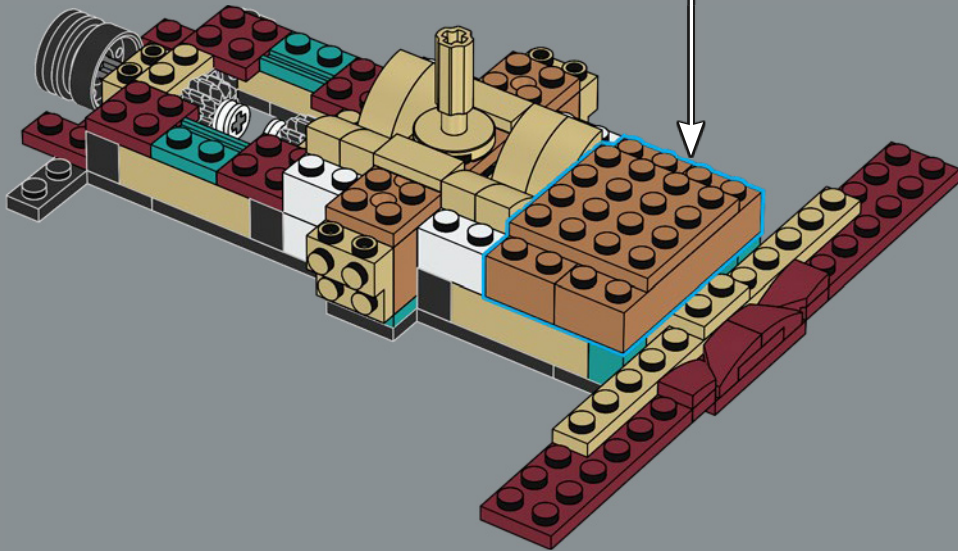
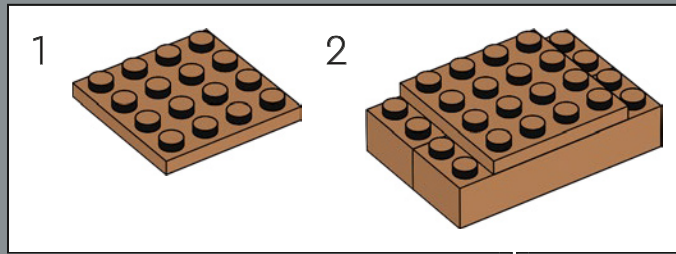


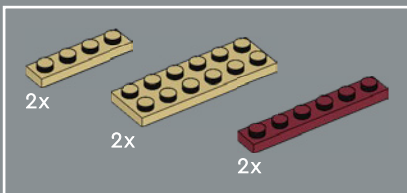
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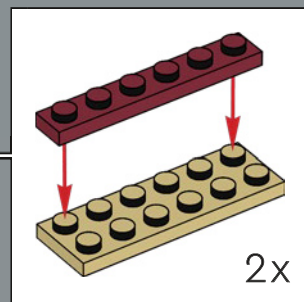
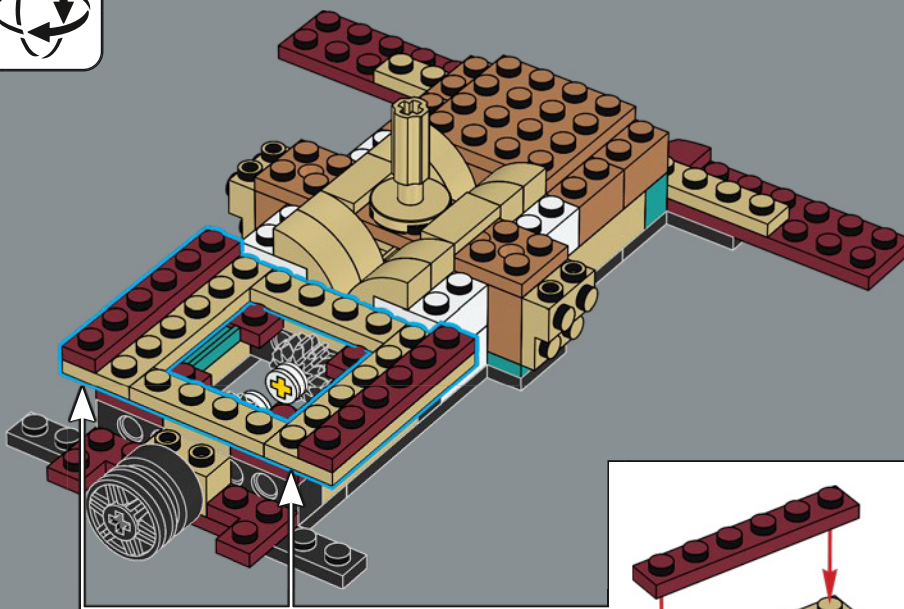


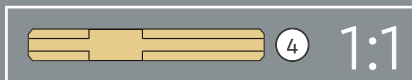
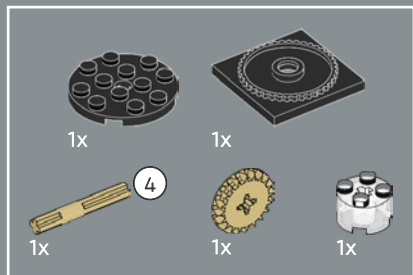
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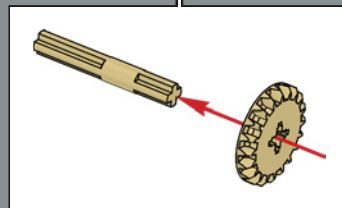
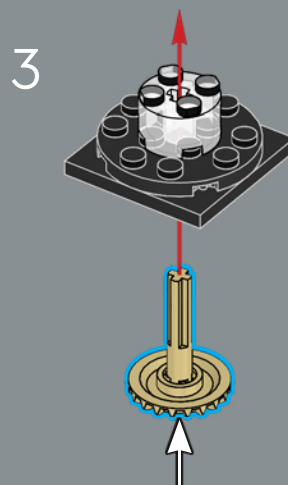
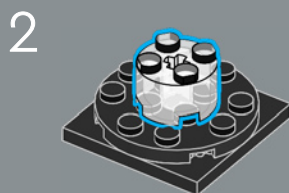
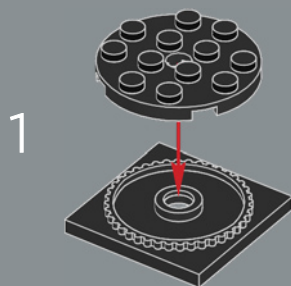


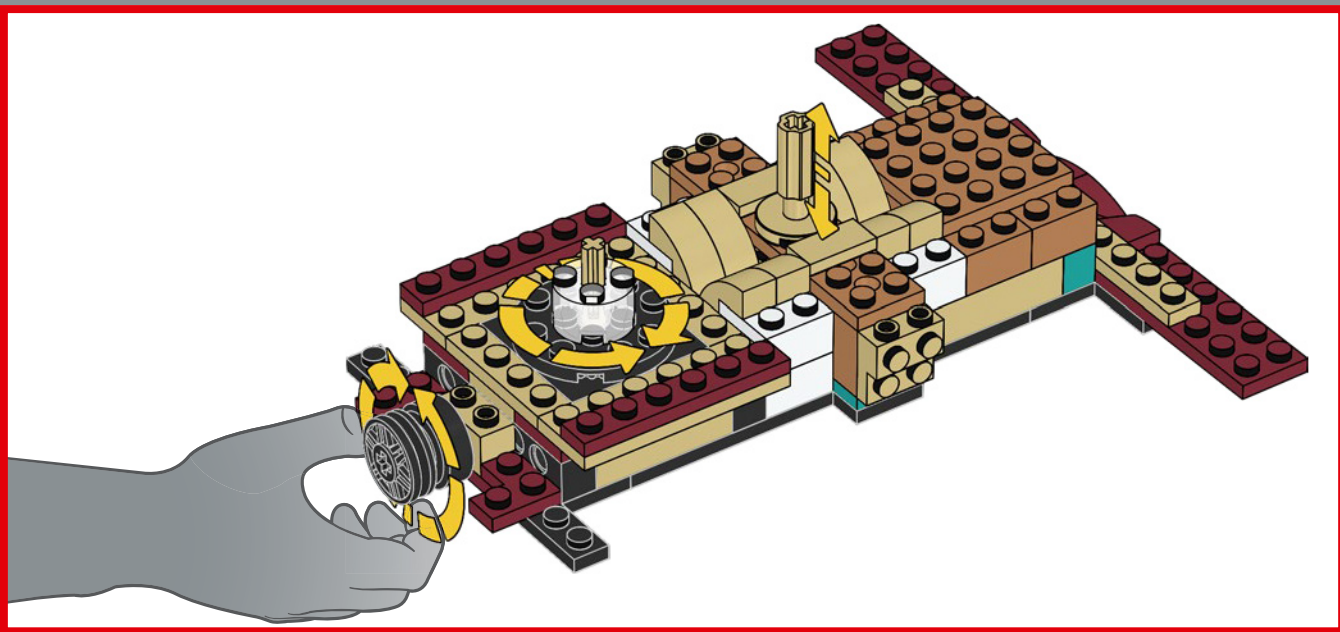
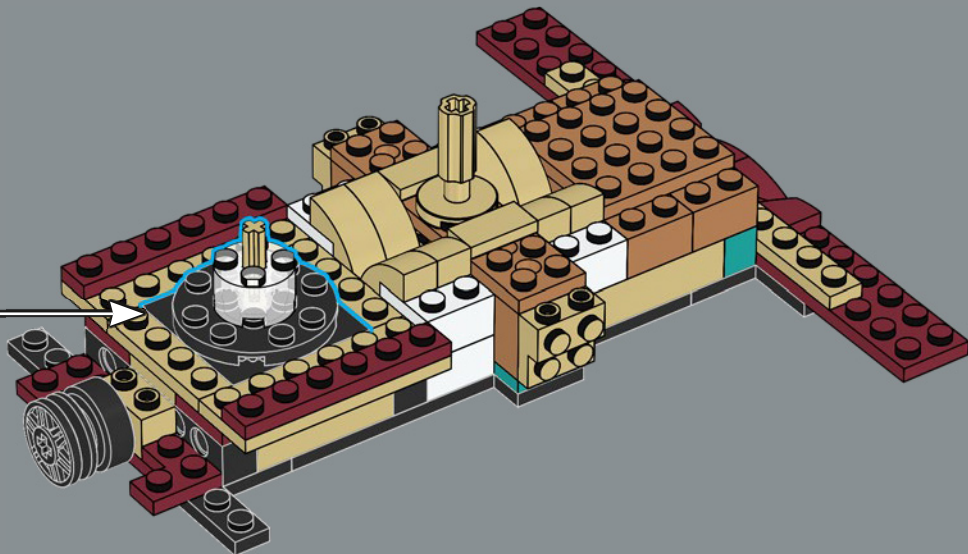
20





21

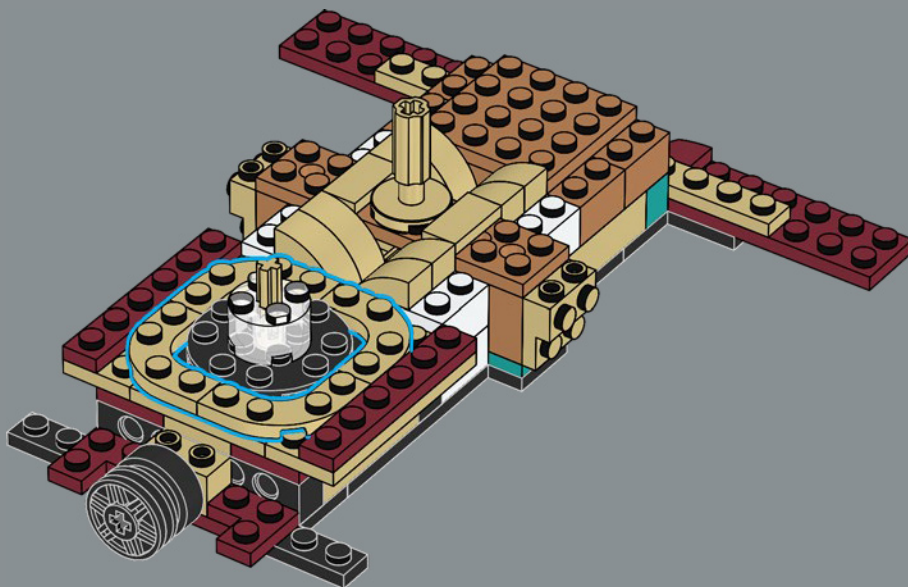


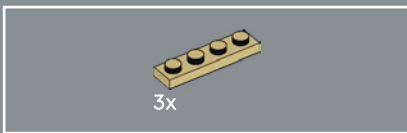




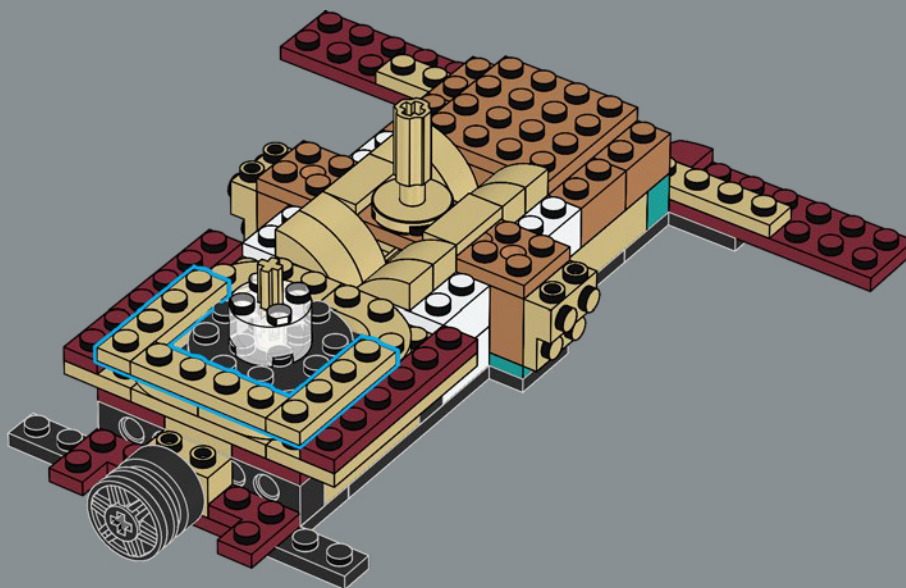
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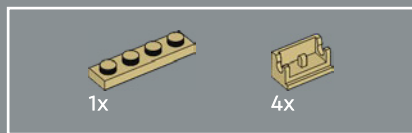
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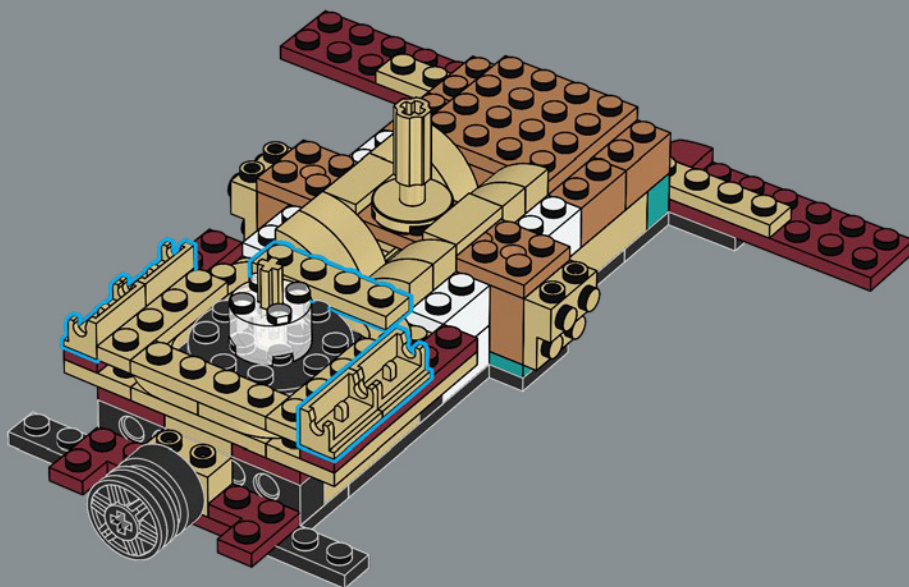


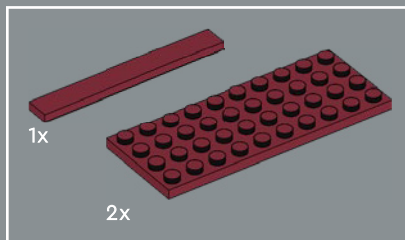
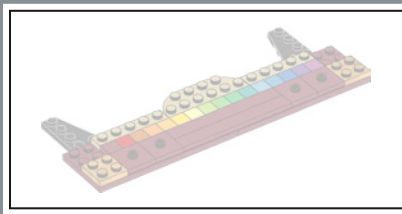
23



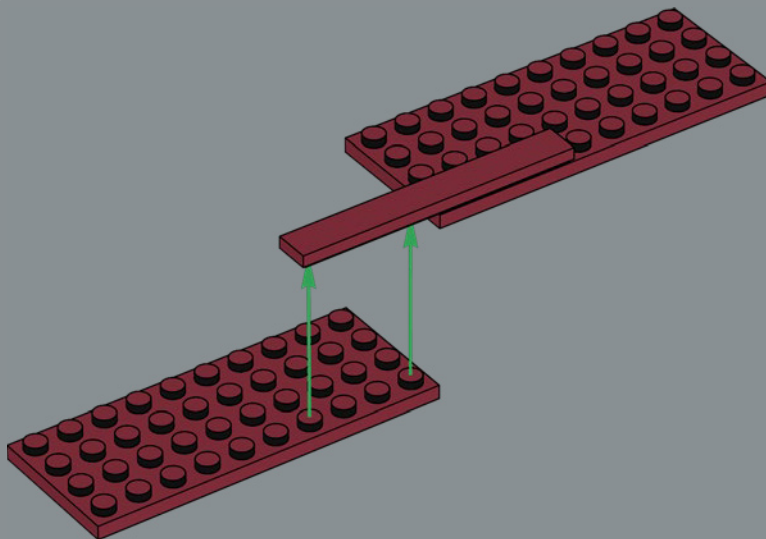


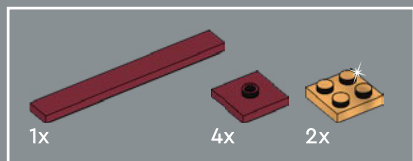
24



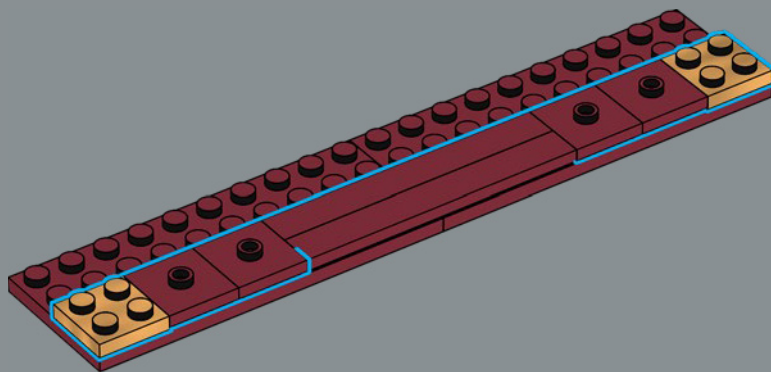


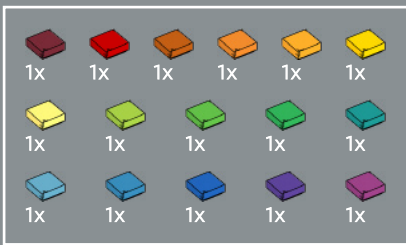
25





26



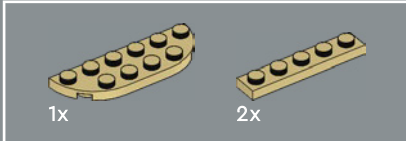
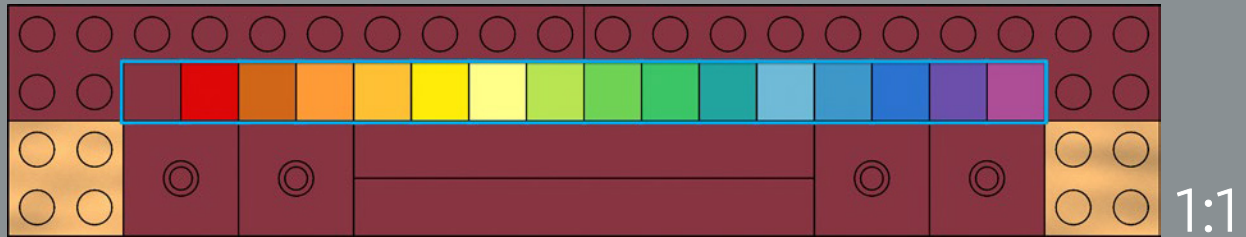


This representation of the optical-light spectrum shows colors ranging from ultraviolet to infrared – although the human eye can only see a portion of this.

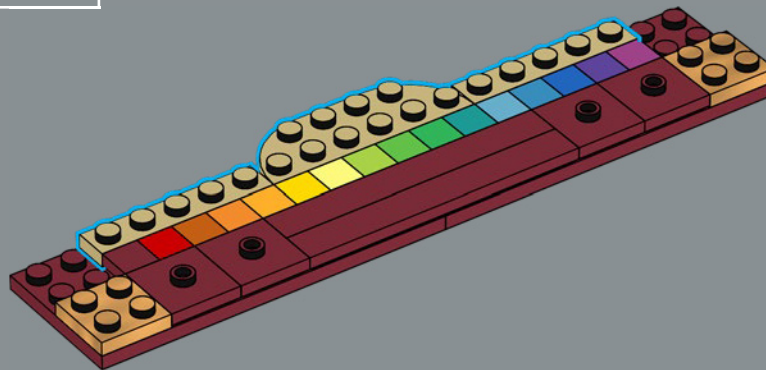
Cette représentation du spectre de la lumière optique montre des couleurs allant de l'ultraviolet à l'infrarouge, bien que l'œil humain ne puisse en voir qu'une partie.

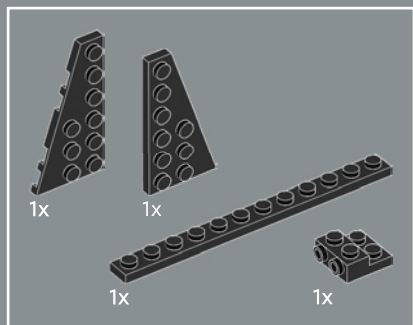
Esta representación del espectro óptico de la luz muestra colores que abarcan desde el ultravioleta hasta el infrarrojo, aunque el ojo humano solo puede percibir una parte de toda la gama.

27

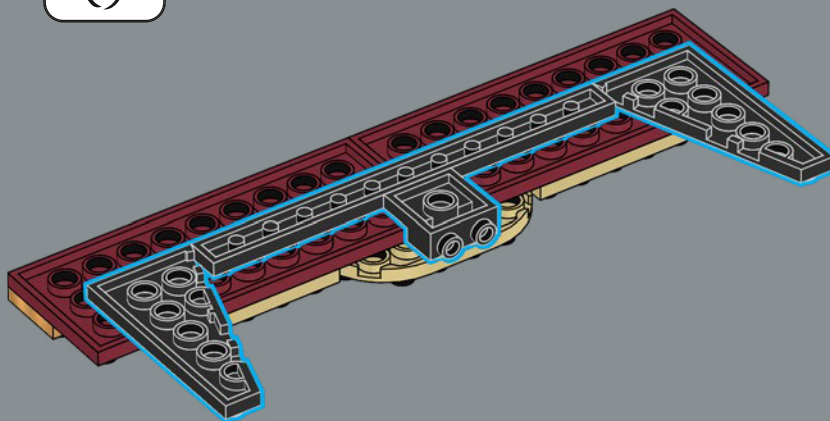


28

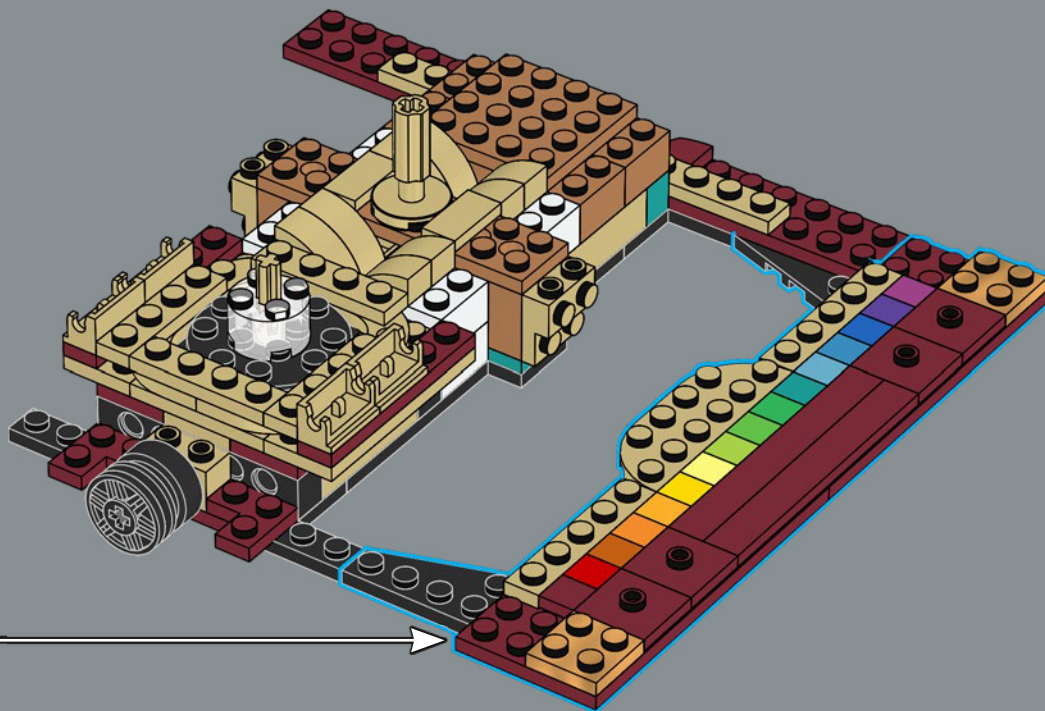


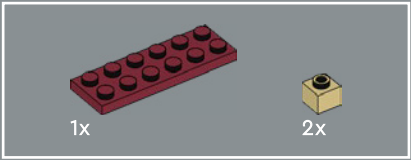


29

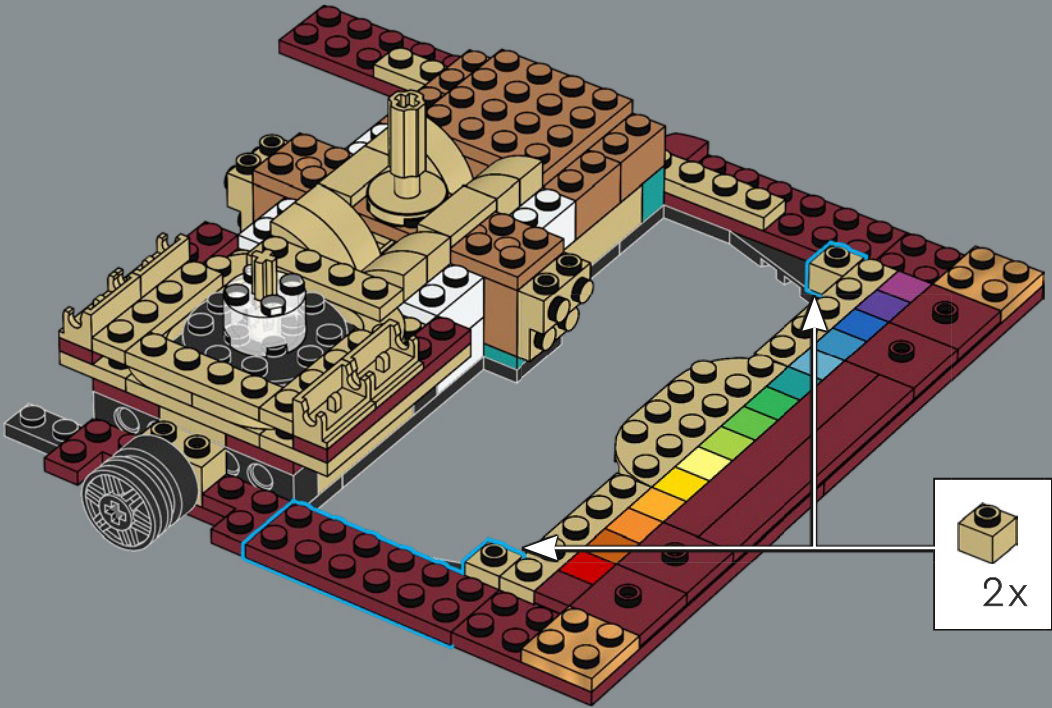


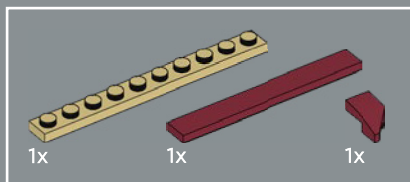
30



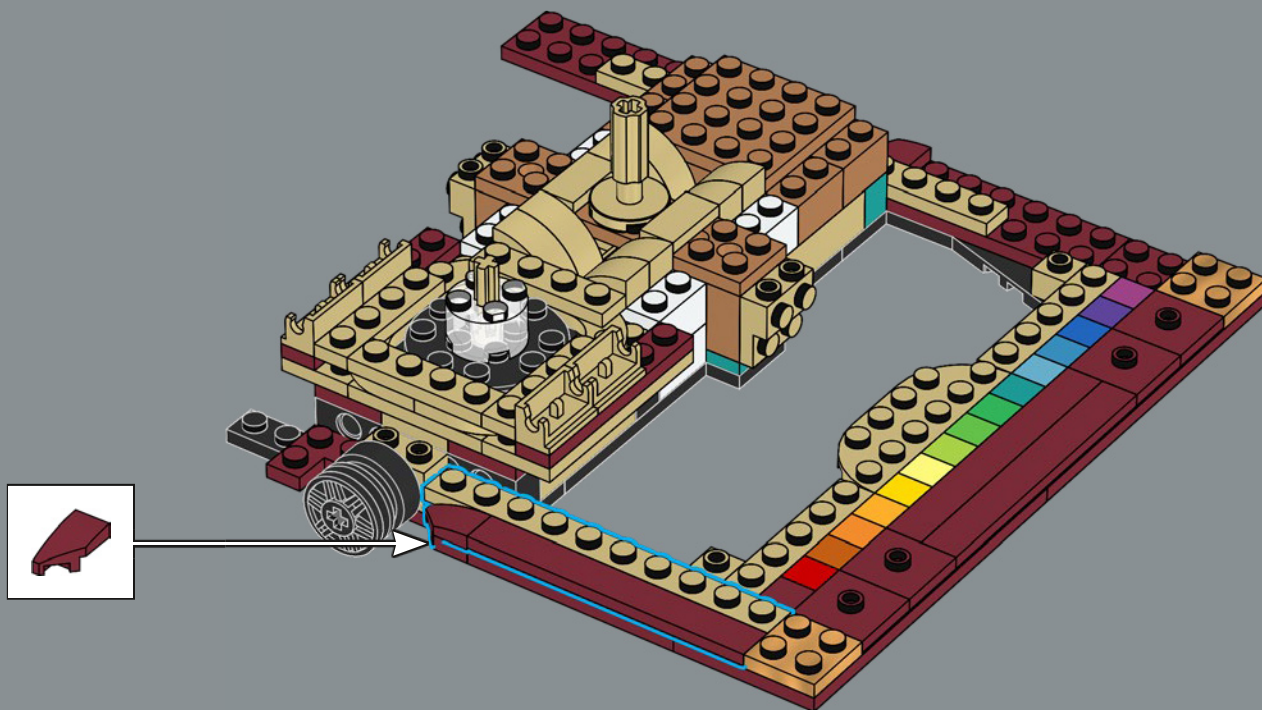


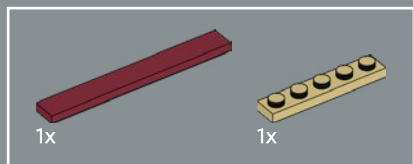
31



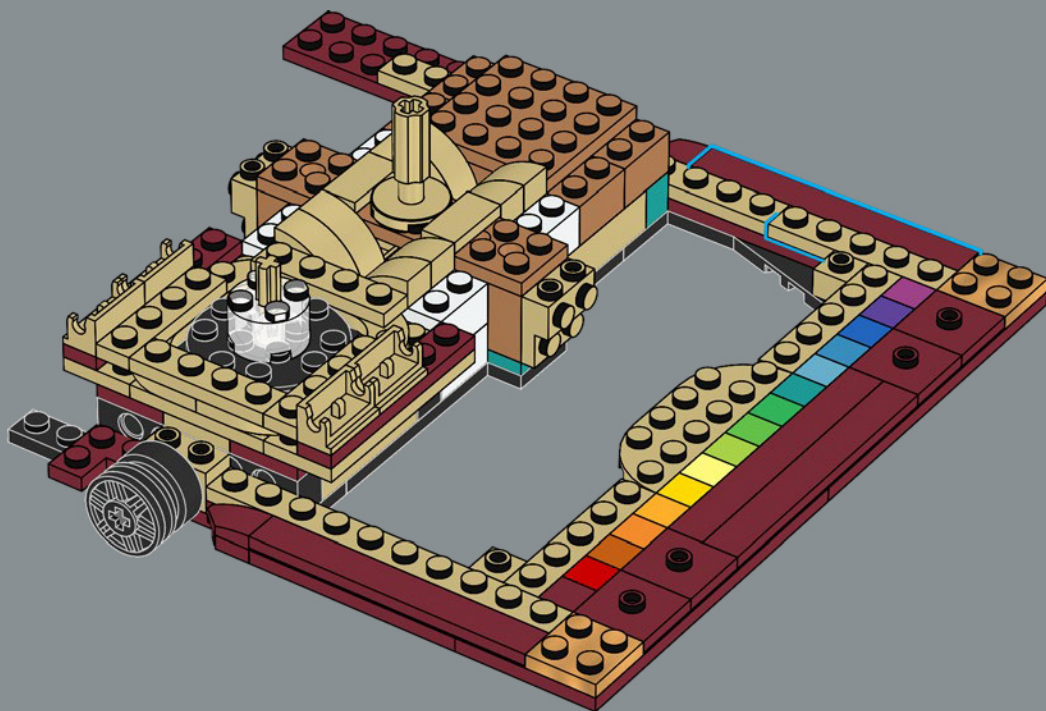


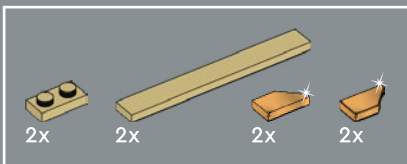
32



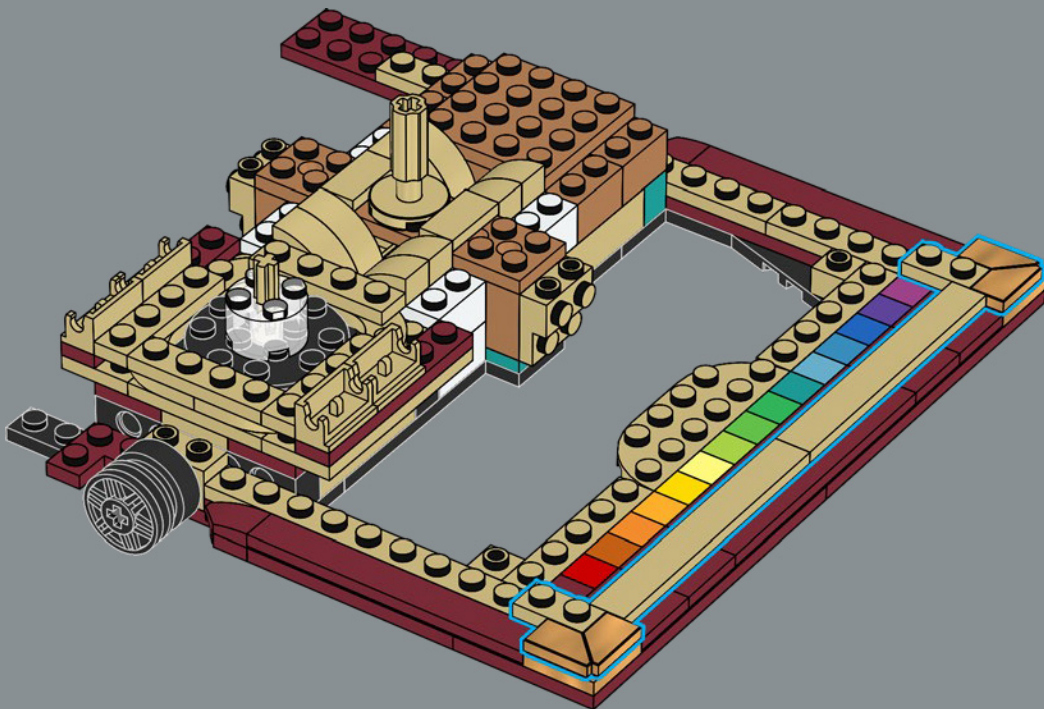


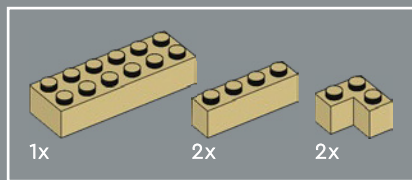
33



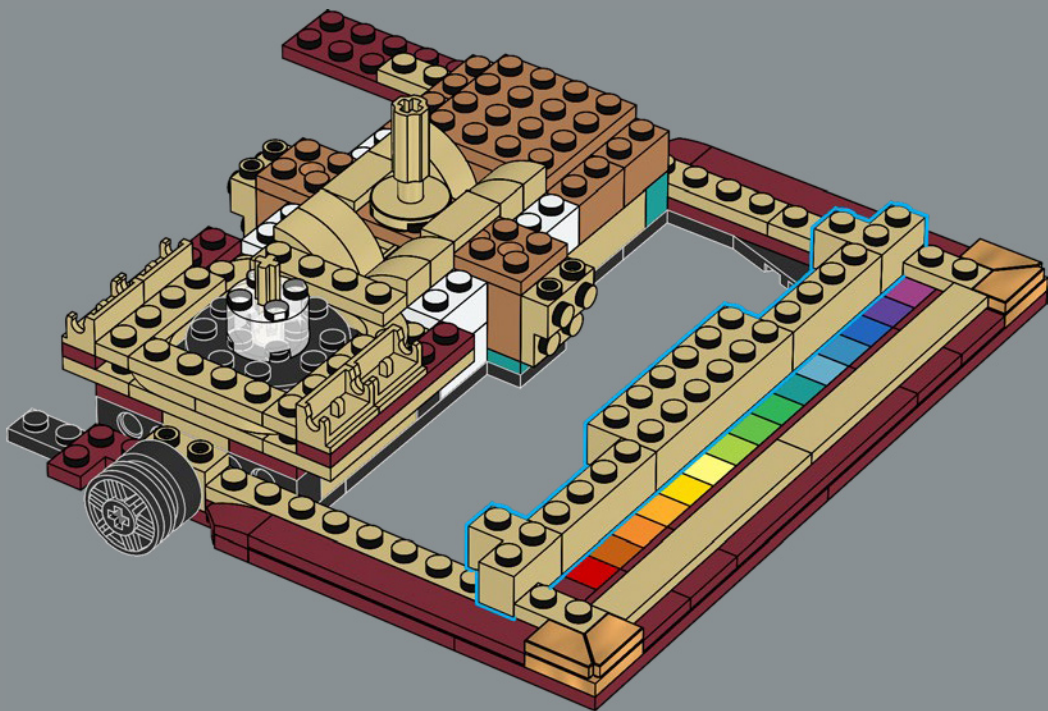


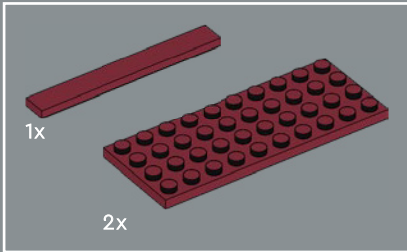
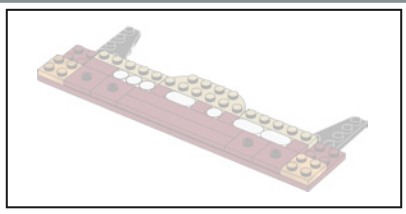
34



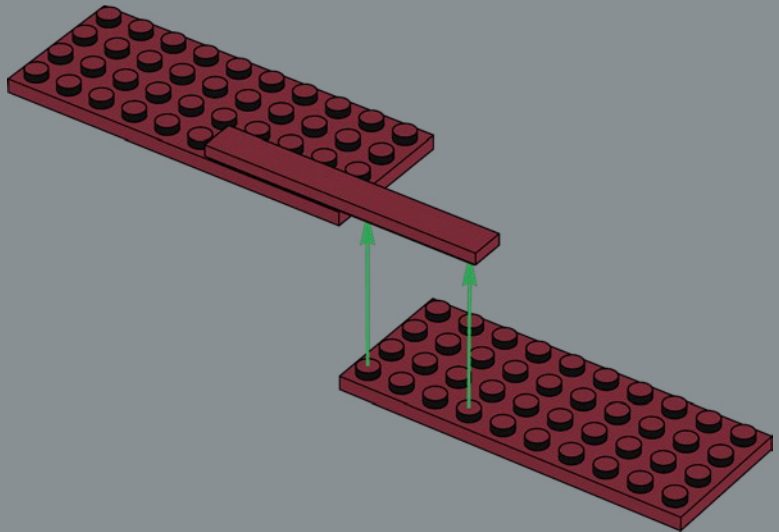


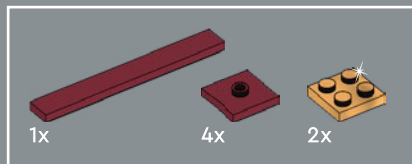
35



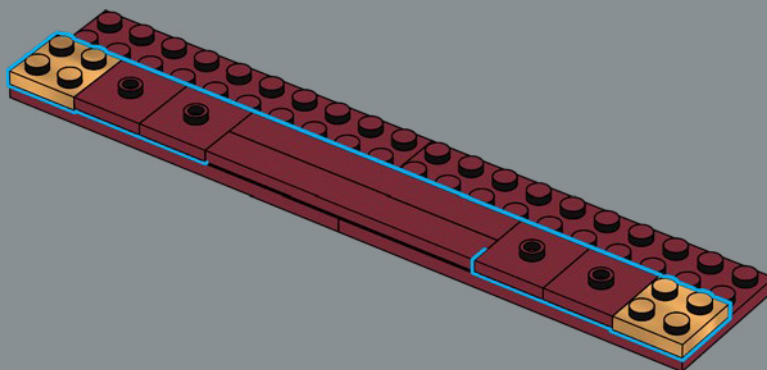


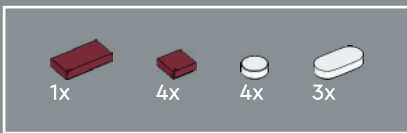
36





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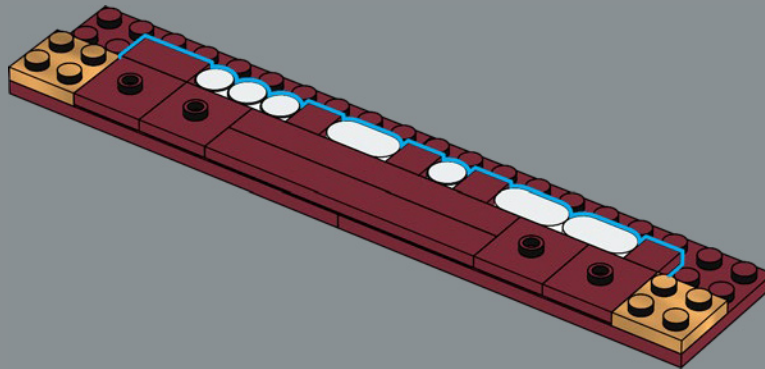


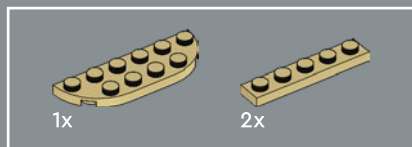
38

In 1836, Samuel Morse invented Morse Code, which allowed long and short 'beeps' to be transmitted via wires or written as dots and dashes. Can you tell what this message says?

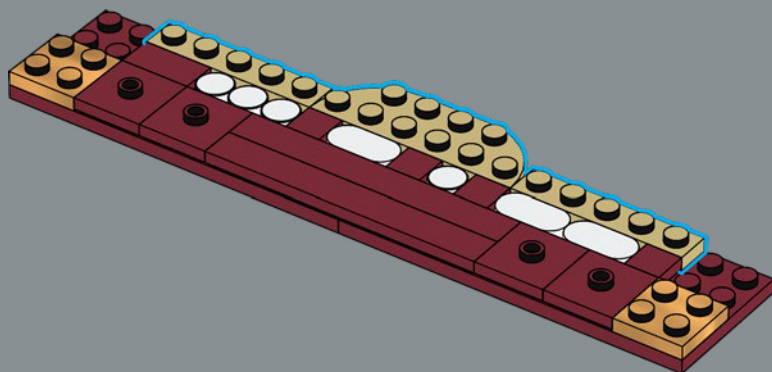
En 1836, Samuel Morse invente le code Morse, qui permet de transmettre des « bips » longs et courts par l'intermédiaire de fils ou de les écrire sous forme de points et de tirets. Pouvez-vous interpréter ce message ?

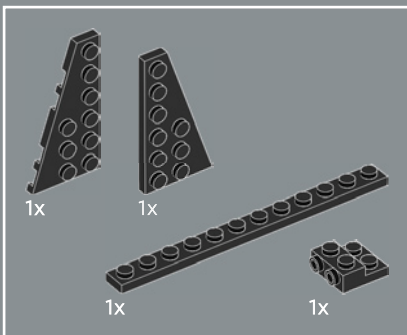
En 1836, Samuel Morse inventó el código morse, que permitía transmitir "pitidos" largos y cortos a través de cables o escribirlos como puntos y rayas. ¿Podrás descifrar este mensaje?



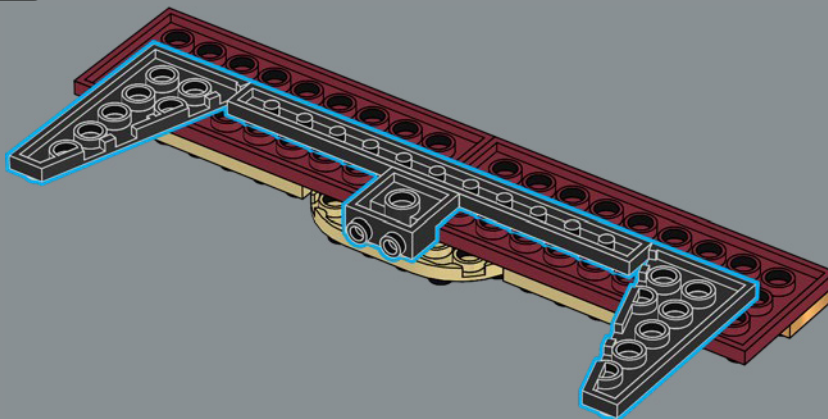


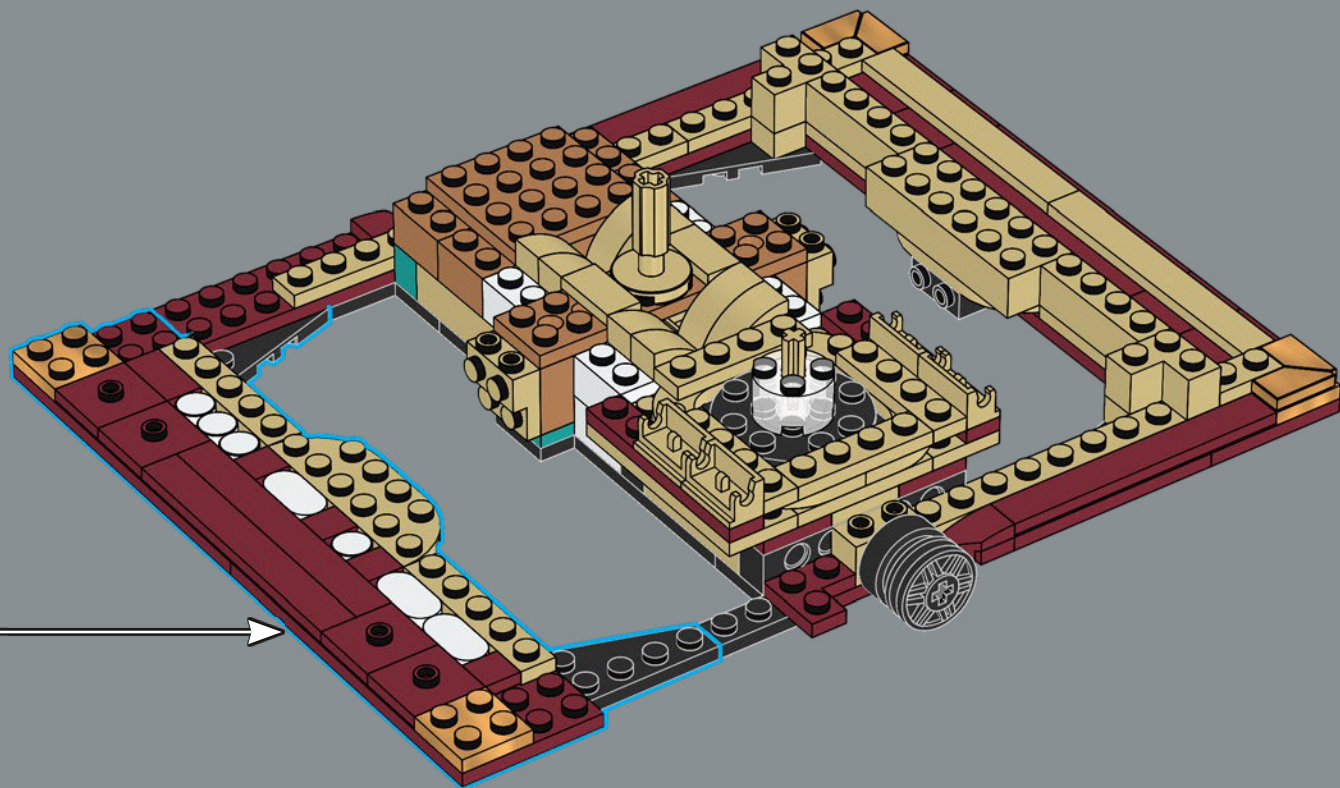
39





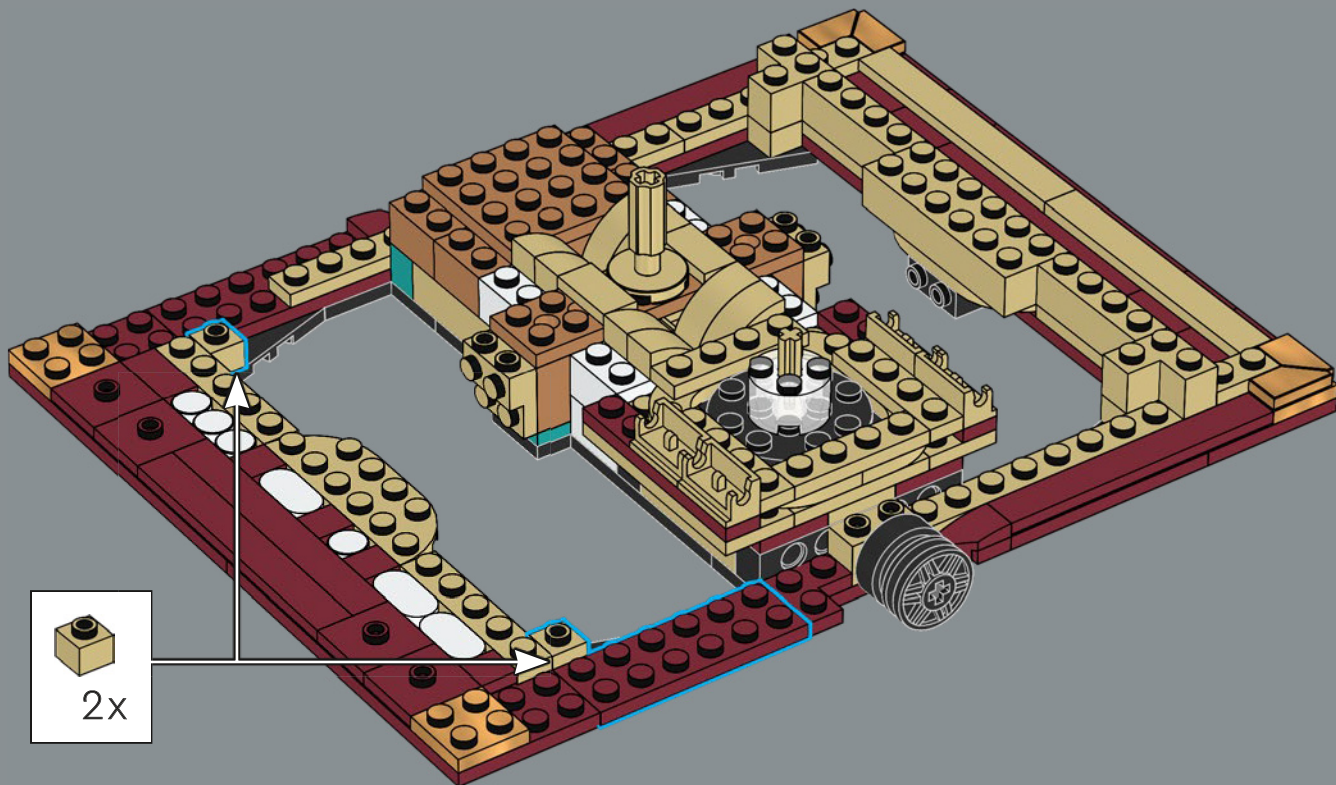
40

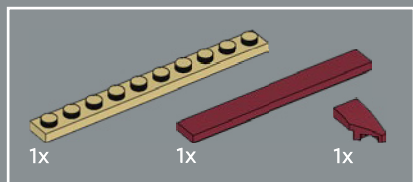




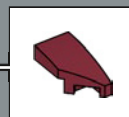
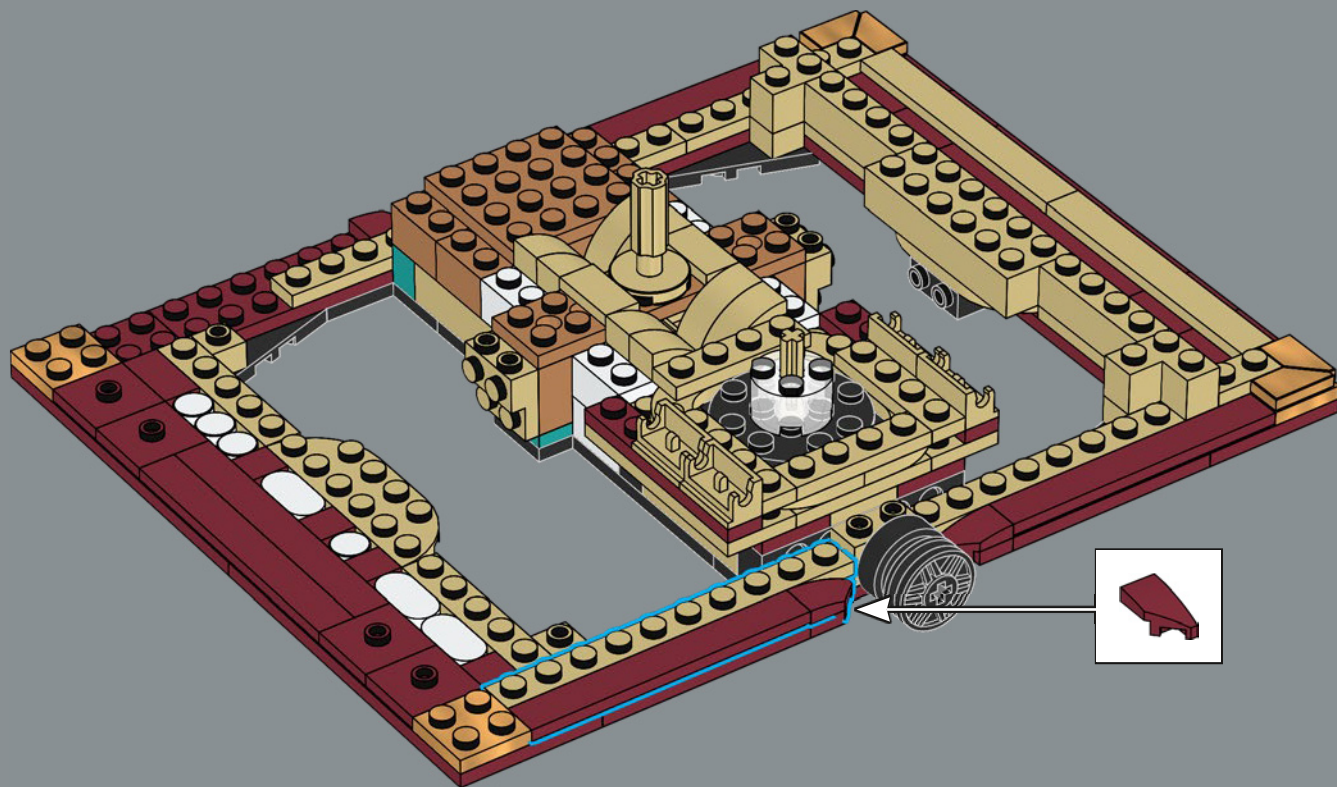


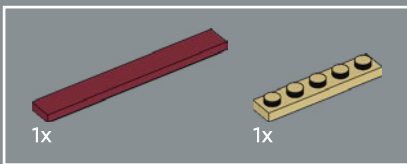
42



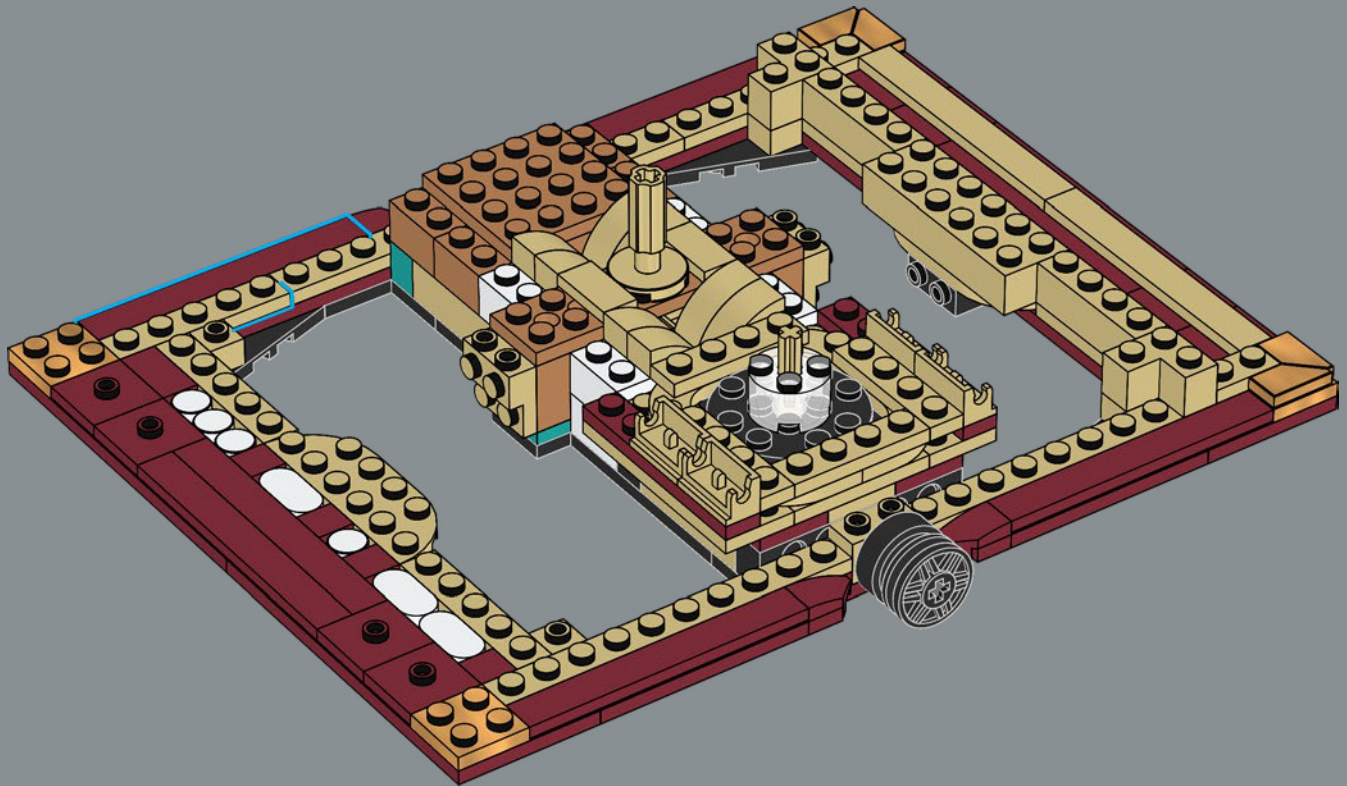


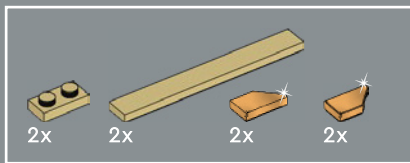
43



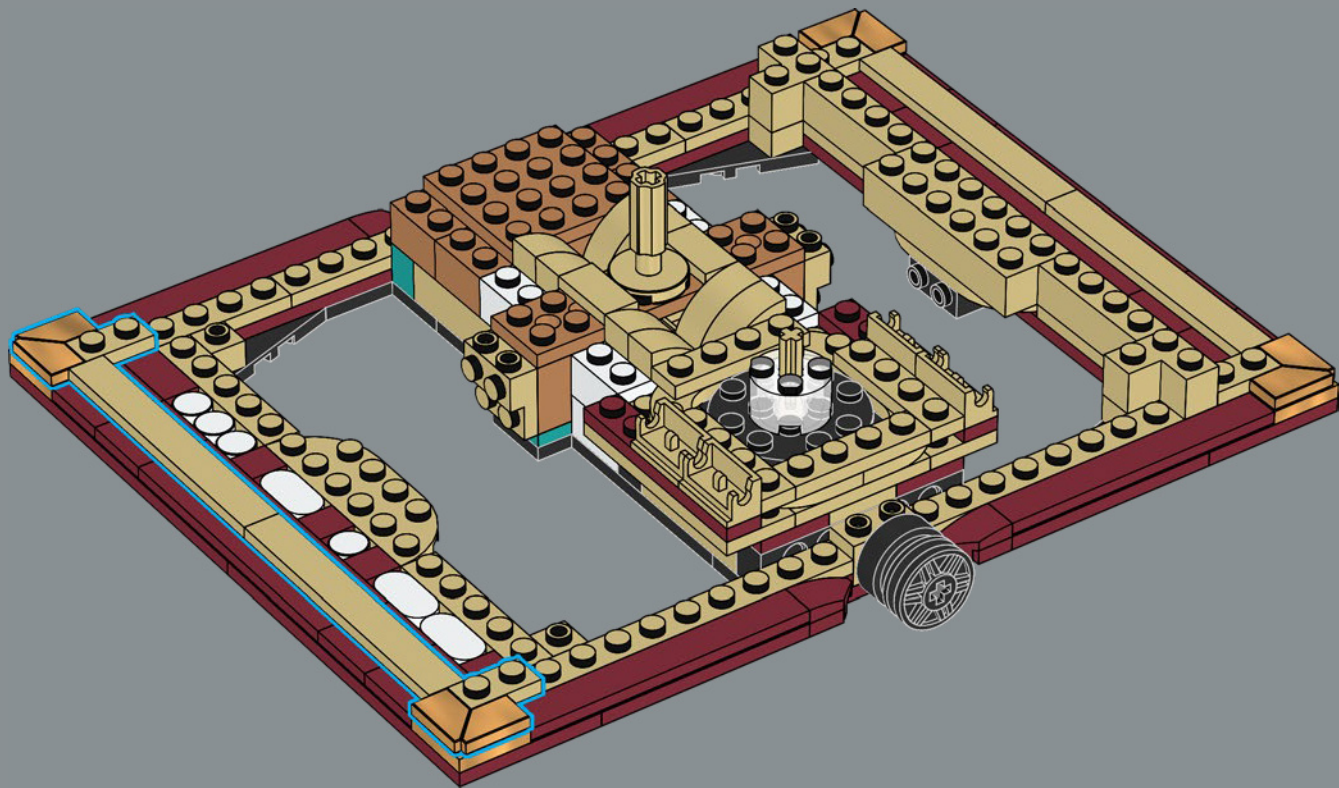


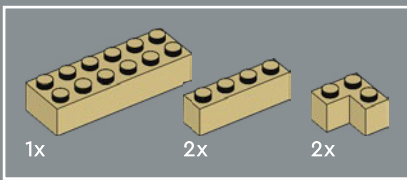
44



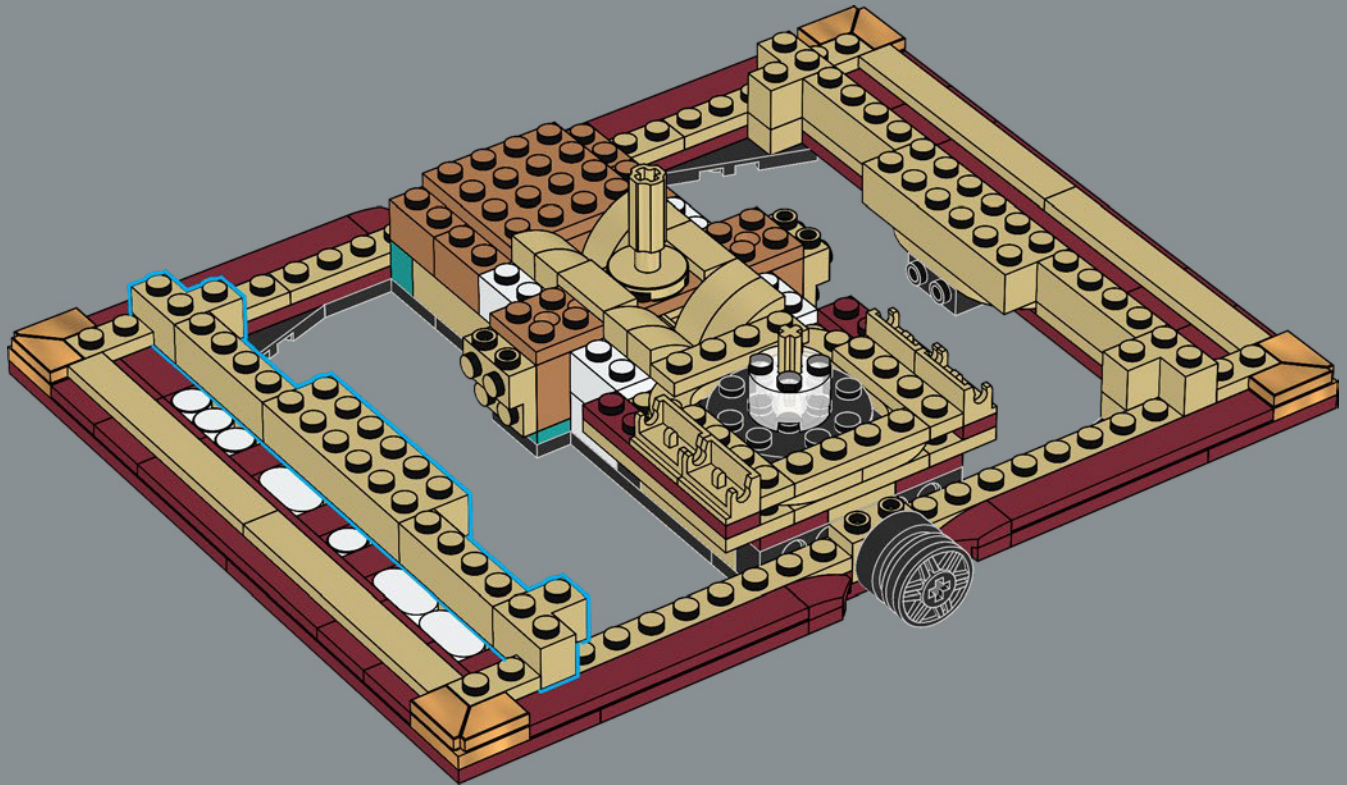


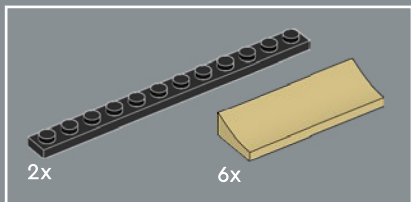
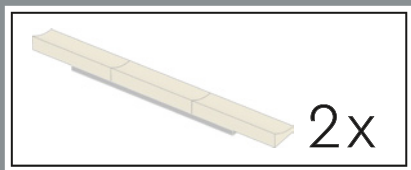
45





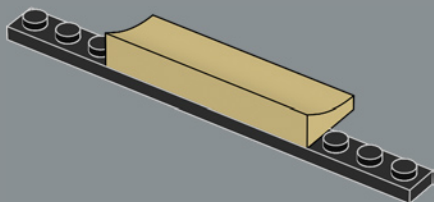
46



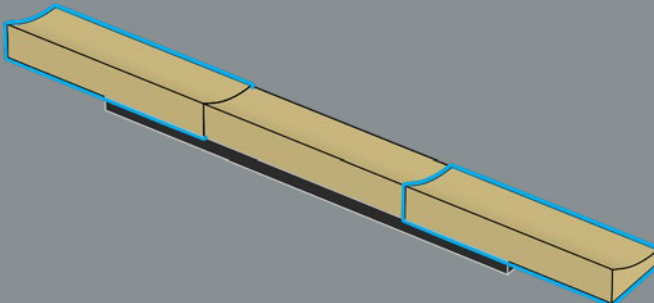


47

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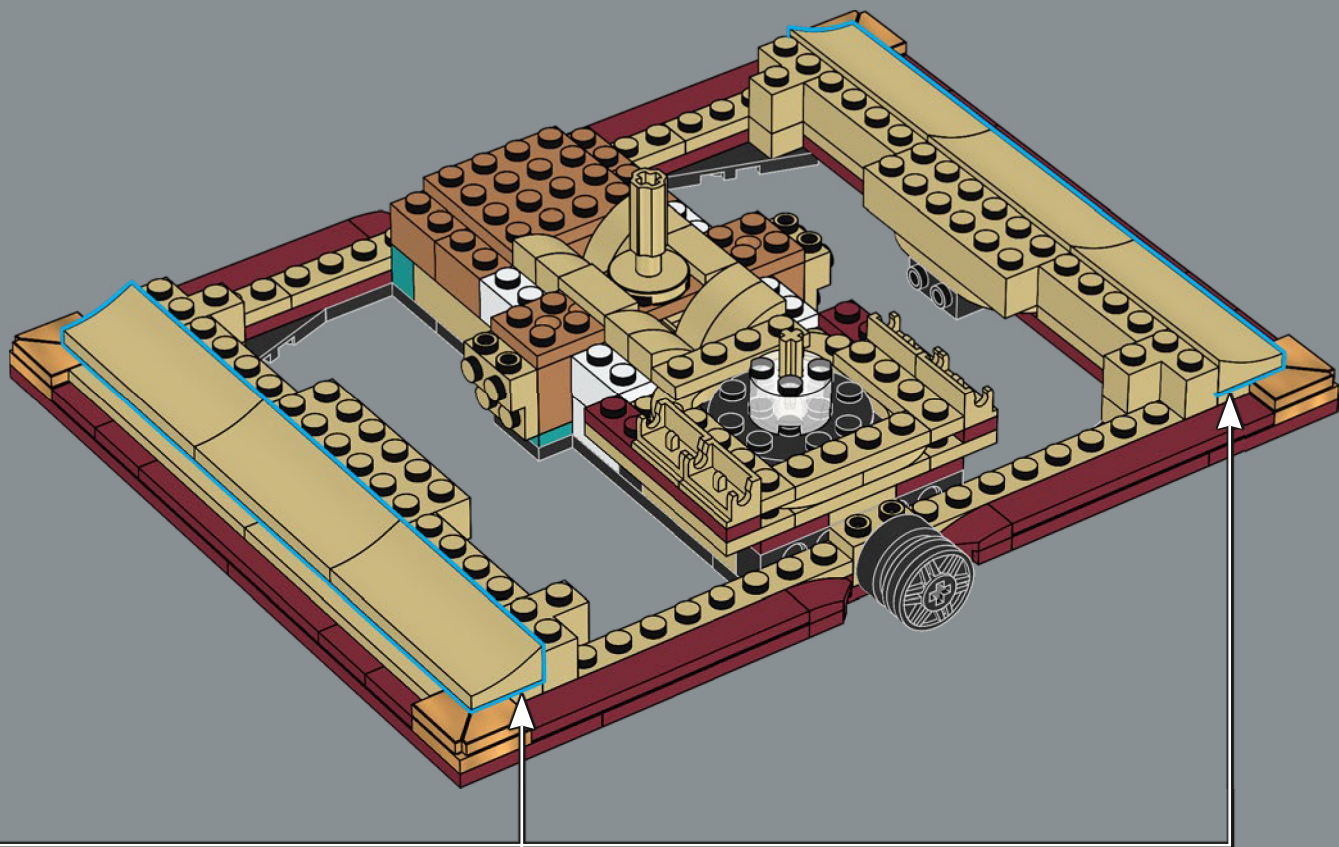


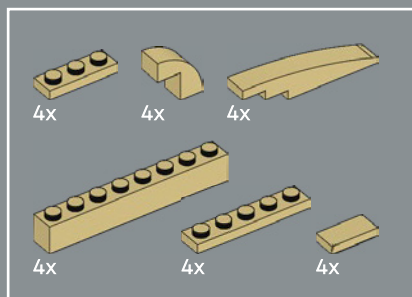
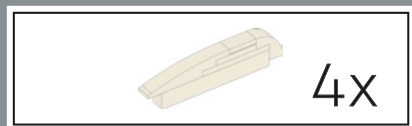
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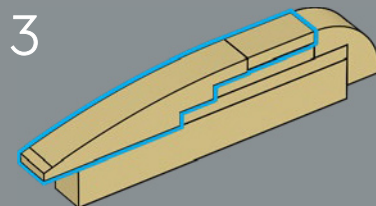
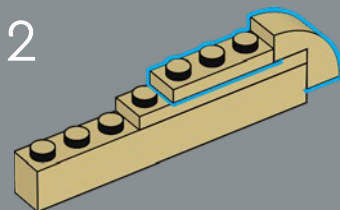
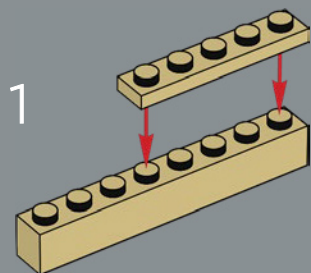
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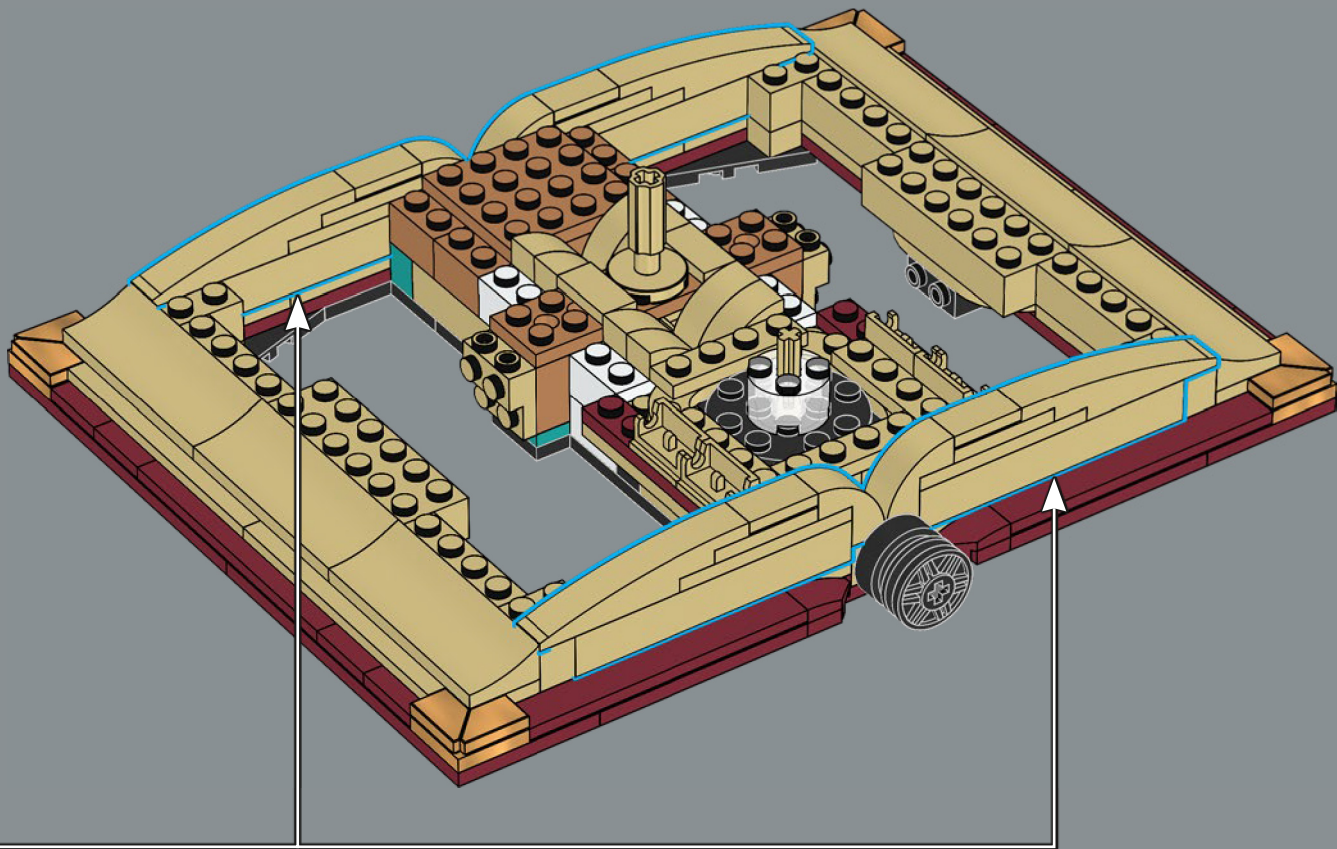


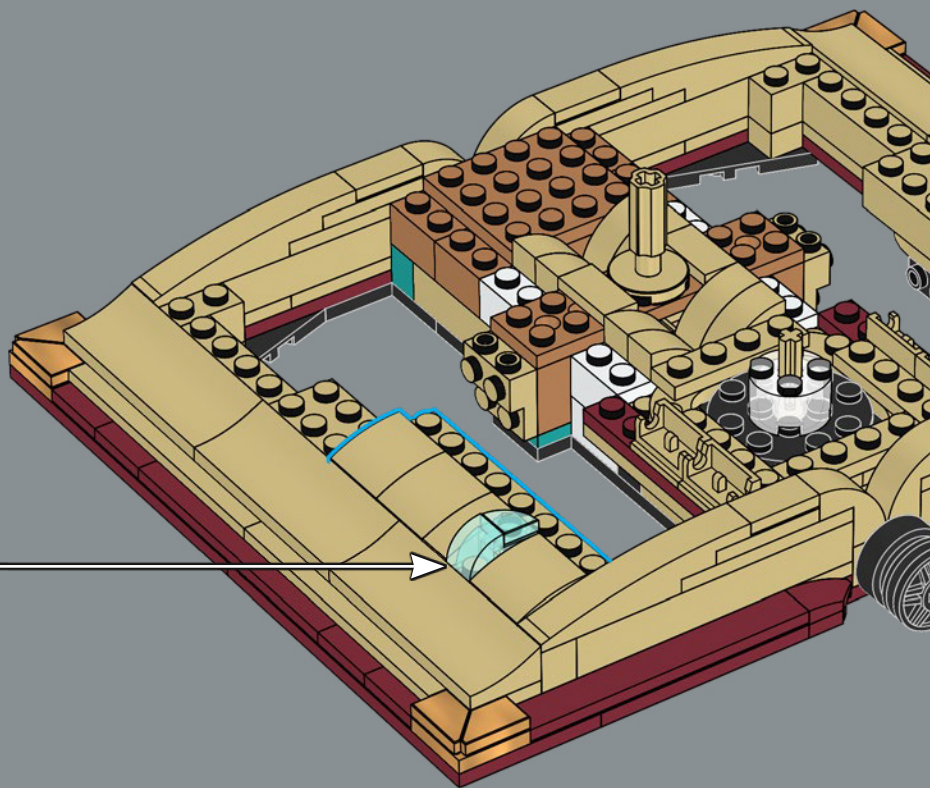
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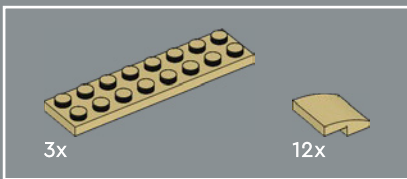


4x

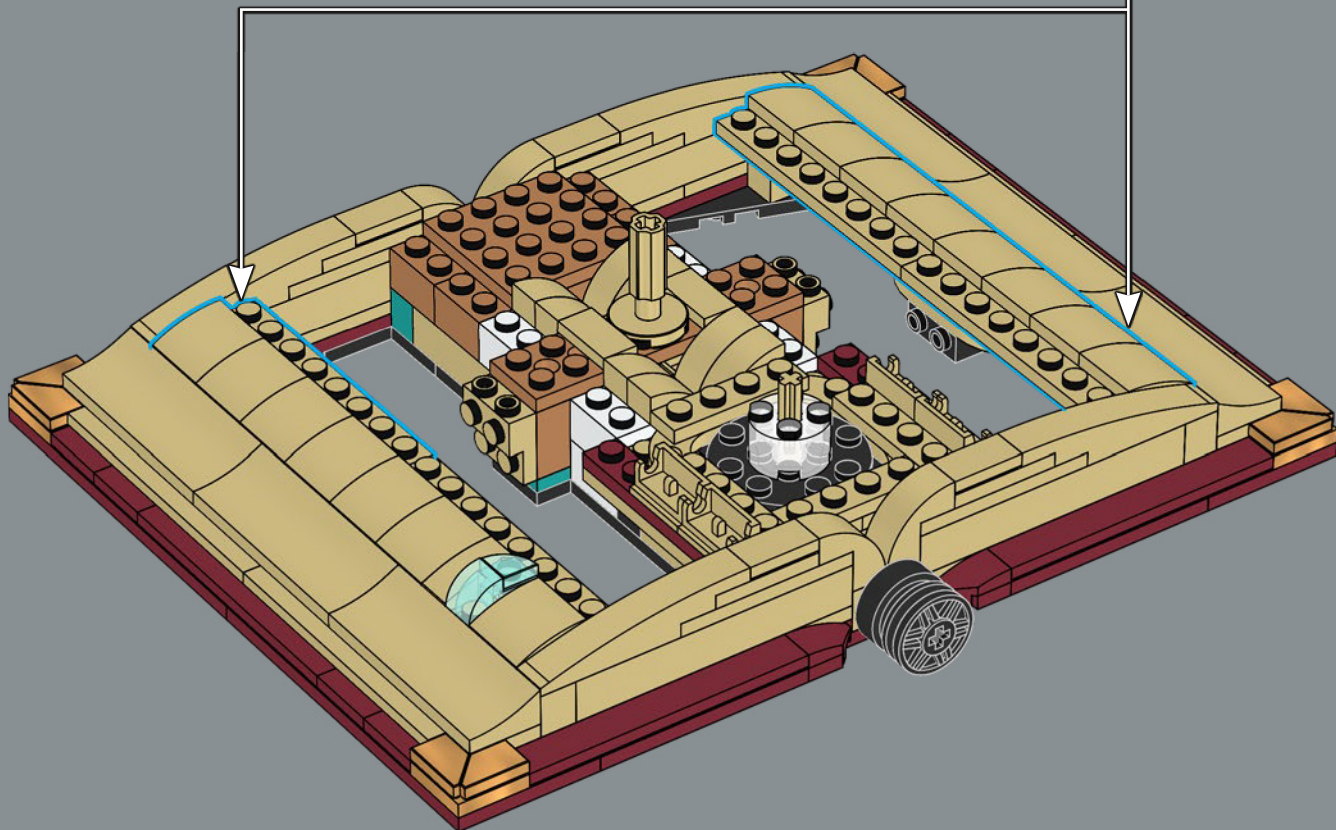
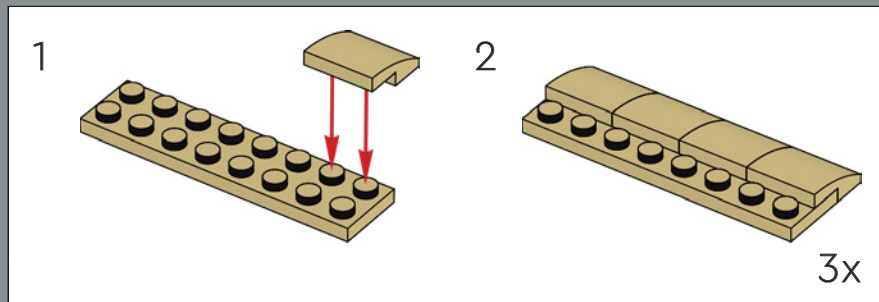


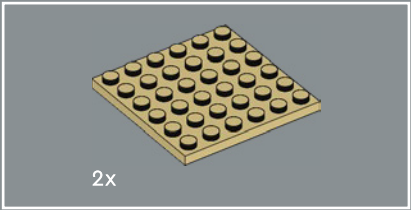




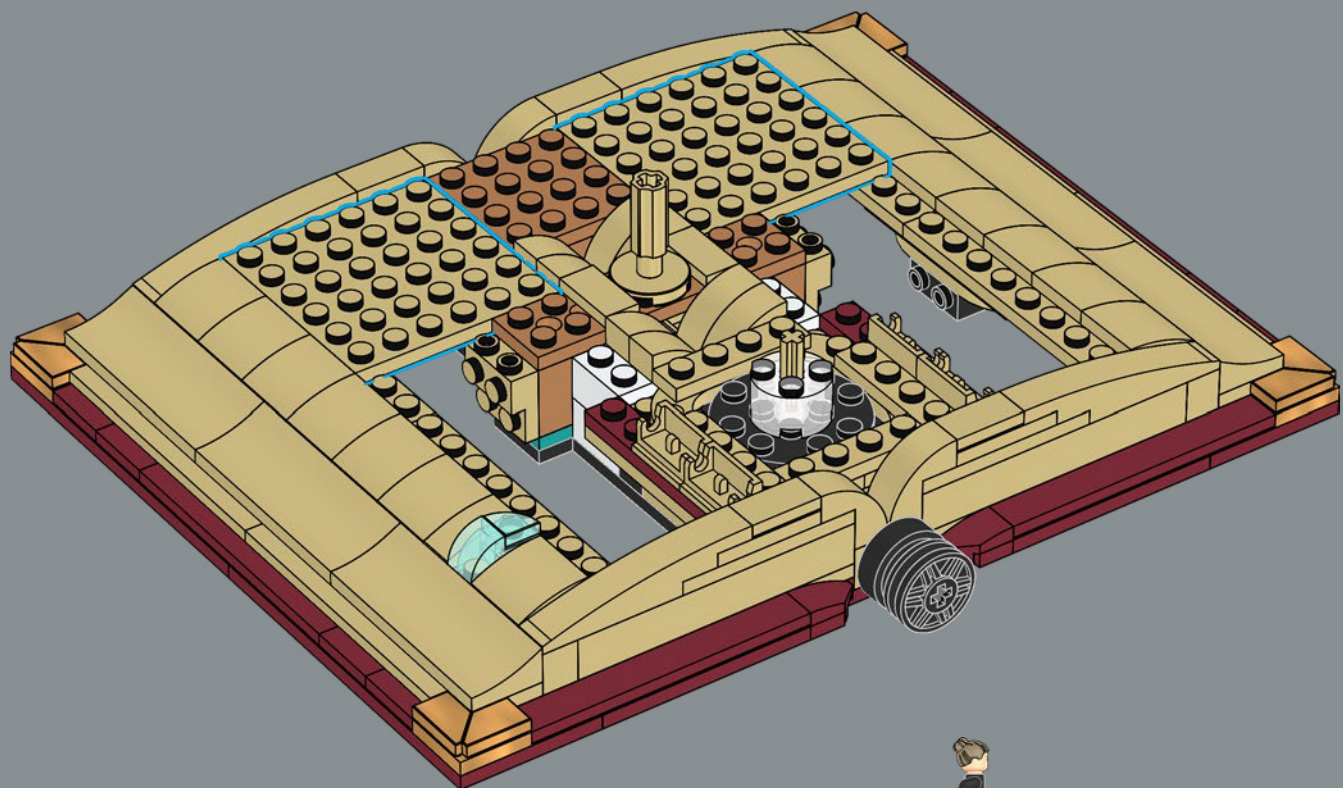


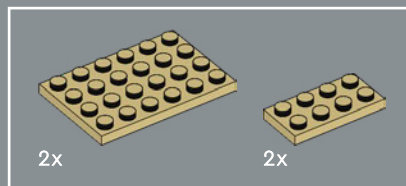
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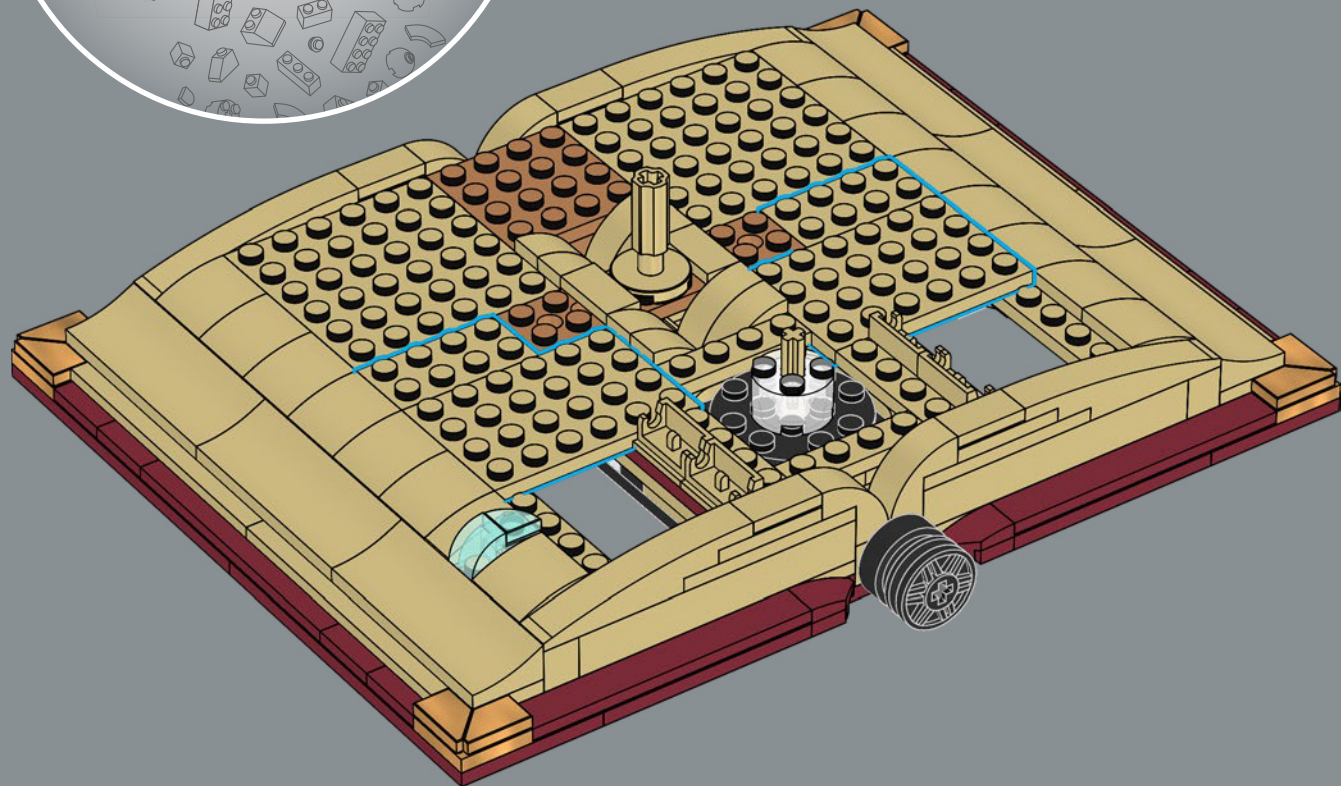


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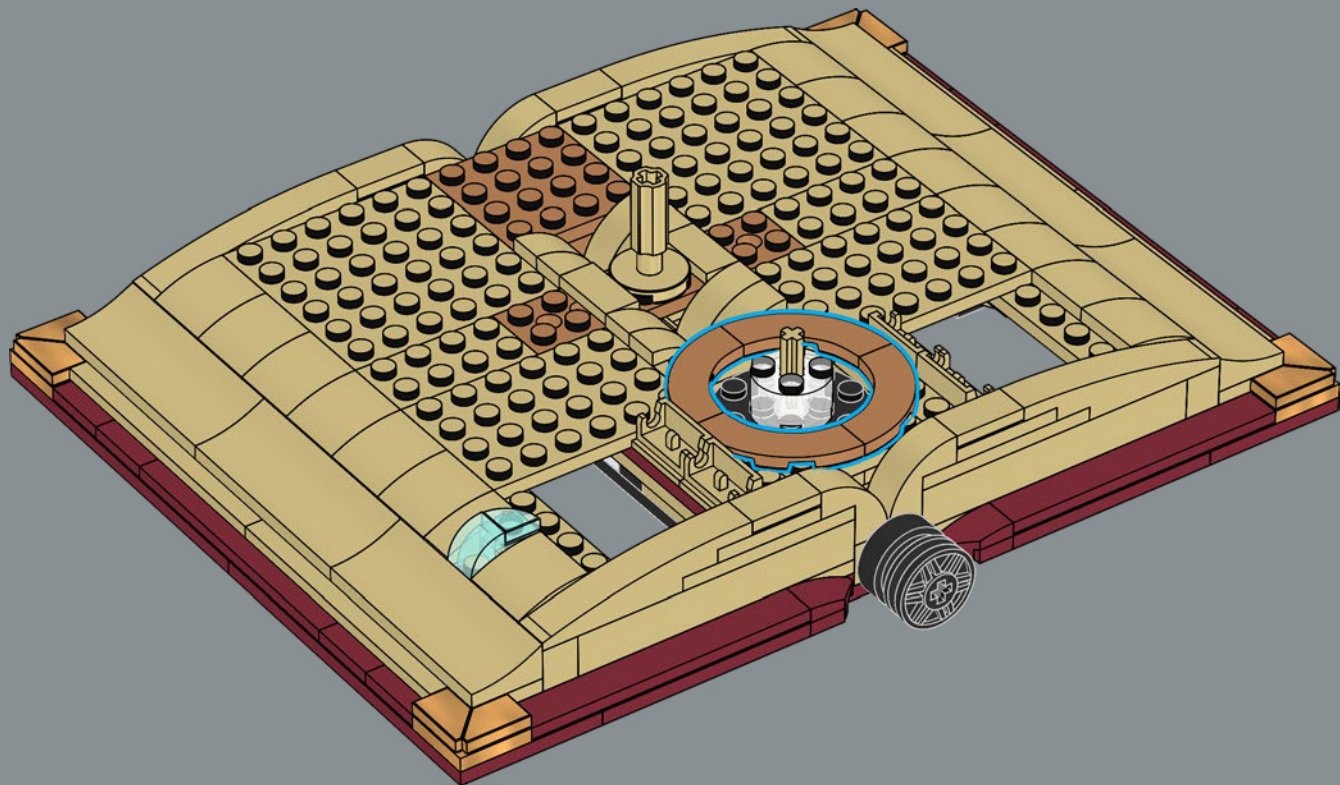
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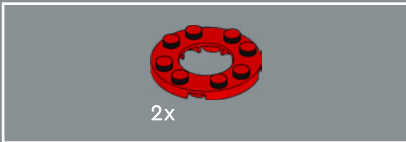
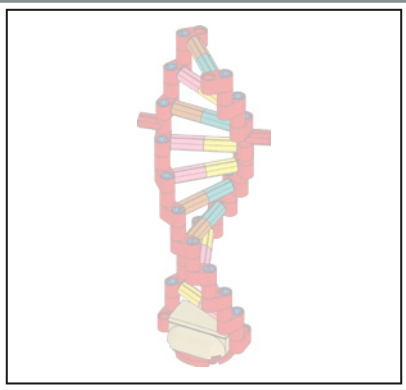




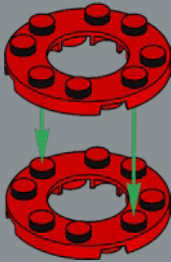
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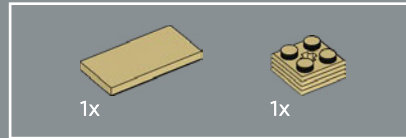
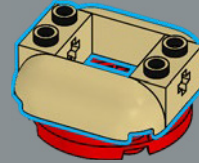




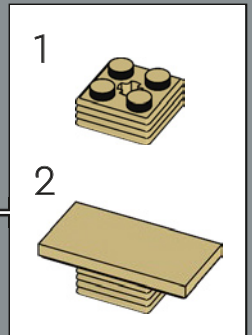
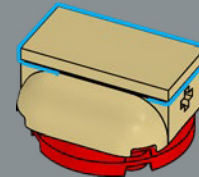
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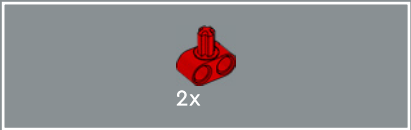


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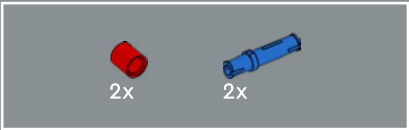
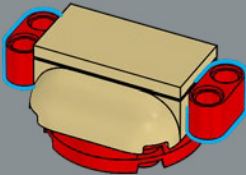


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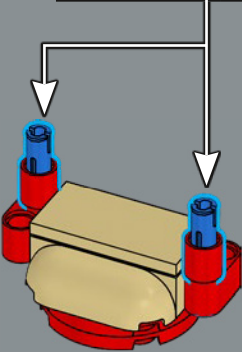
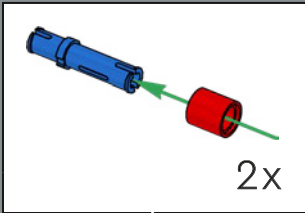


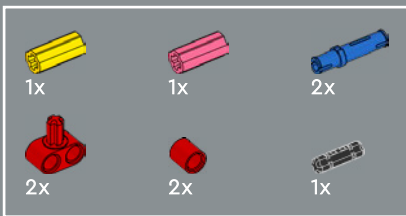


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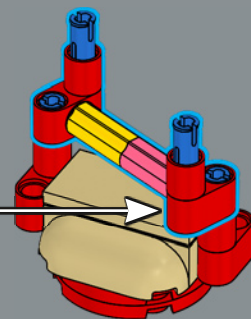
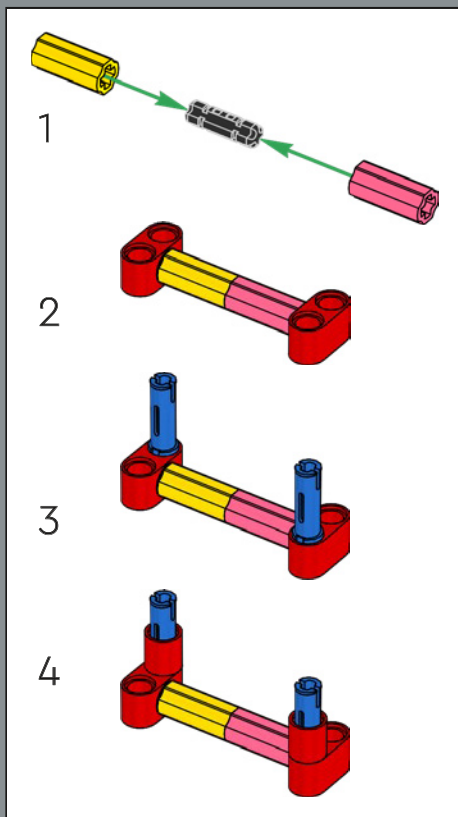


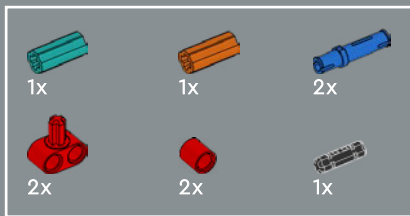
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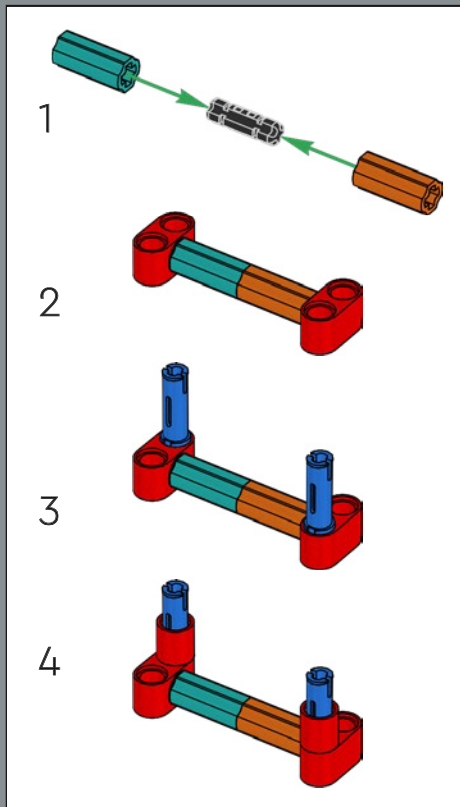


59





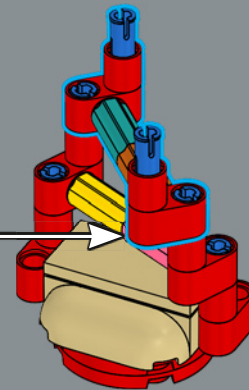
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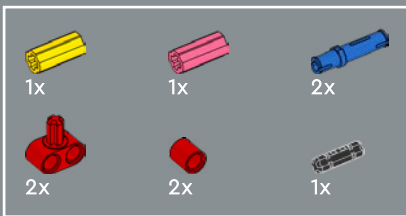


Deoxyribonucleic acid [DNA] is the language that the genetic code for all lifeforms is 'written' in. DNA is formed of pairs of bases (A with T, C with G) bound together in a sequence forming a double helix structure. Human DNA consists of about 3 billion bases!

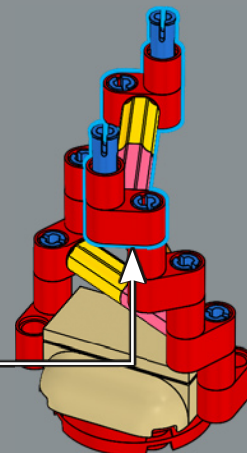
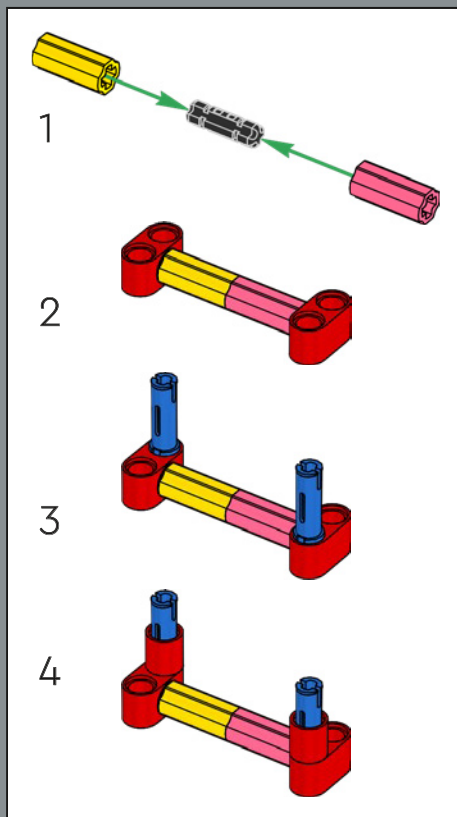
L'acide désoxyribonucléique [ADN] est le langage dans lequel le code génétique de toutes les formes de vie est « écrit ». L'ADN est formé de paires de bases (A avec T, C avec G) liées entre elles dans une séquence formant une structure en double hélice. L'ADN humain est constitué d'environ 3 milliards de bases !

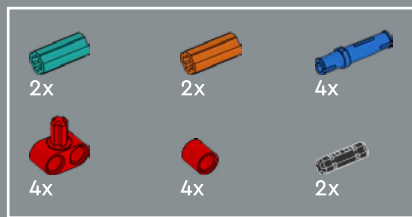
El ácido desoxirribonucleico (ADN) es el lenguaje en el que está "escrito" el código genético de todas las formas de vida. El ADN está conformado por pares de bases (A con T, C con G) unidos en una secuencia que forma una estructura de doble hélice. ¡El ADN humano consta de unos 3000 millones de bases!



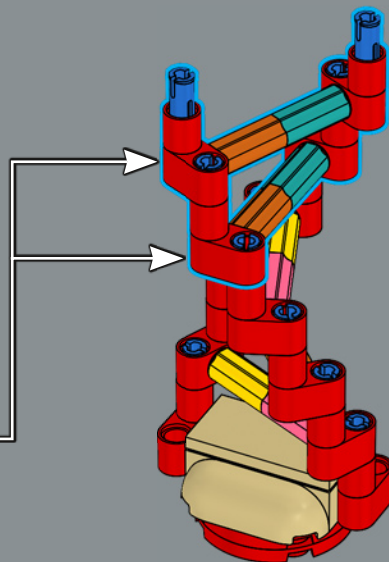
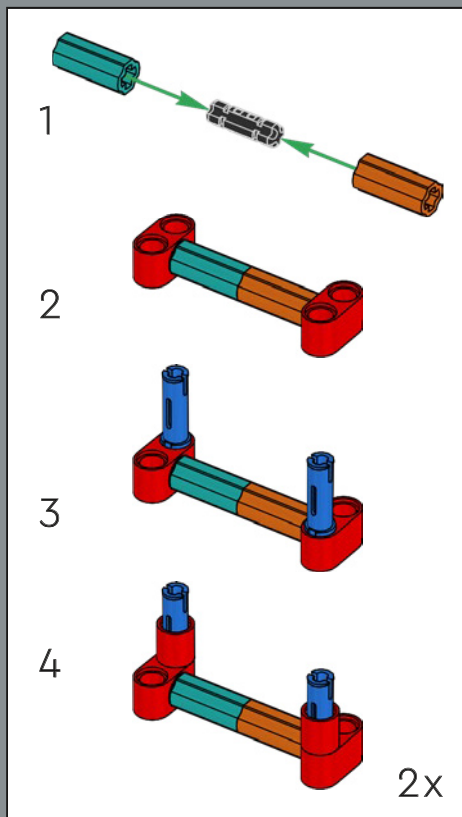


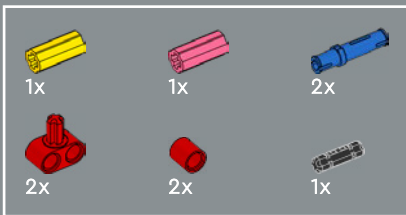
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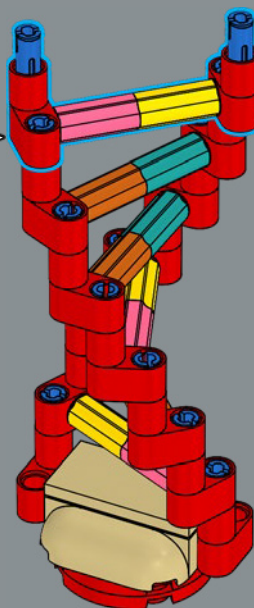
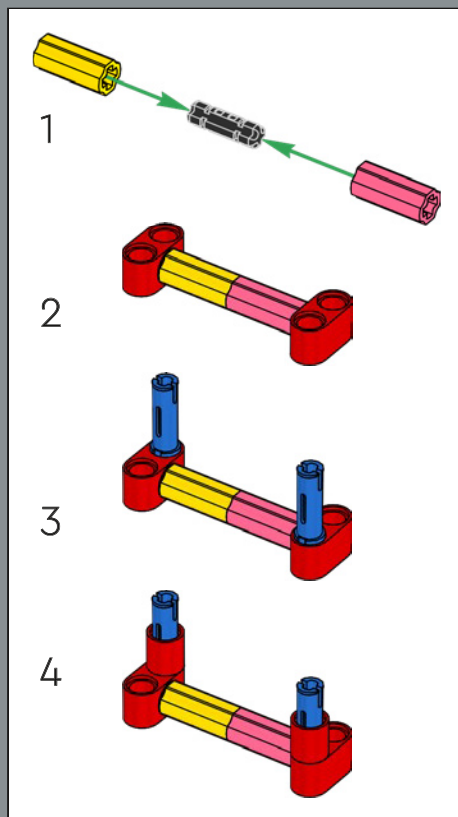


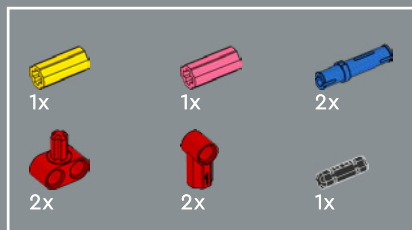
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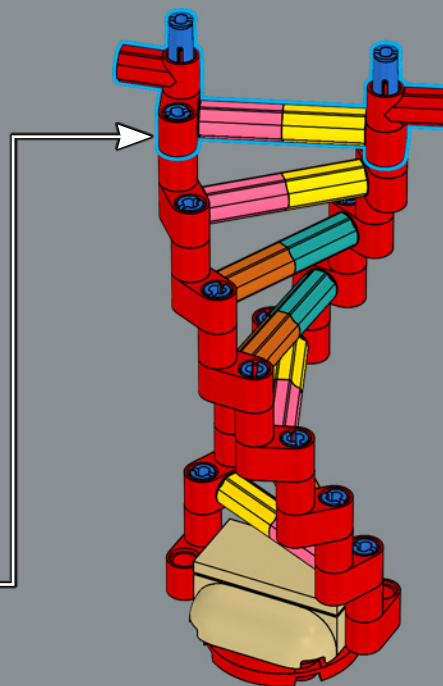
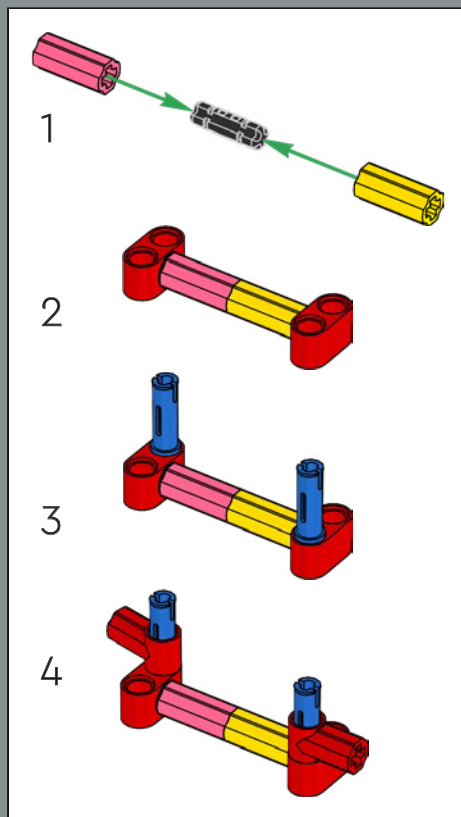


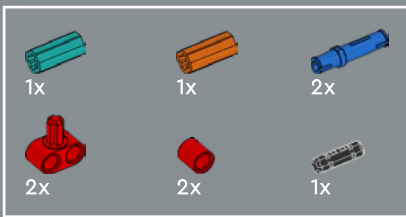
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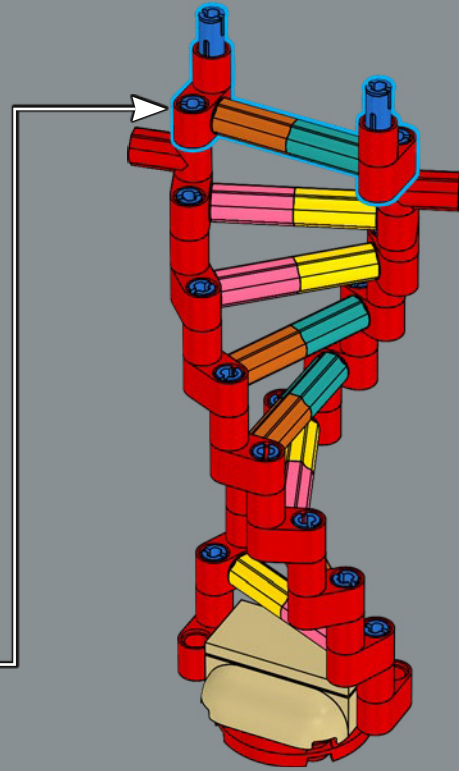
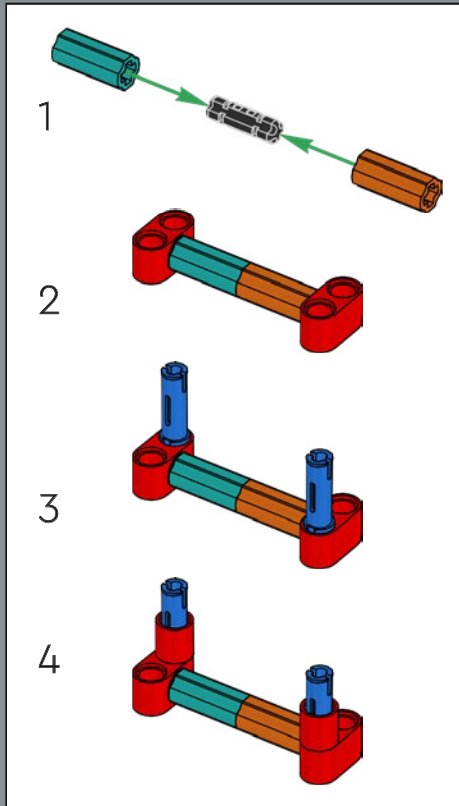


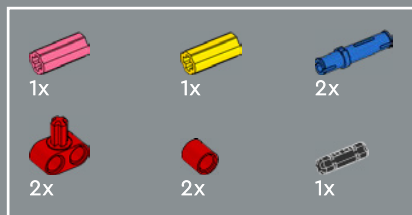
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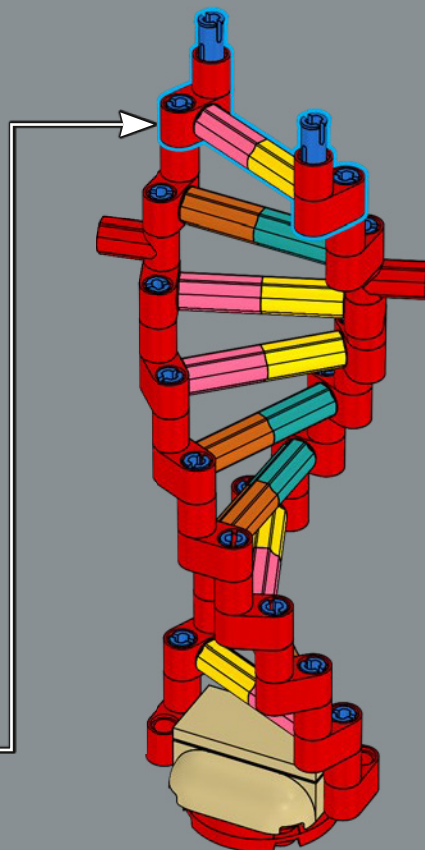
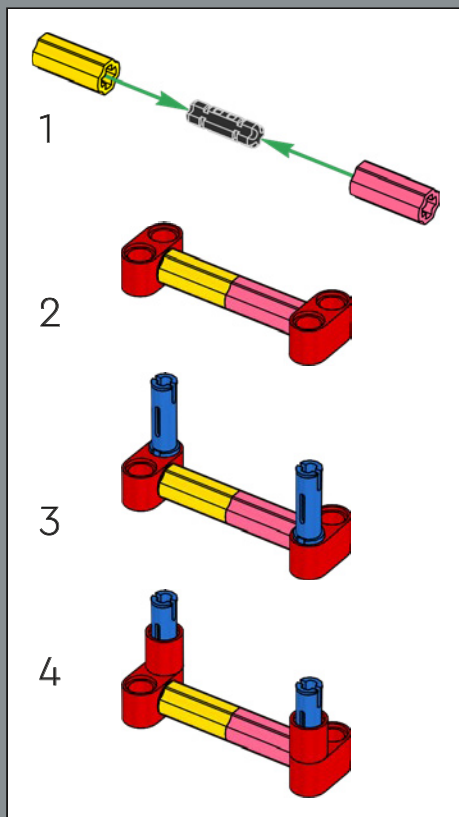


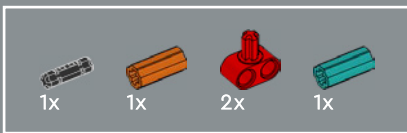
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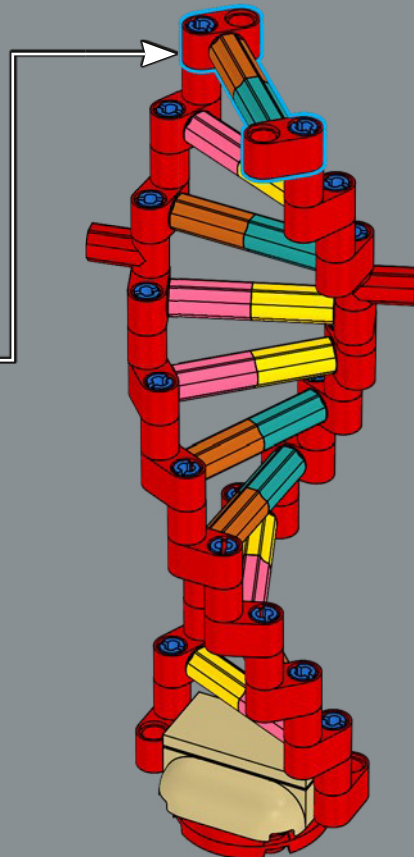
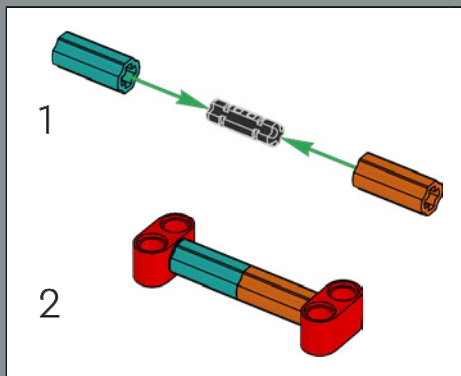


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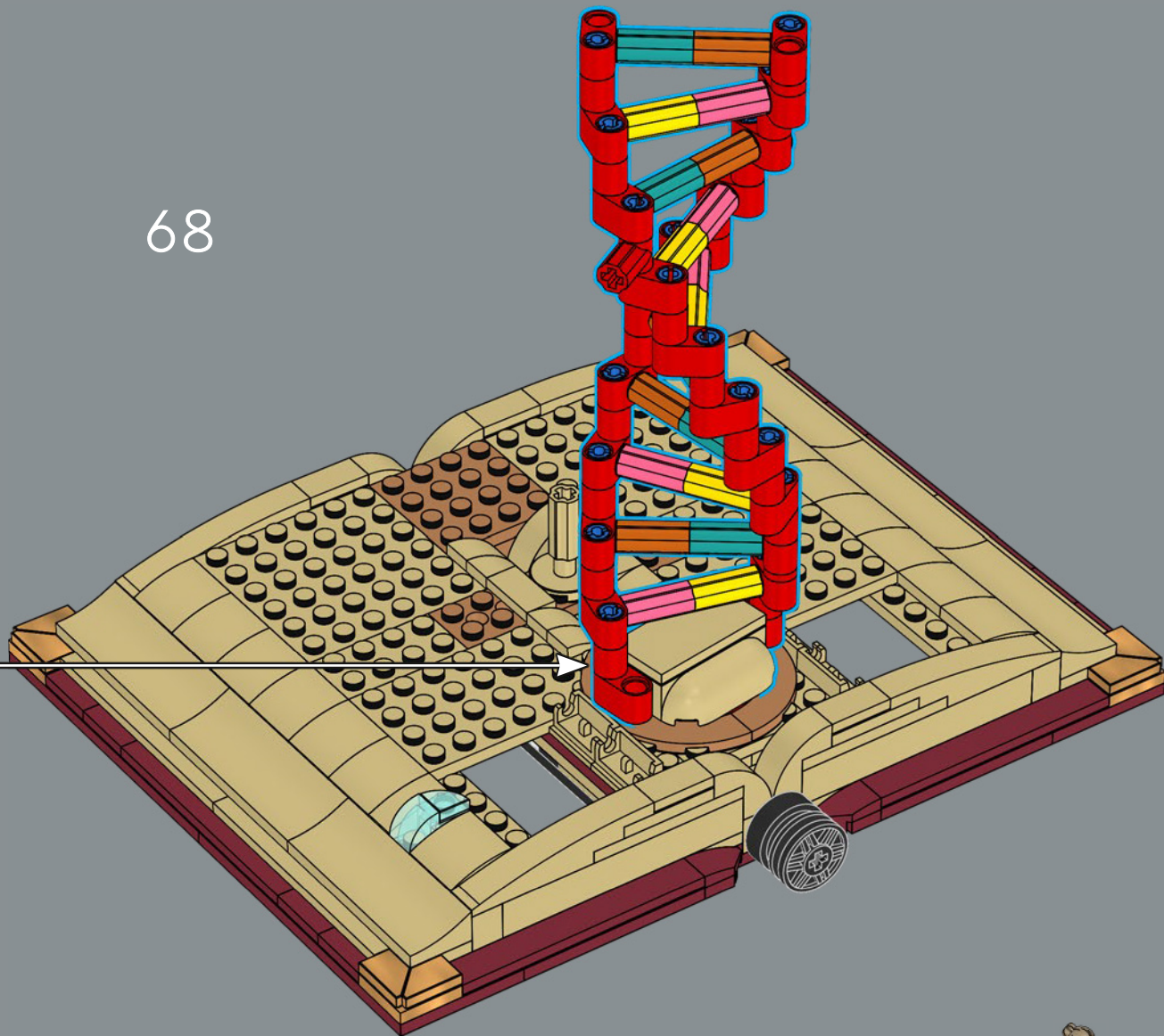




67



68

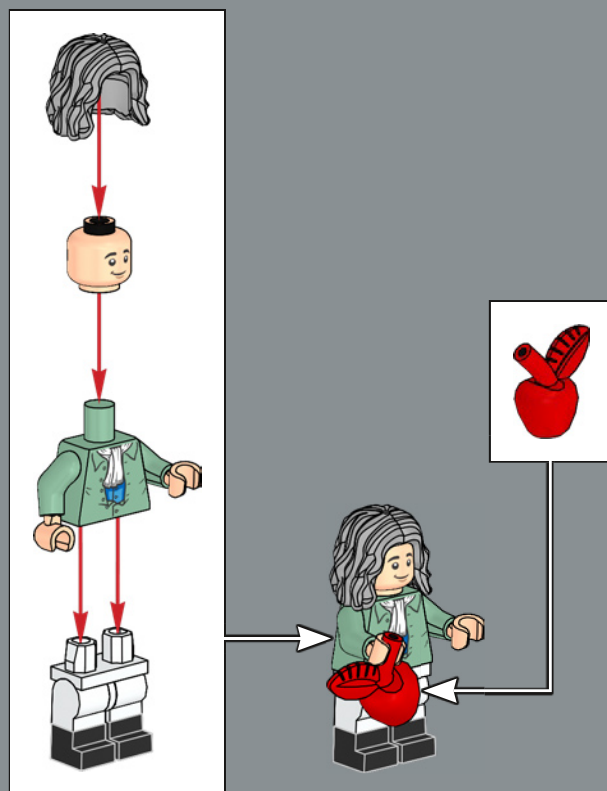


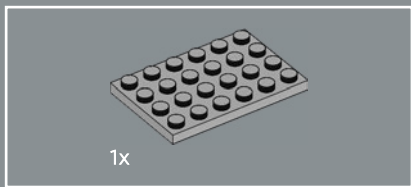


Sir Isaac Newton (1643-1727), an English polymath and a key figure in the Scientific Revolution during the Age of Enlightenment, formulated laws of motion and color theory through his work with light prisms – some of which you have already built!

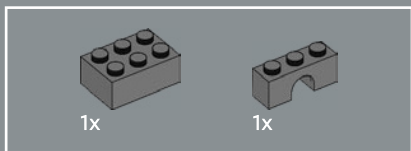
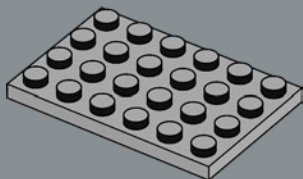
Sir Isaac Newton (1643-1727), polymathe anglais et figure clé de la révolution scientifique du siècle des Lumières, a formulé les lois du mouvement et la théorie des couleurs grâce à ses travaux sur les prismes lumineux – dont certains que vous avez déjà construits !

Sir Isaac Newton (1643-1727), polímata inglés y figura clave de la Revolución Científica durante la Era de la Ilustración, formuló las leyes del movimiento y la teoría del color mediante su trabajo con prismas de luz, ¿de los cuales ya construiste algunos!

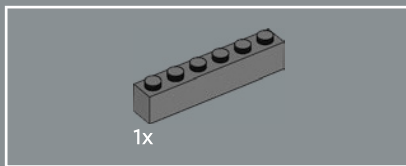
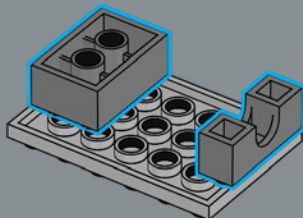




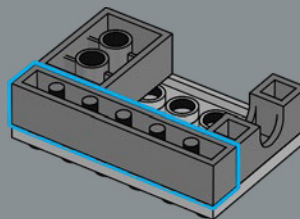
69



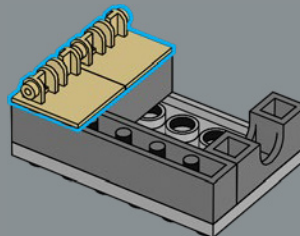
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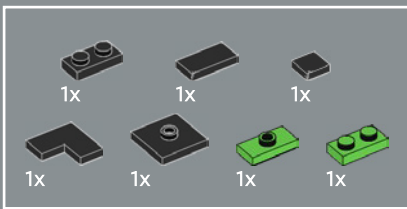


71

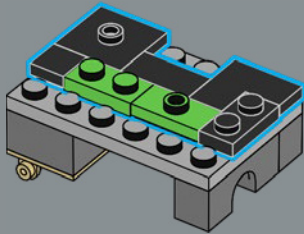


72

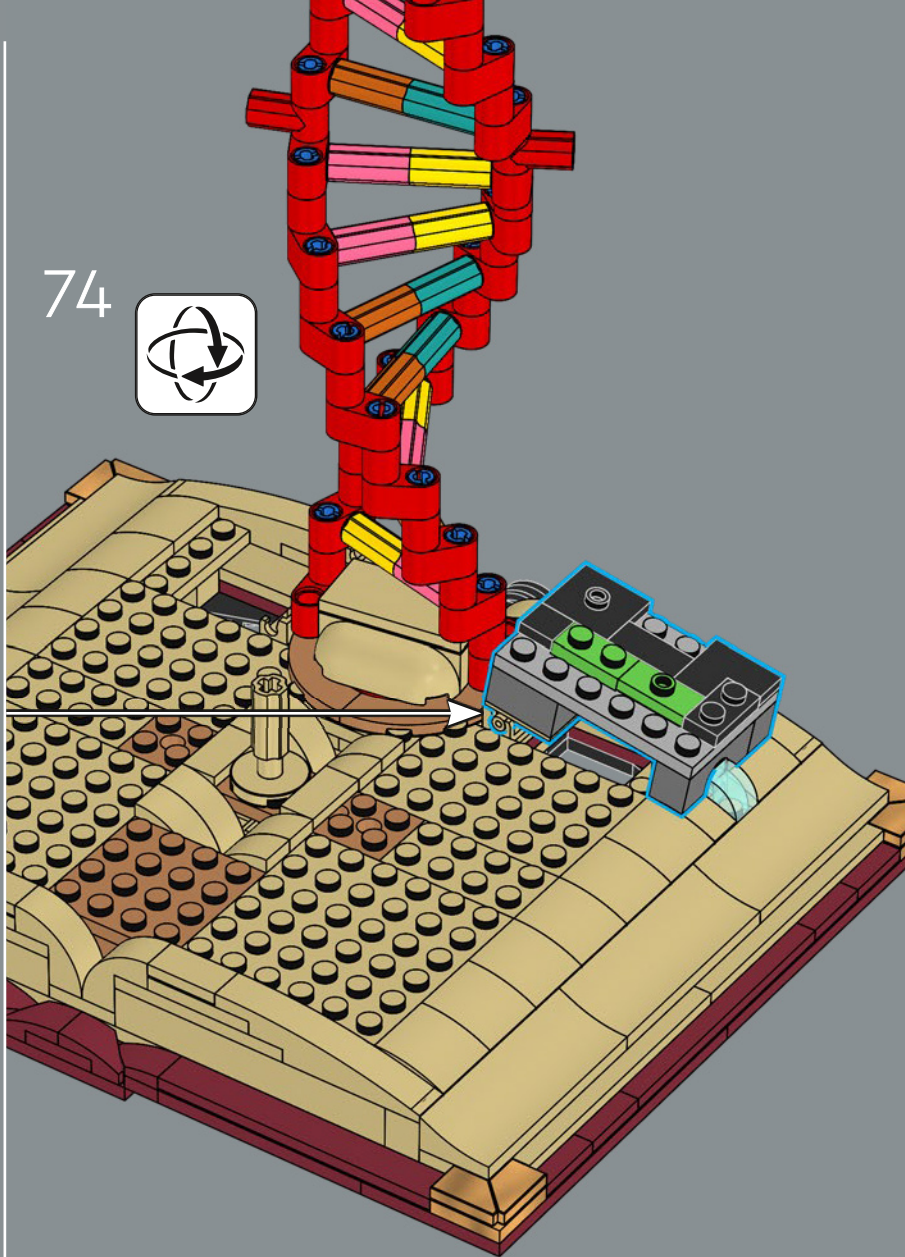


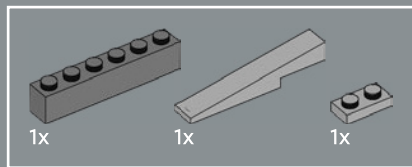


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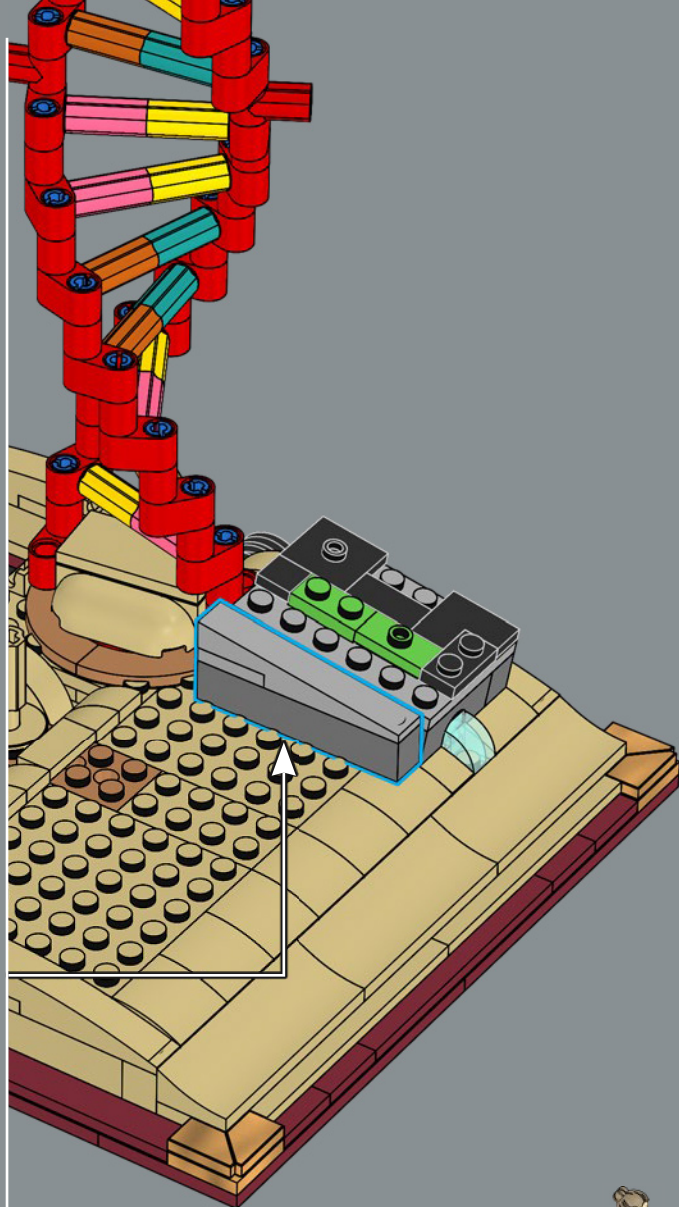
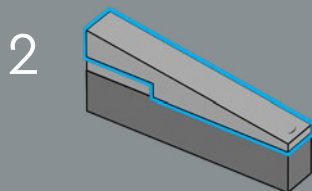
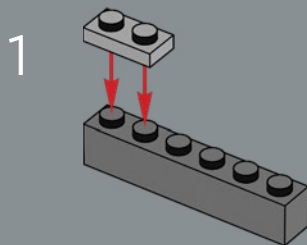


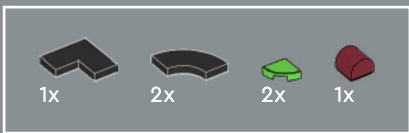
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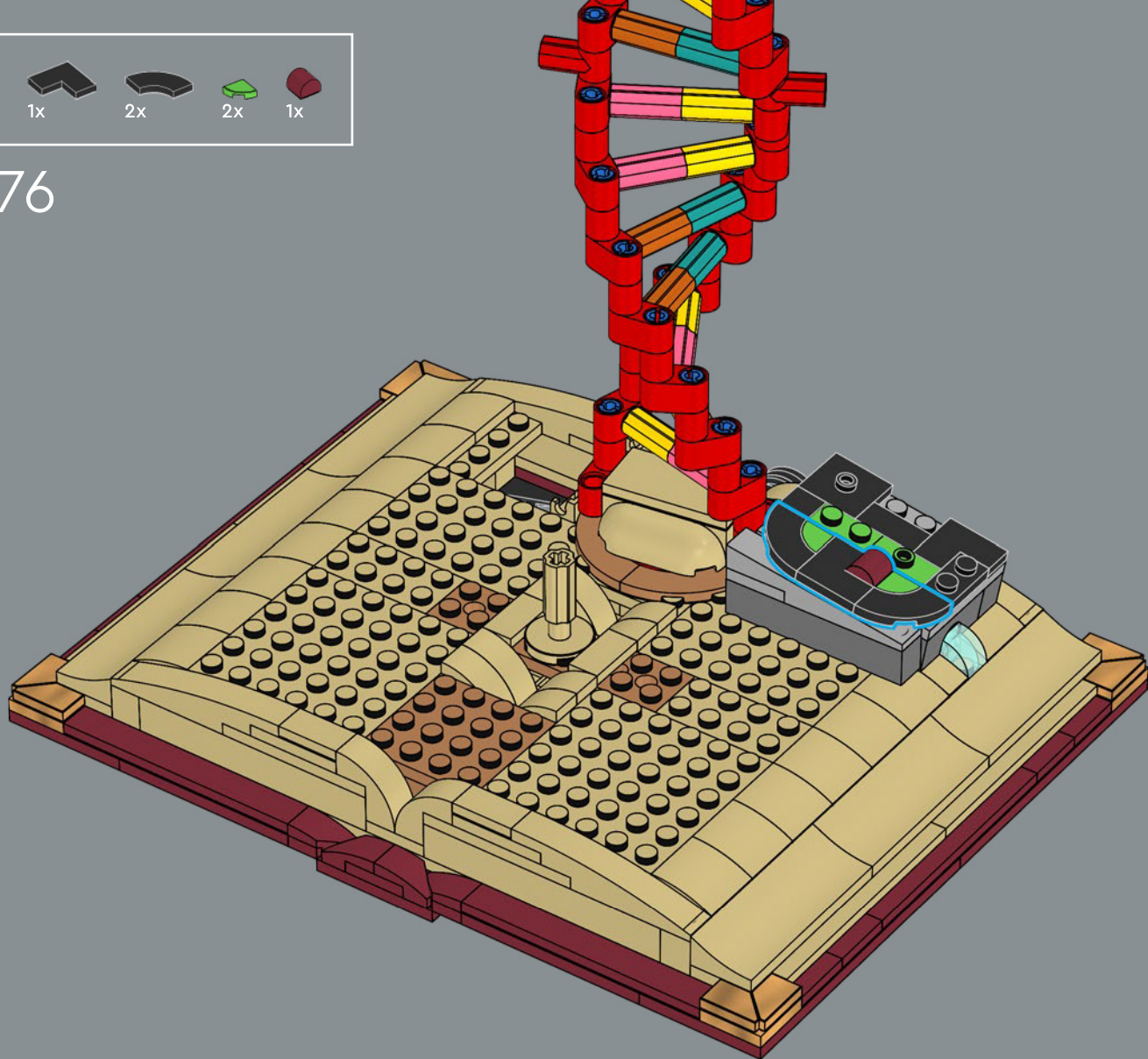


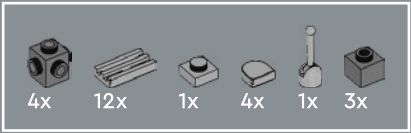
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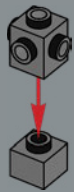
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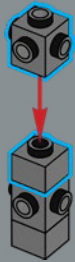


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1



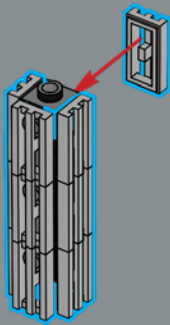
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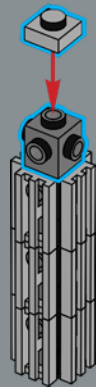
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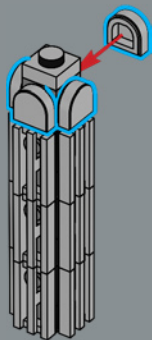
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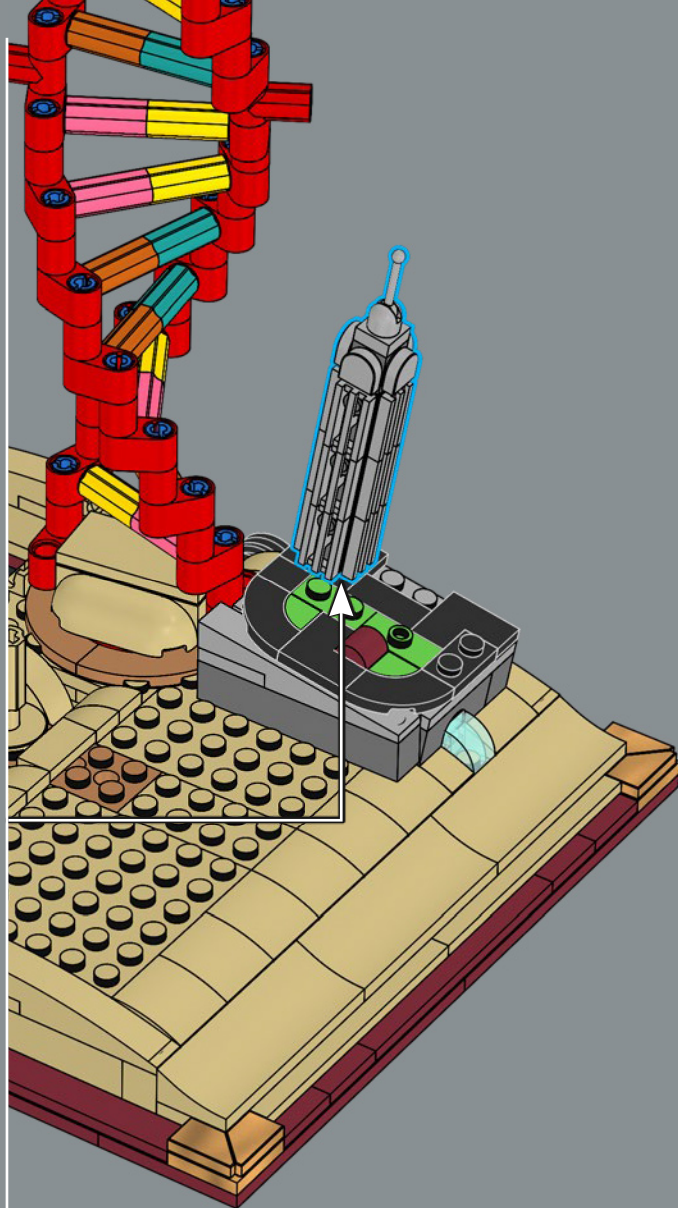
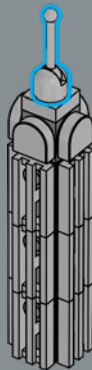
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6

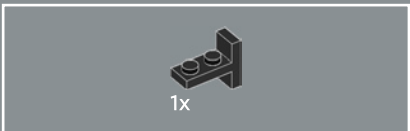
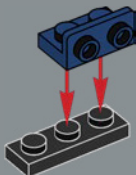


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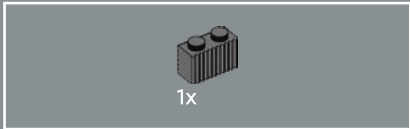
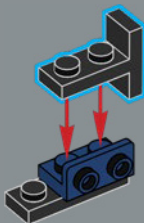




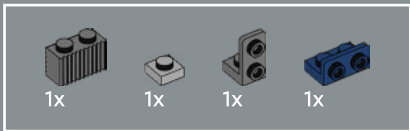
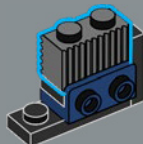
78



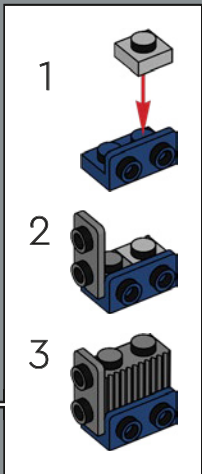
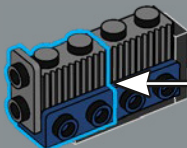
79

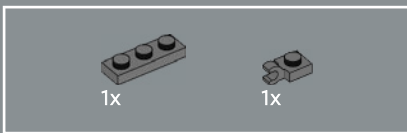


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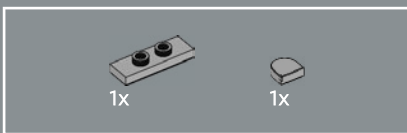
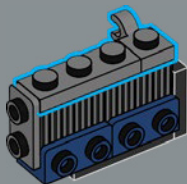


81

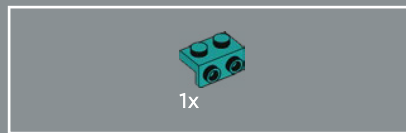
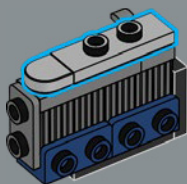




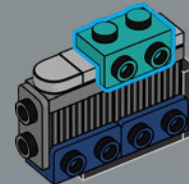
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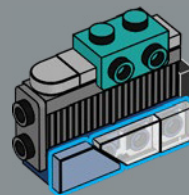
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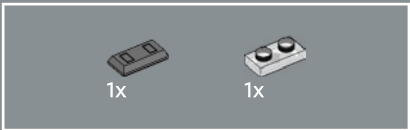


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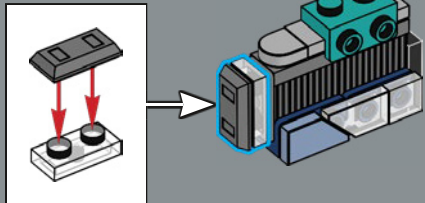


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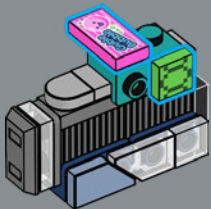




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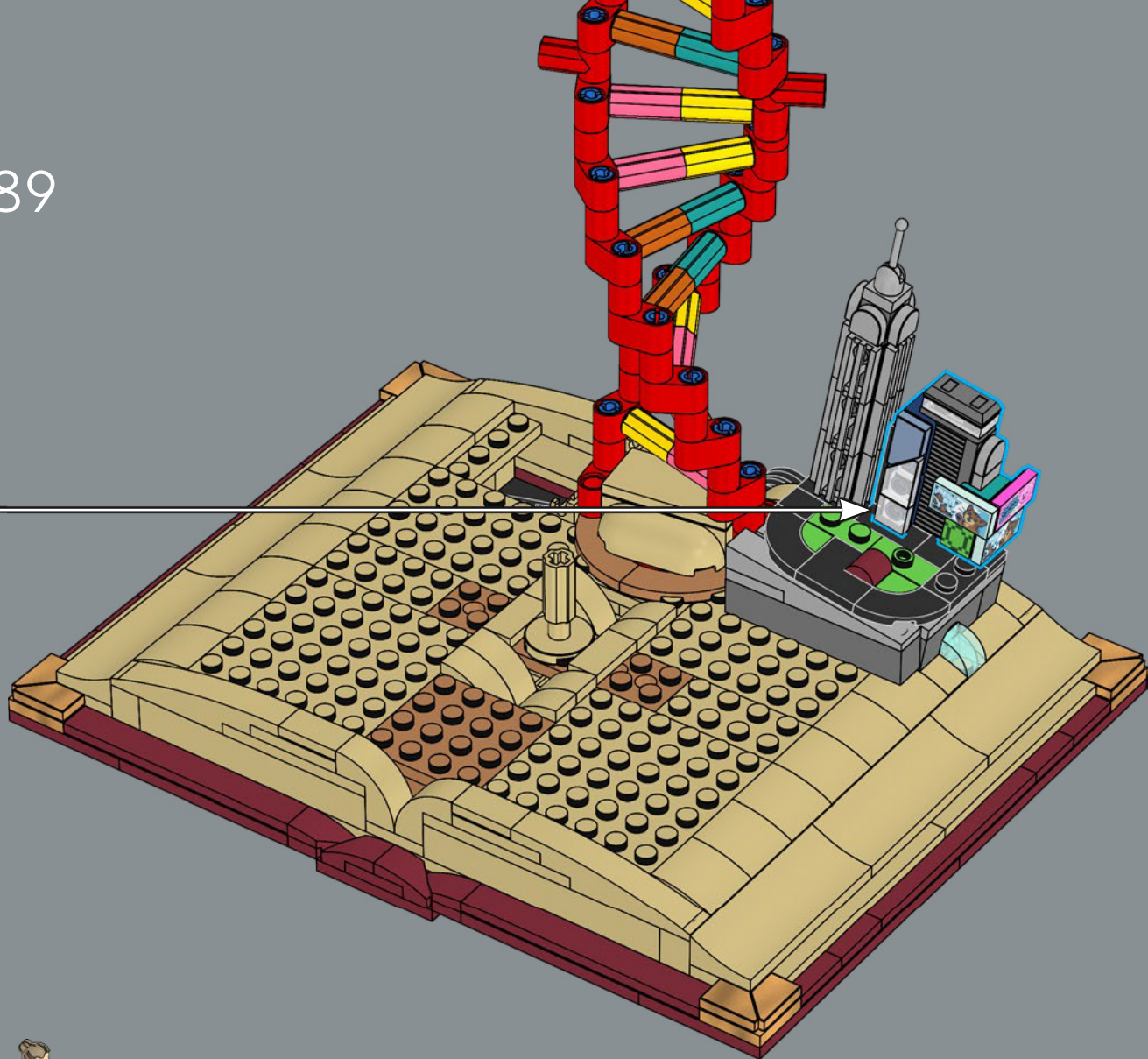


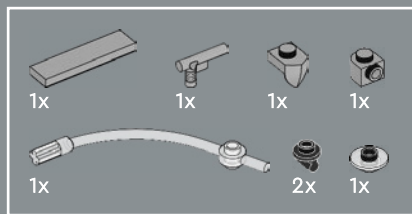
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88

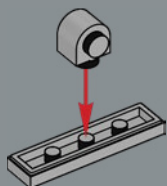




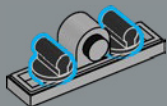


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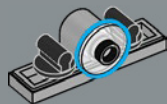
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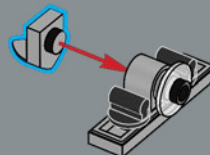
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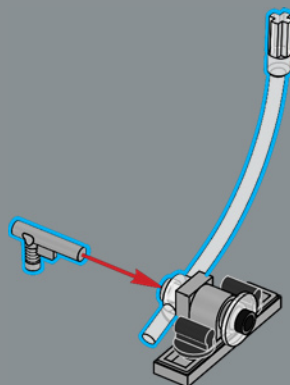
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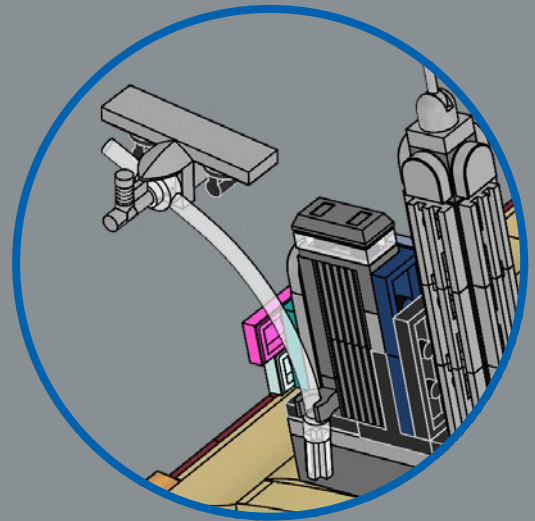
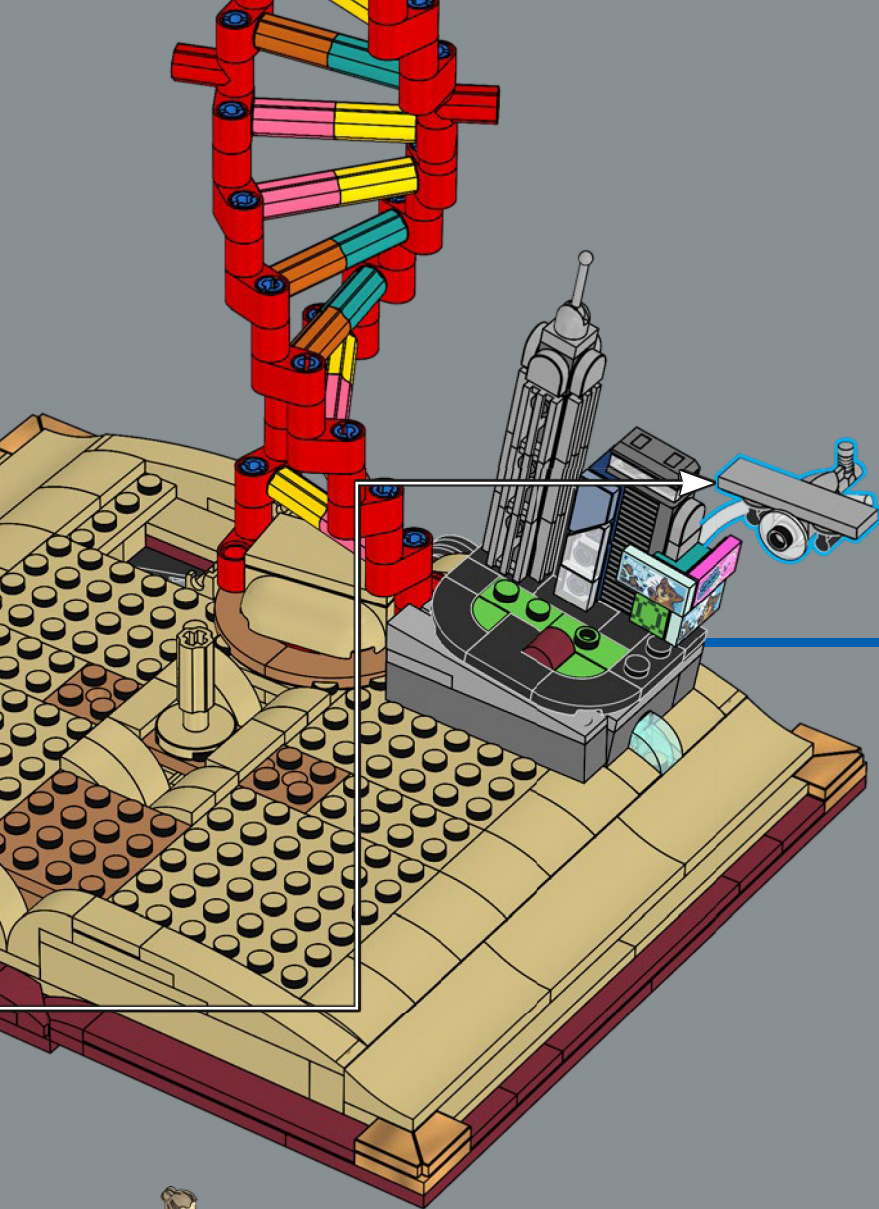


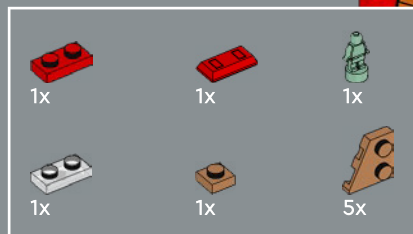
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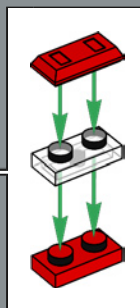
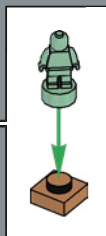
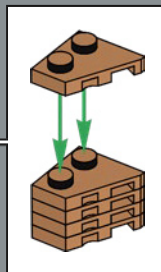
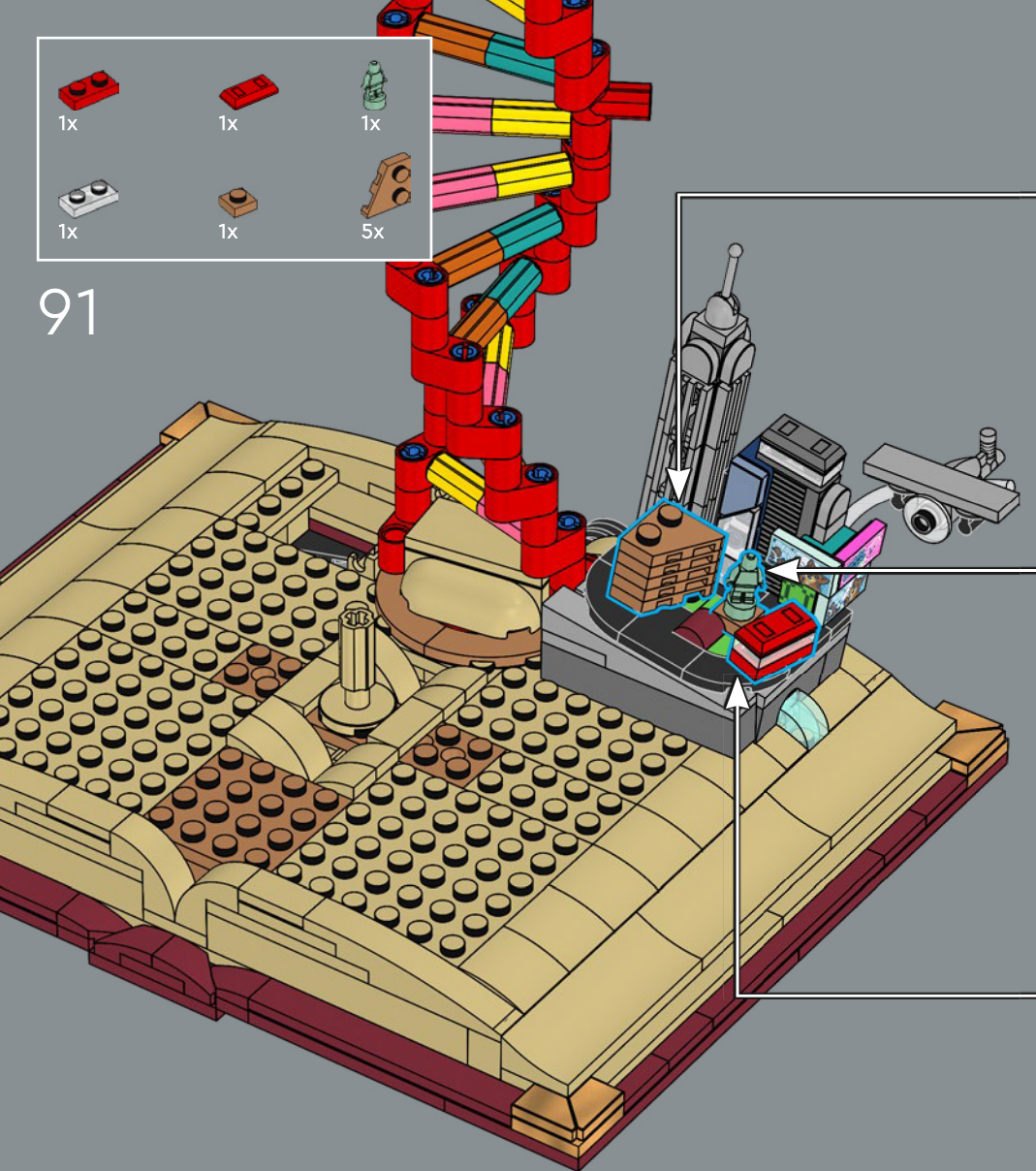
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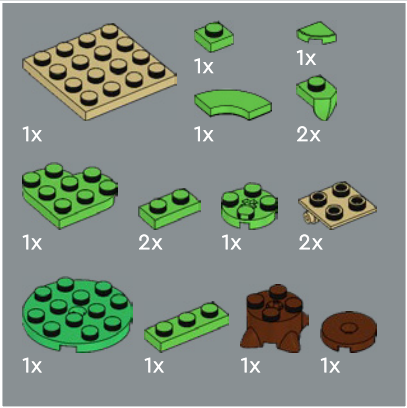




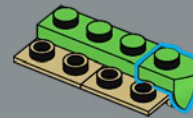
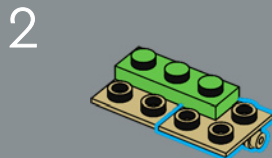
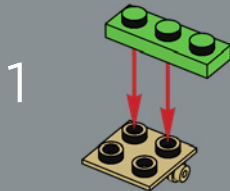


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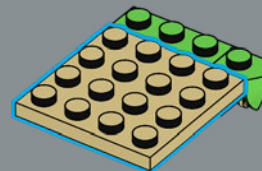




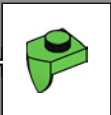
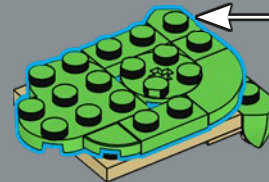
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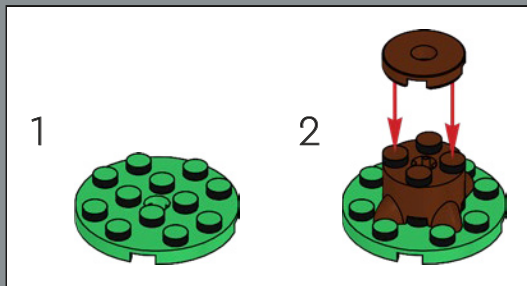


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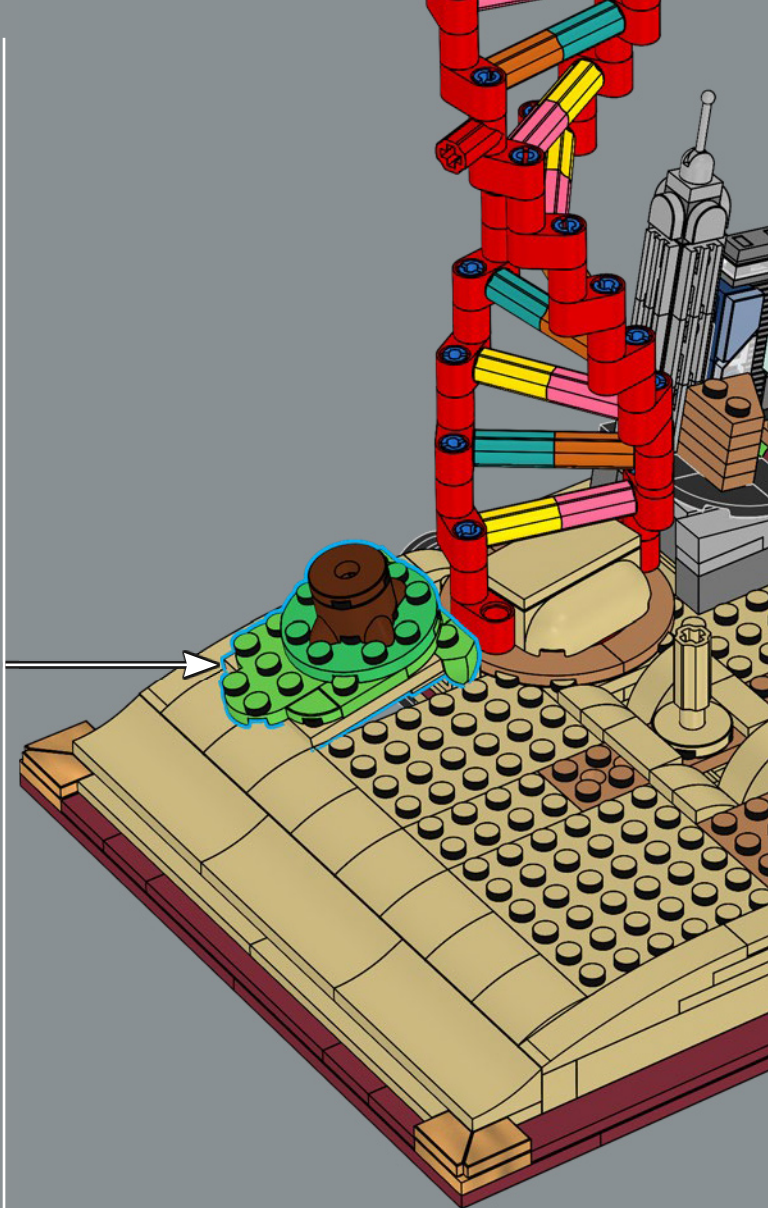
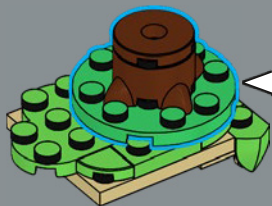


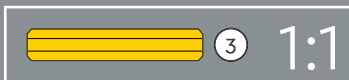
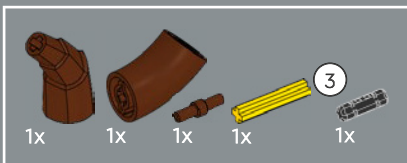
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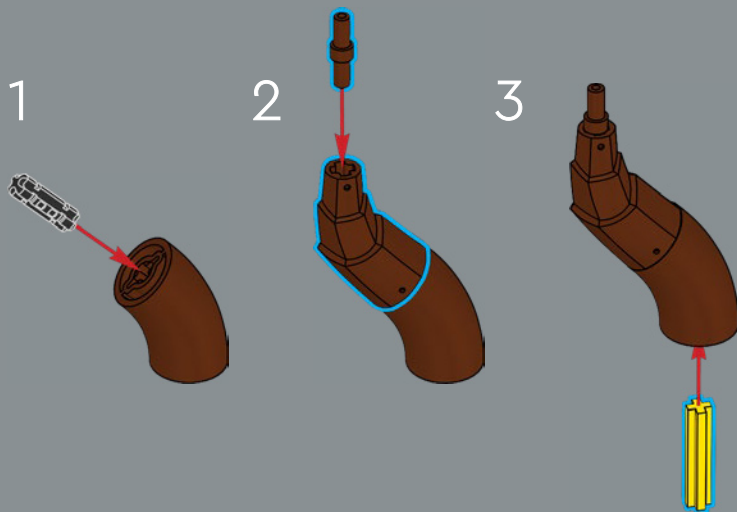


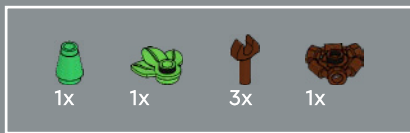
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93



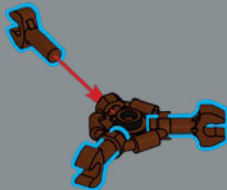


94

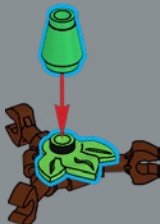
1



2



3





3x



3x



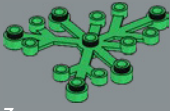
3x



3x



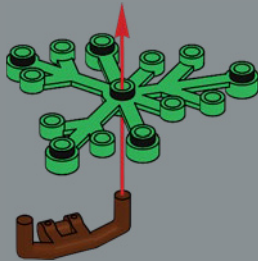
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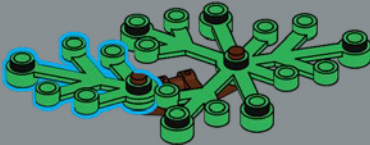
3x

95

1



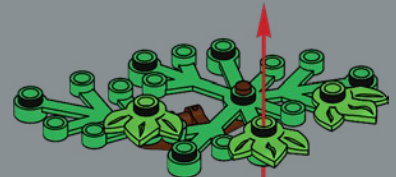
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3

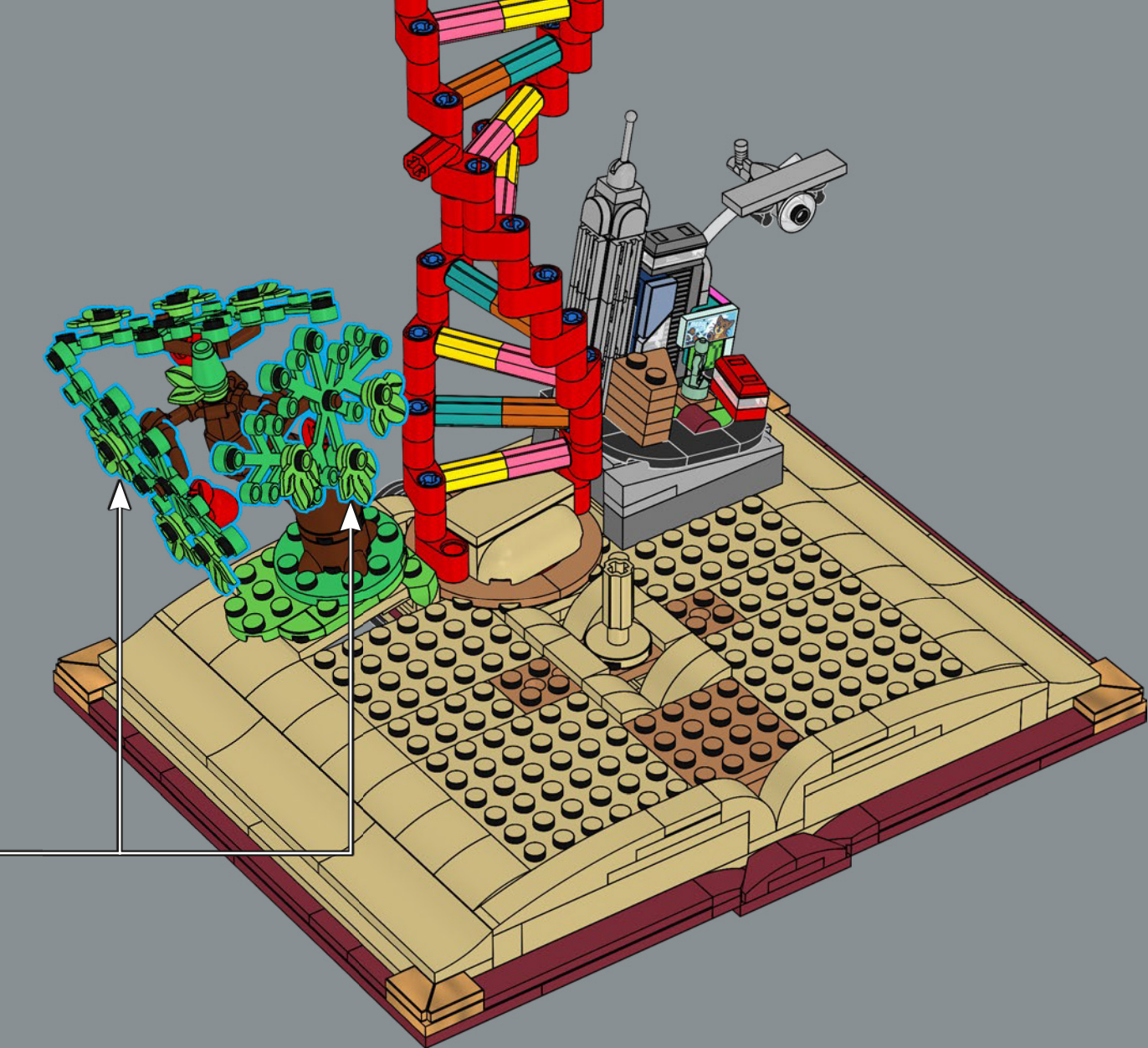


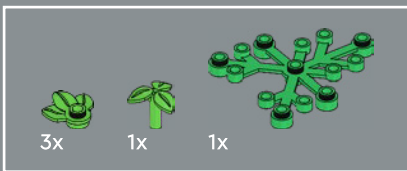
4



3x





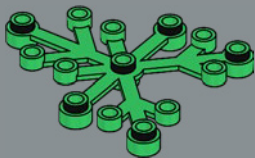


The apple tree that allegedly inspired Isaac Newton's Theory of Gravity, now estimated to be over 400 years old, still thrives at the scientist's family home (Lincolnshire, England).

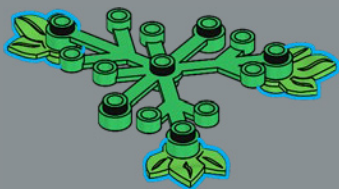
Le pommier qui aurait inspiré la théorie de la gravité d'Isaac Newton, aujourd'hui estimé à plus de 400 ans, prospère toujours sur la propriété familiale du scientifique (Lincolnshire, Angleterre).

96

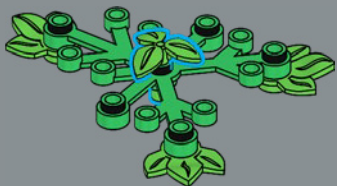
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2

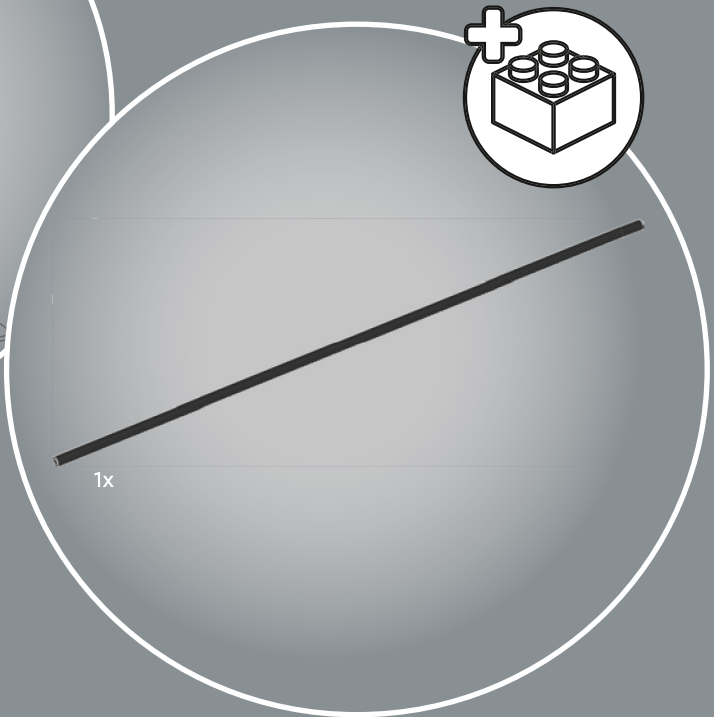


3



Con una edad estimada de más de 400 años, el manzano que supuestamente inspiró la teoría de la gravedad de Isaac Newton sigue floreciendo en la residencia familiar del científico en Lincolnshire (Inglaterra).

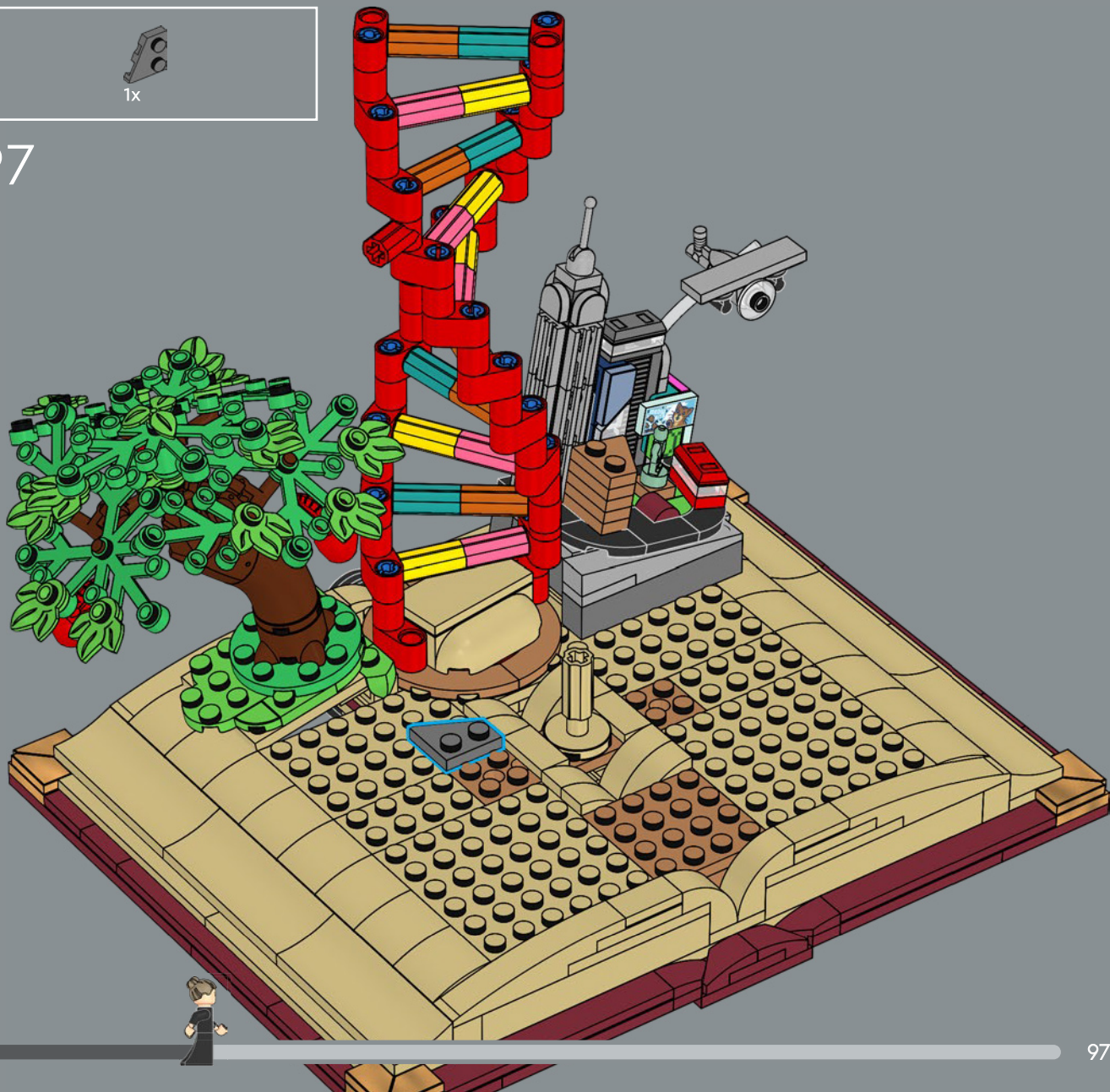


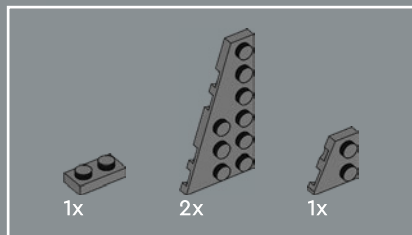




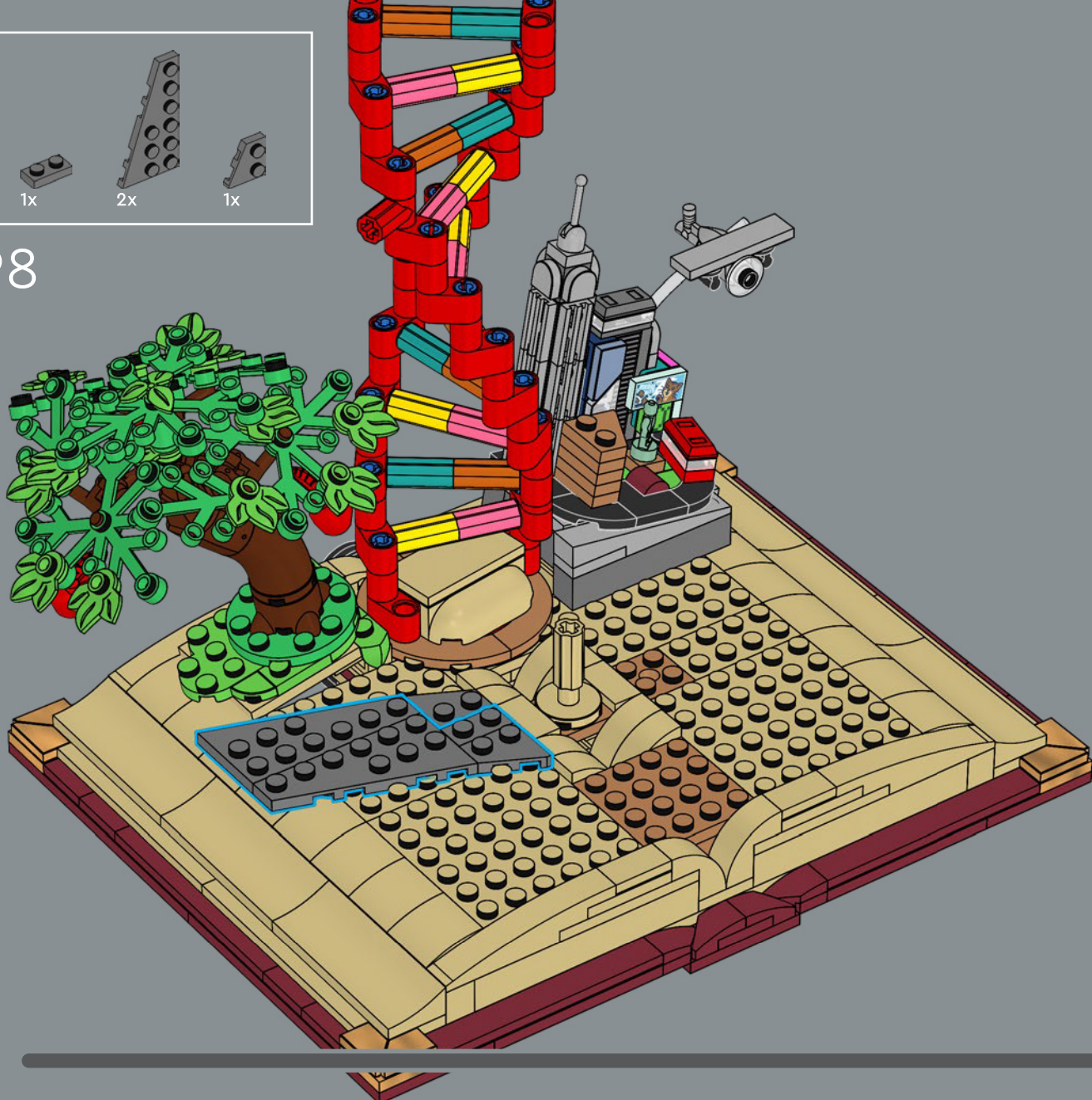
1x

97





98





1x

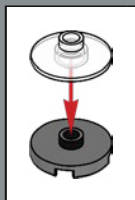
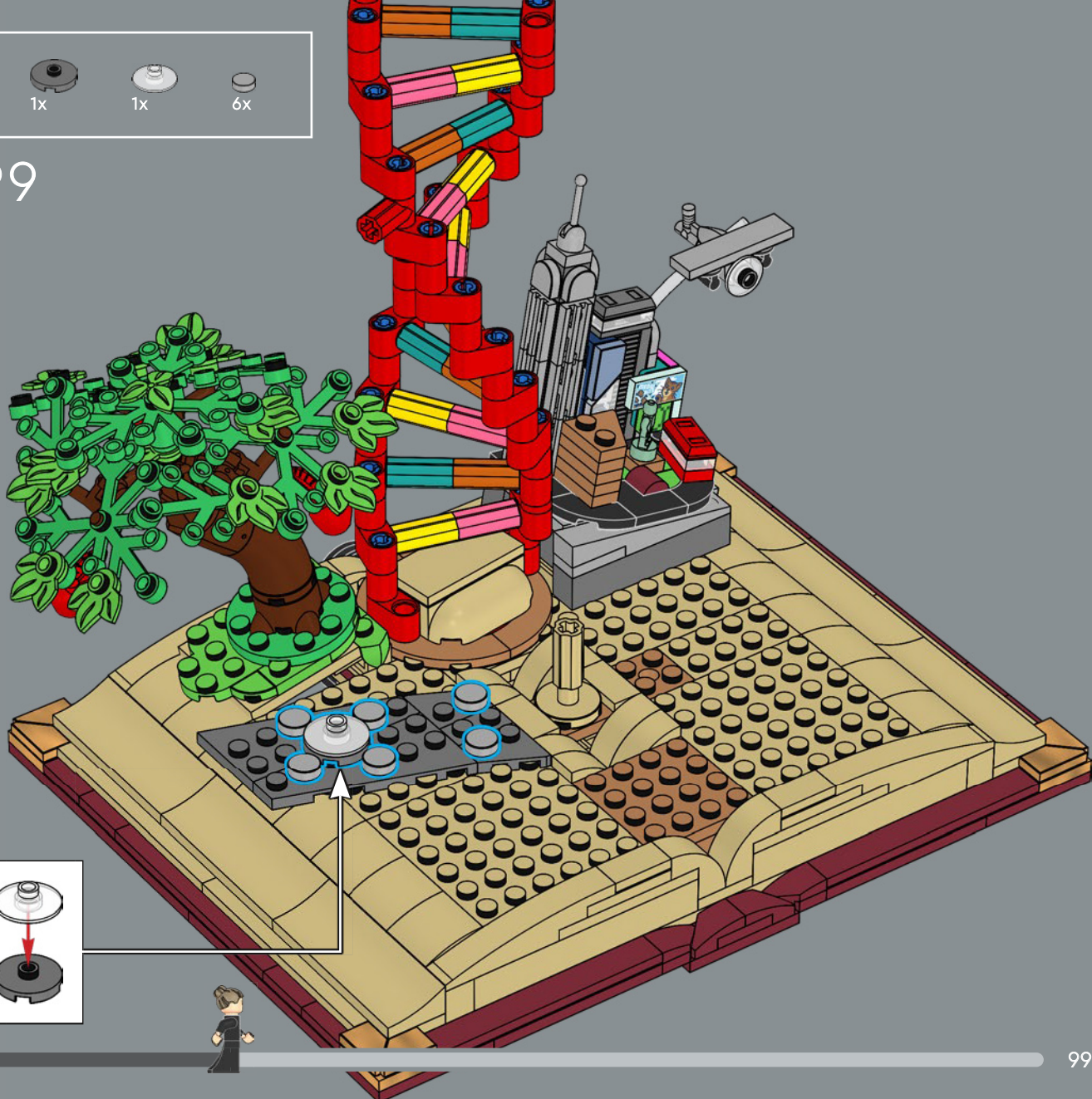


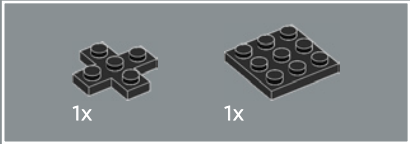
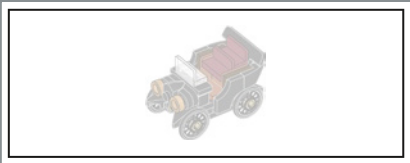
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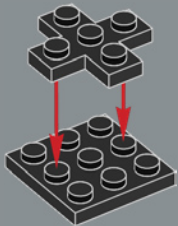
6x

99

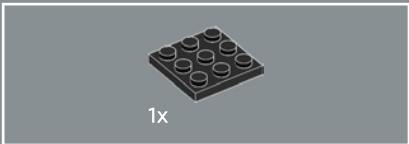
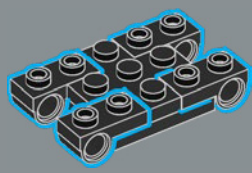




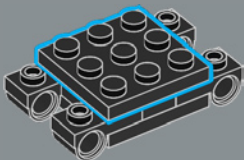
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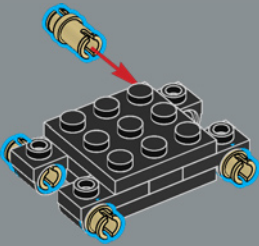
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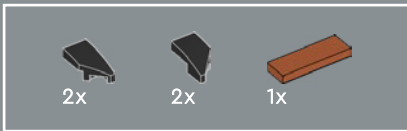


102

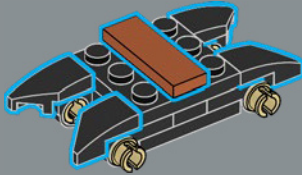


103

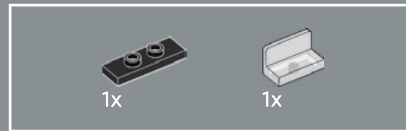
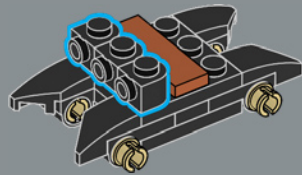




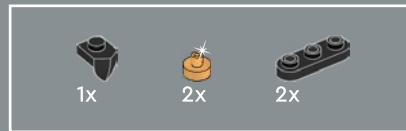
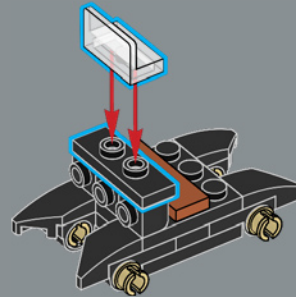
104



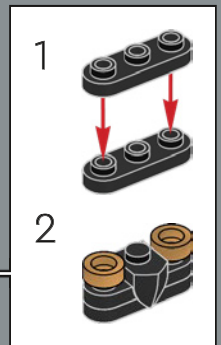
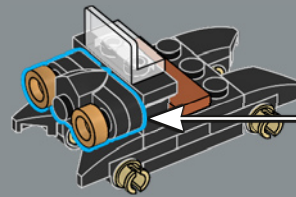
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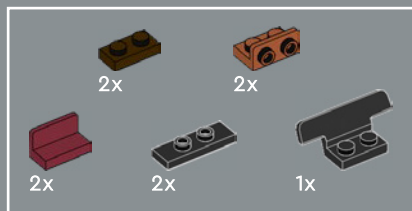


106



107



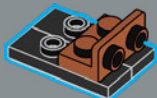


108

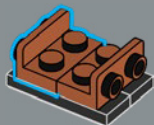
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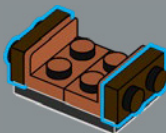
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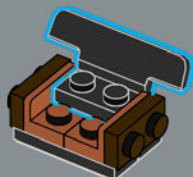
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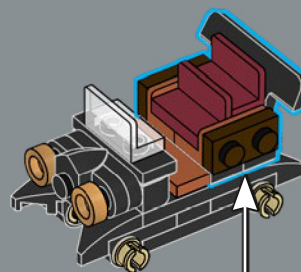
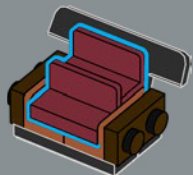
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5

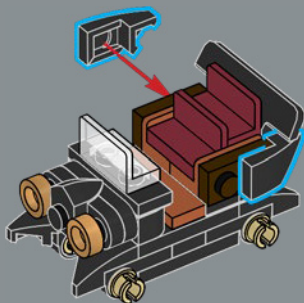


6

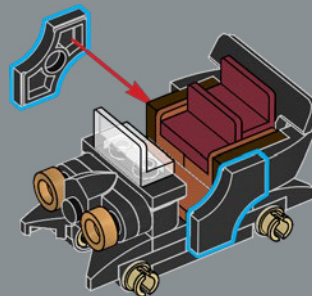




109



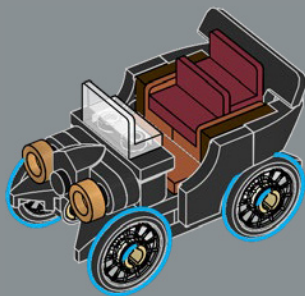
110





4x

111



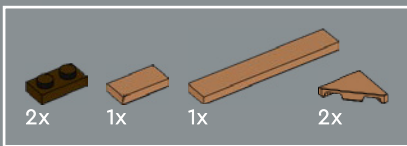
The early 1900s automobile models became precursors to a more globalized world and the age of combustion and propelled travel.

Les modèles d'automobiles du début des années 1900 sont devenus les précurseurs d'un monde plus globalisé et de l'ère de la combustion et des voyages propulsés.

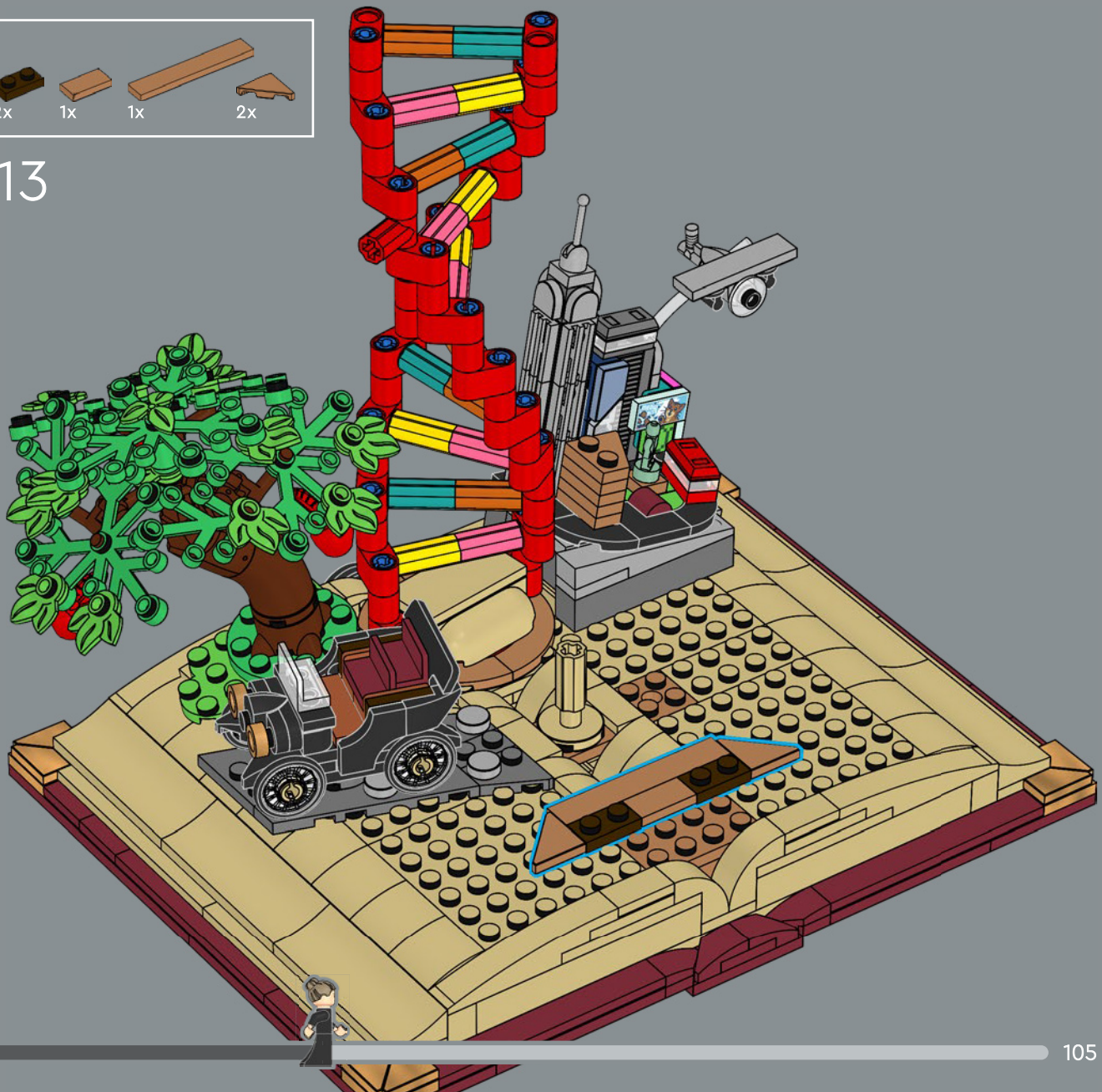
Los modelos de automóviles de principios del siglo XX son los precursores de un mundo más globalizado y de la era de la combustión interna y los viajes propulsados.

112





113

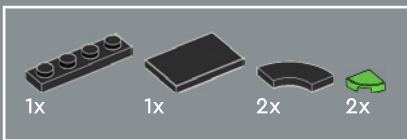


			
2x	2x	4x	2x

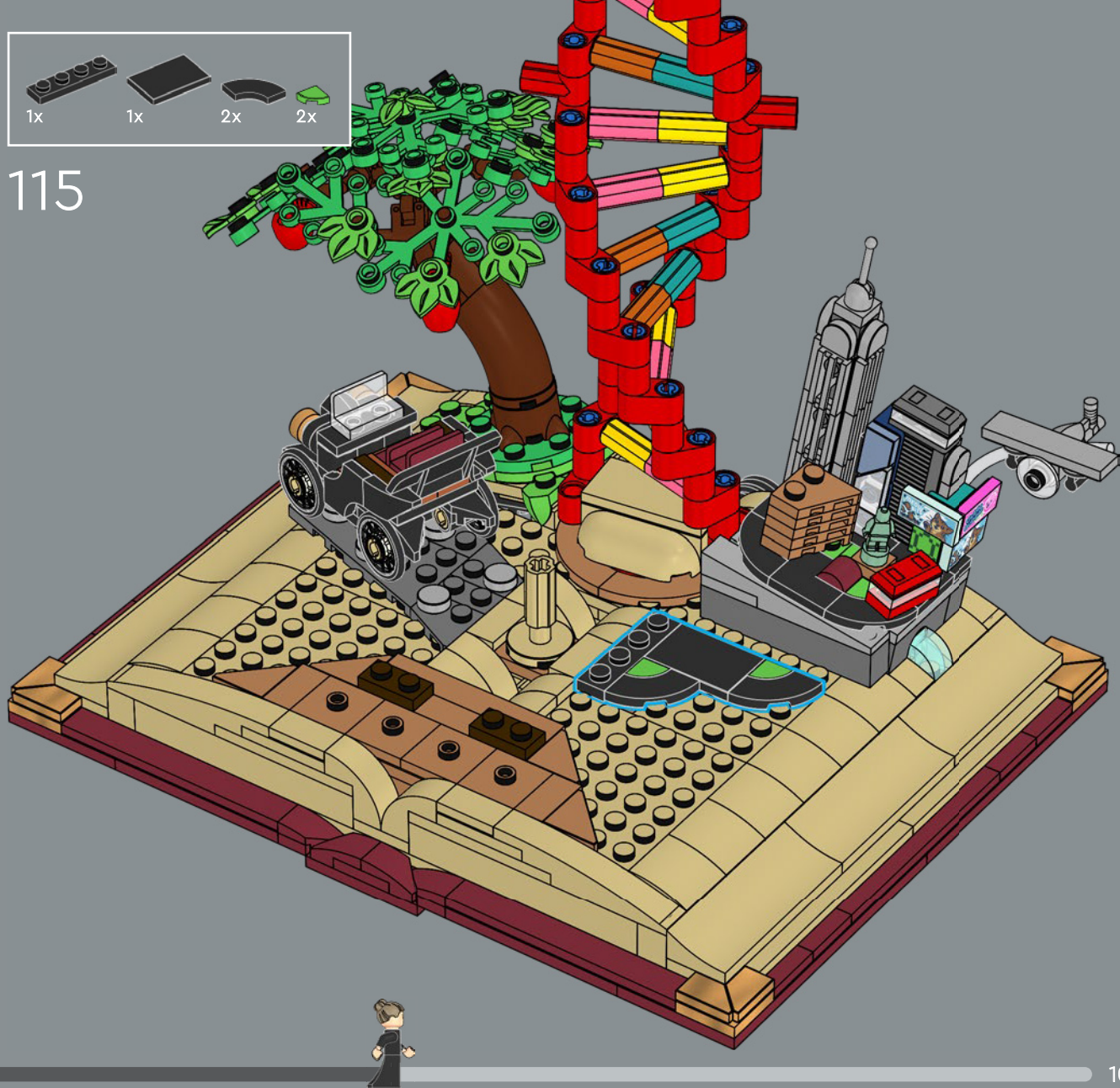
114

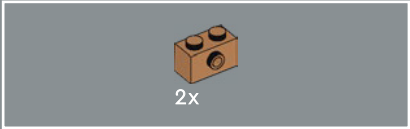



2x

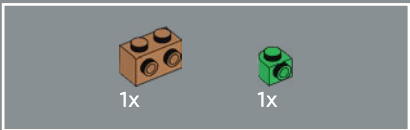
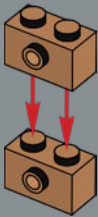


115

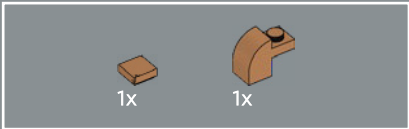
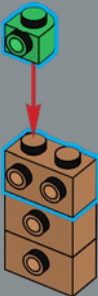




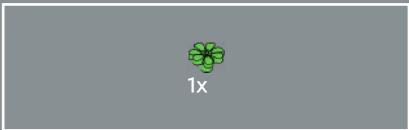
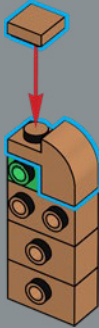
116



117



118

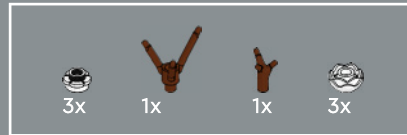
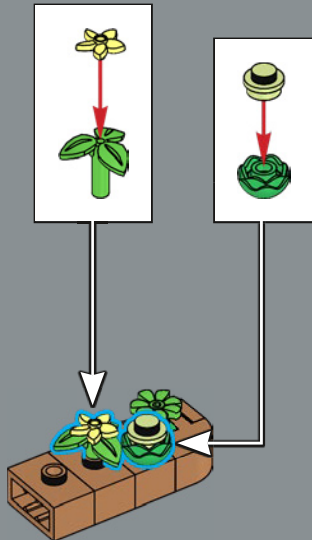


119

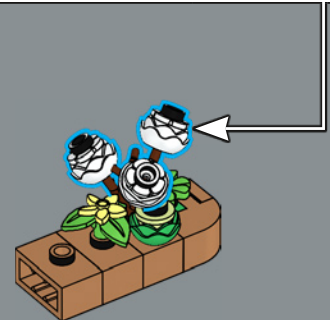
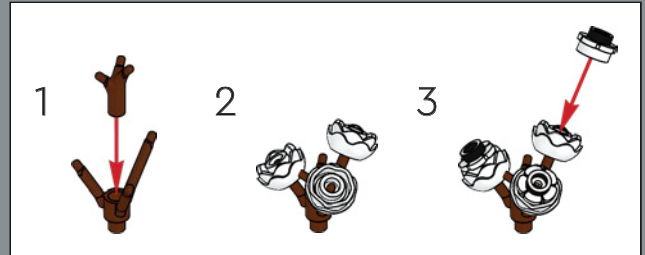


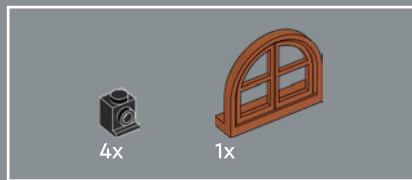


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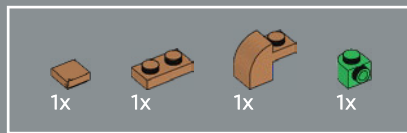
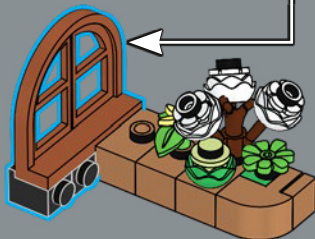
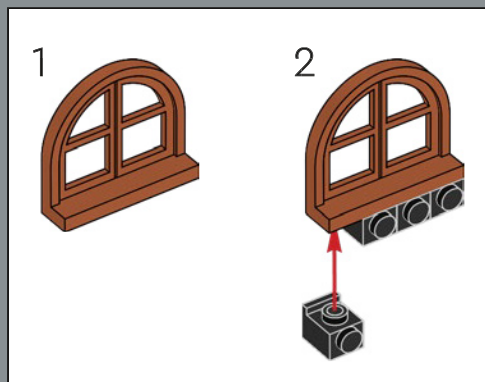


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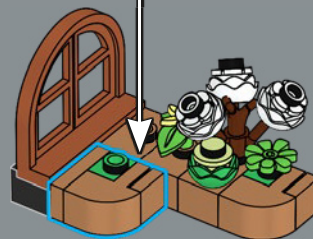
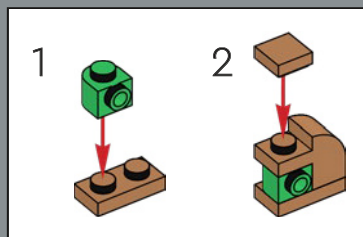




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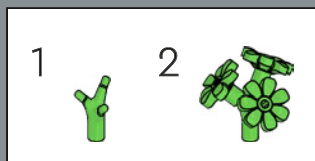


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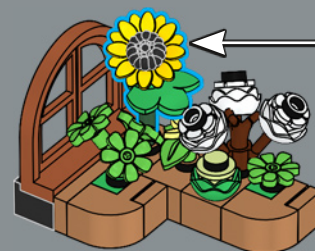
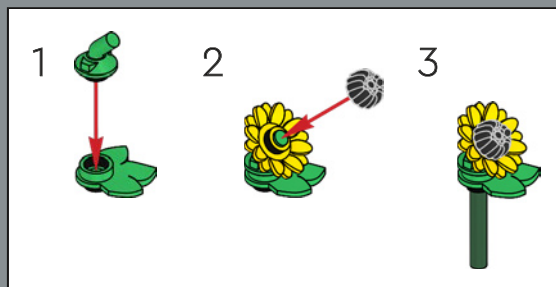




124



125



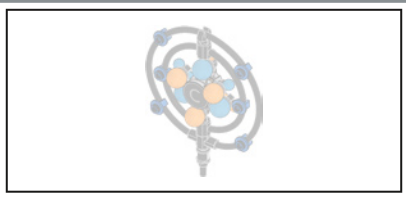
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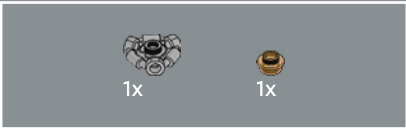
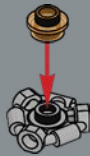
George Washington Carver is attributed with creating 325 uses for peanuts, 108 applications for sweet potatoes and hundreds more for soybeans and pecans.

On attribue à George Washington Carver la création de 325 utilisations pour les arachides, 108 applications pour les patates douces et des centaines d'autres pour le soja et les pacanes.

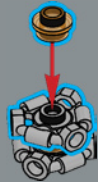
Se atribuye a George Washington Carver el desarrollo de 325 aplicaciones para los cacahuates, 108 para los camotes y cientos más para la soya y las nueces pacanas.



127



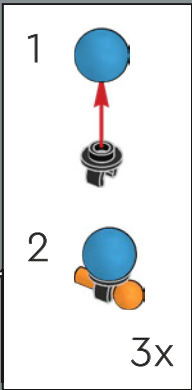
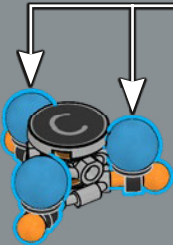
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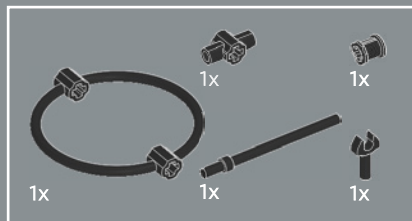


129



130



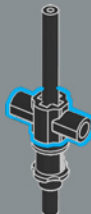


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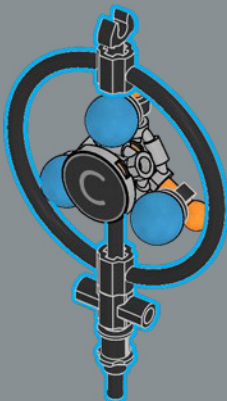
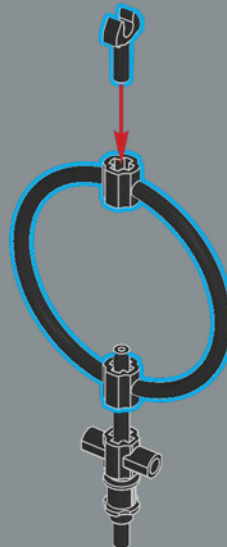
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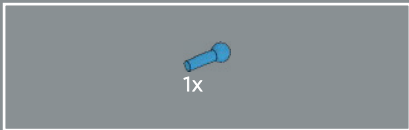


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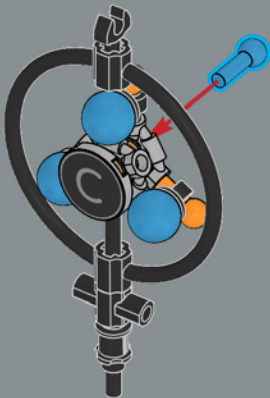


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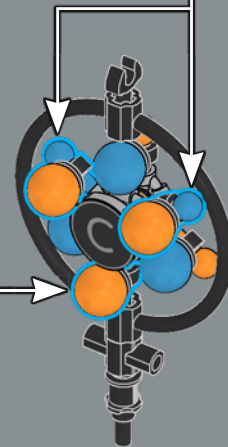
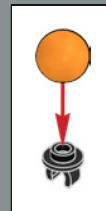
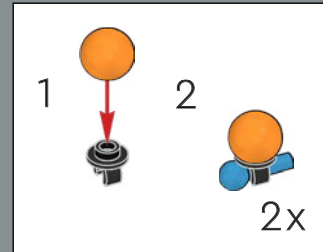


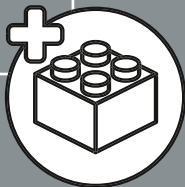
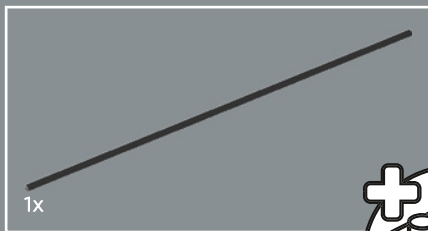


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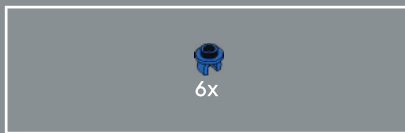
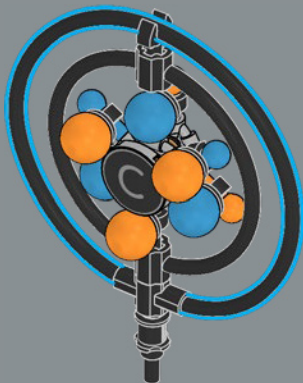


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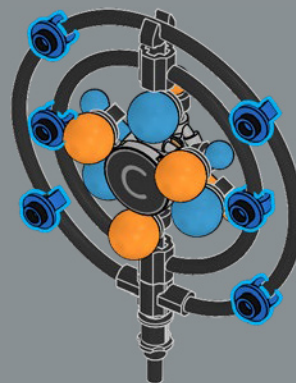




134



135



The 3D replica of a carbon atom – on which all life on earth is based – contains six neutrons, six protons and six electrons.

La réplique 3D d'un atome de carbone – sur lequel repose toute la vie sur terre – contient six neutrons, six protons et six électrons.

La réplica en 3D de un átomo de carbono, la base de toda la vida que habita en la Tierra, cuenta con seis neutrones, seis protones y seis electrones.

136

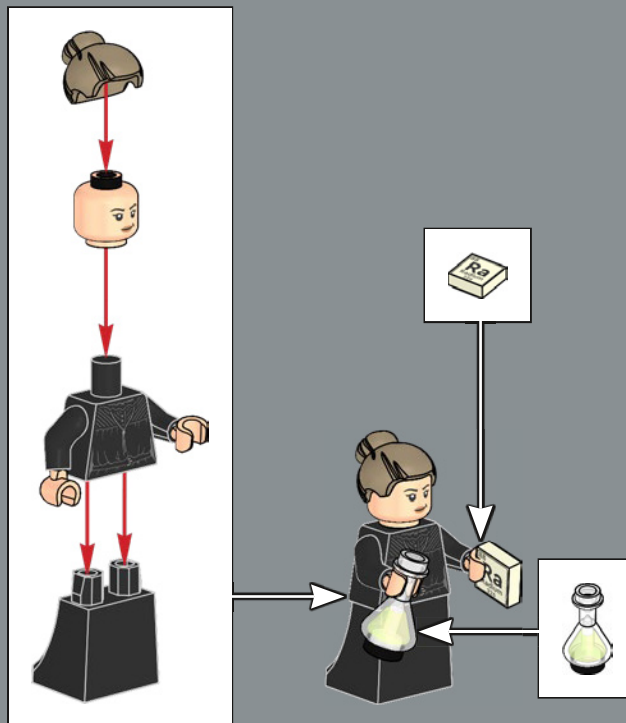




Pioneering Polish chemist Marie Curie (née Skłodowska) (1867-1934) is considered the mother of modern physics for her groundbreaking work with radium and radioactive materials. She became the first woman to win the Nobel Prize – and the first person to win two!

La chimiste polonaise pionnière Marie Curie (née Skłodowska) (1867-1934) est considérée comme la mère de la physique moderne pour ses travaux révolutionnaires sur le radium et les matériaux radioactifs. Elle est devenue la première femme à recevoir le prix Nobel – et la première personne à en recevoir deux !

La brillante química polaca Marie Curie (née Skłodowska) (1867-1934) es considerada como la madre de la física moderna por su revolucionario trabajo con el radio y los materiales radioactivos. Fue la primera mujer en ganar un Premio Nobel, y la primera persona en ganar dos de ellos!



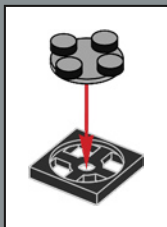


1x



1x

137

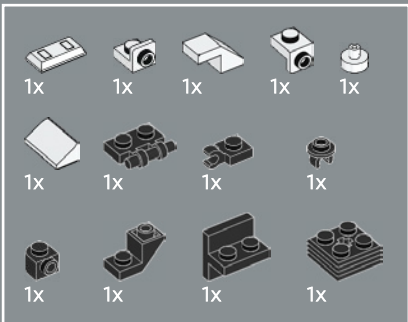




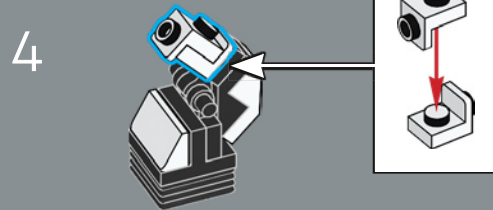
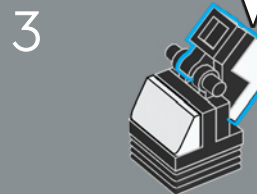
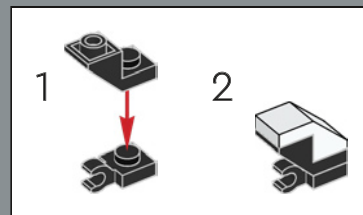
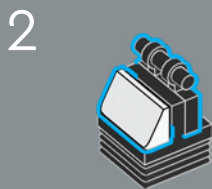
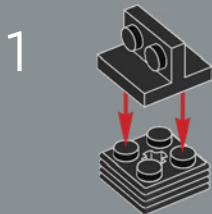
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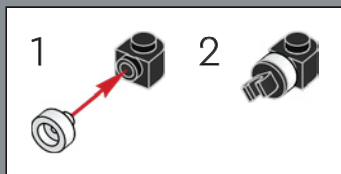
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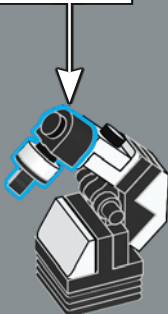


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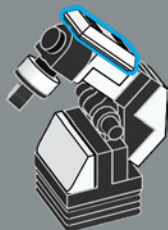




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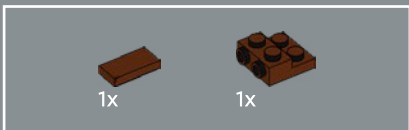


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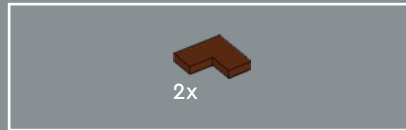
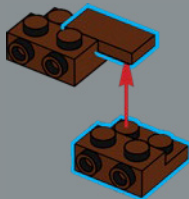




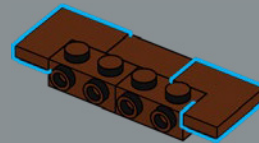
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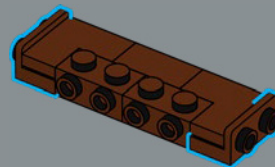
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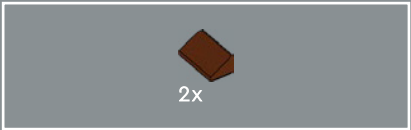


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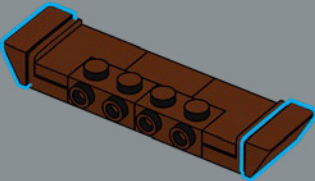


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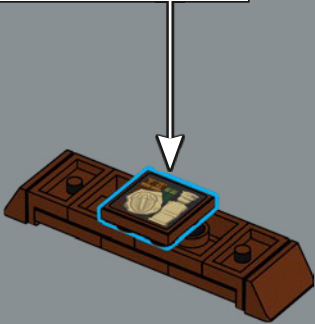
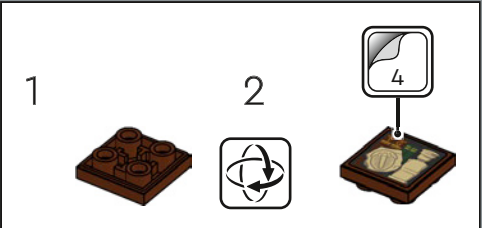


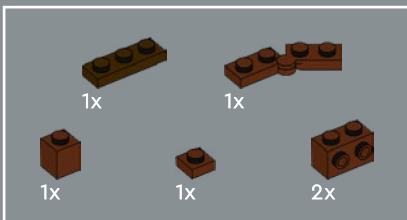


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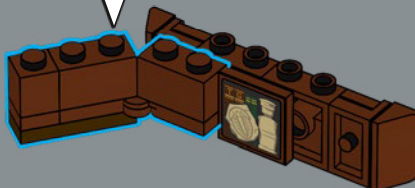
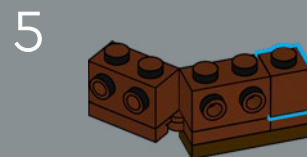
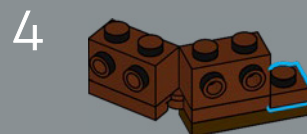
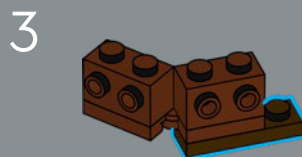
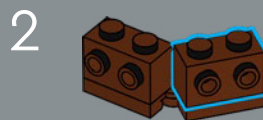
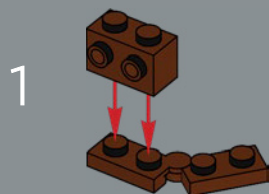


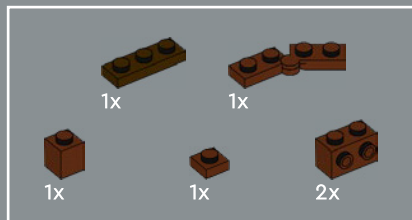
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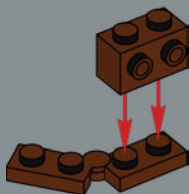
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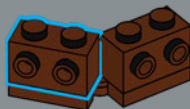


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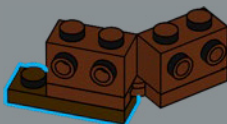
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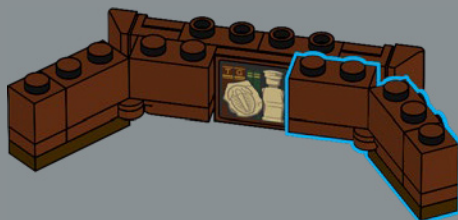
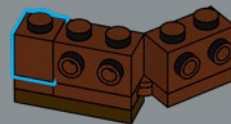
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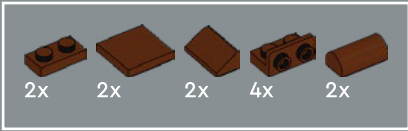
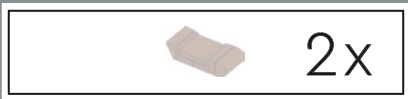


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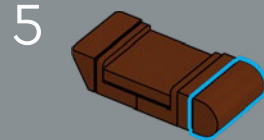
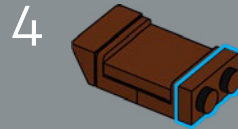
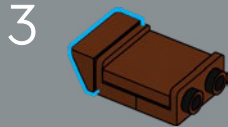
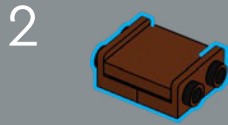


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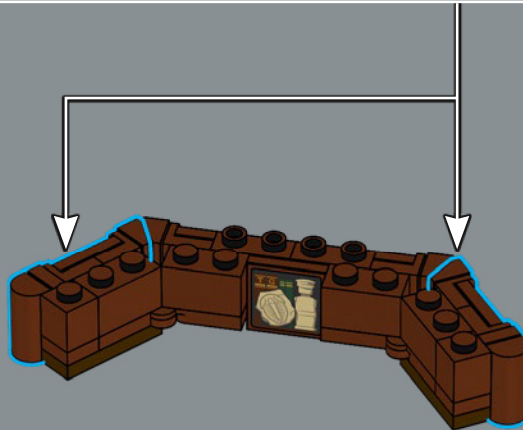


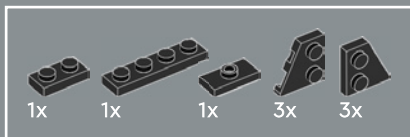


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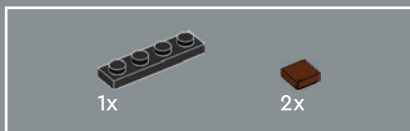


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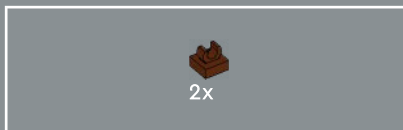




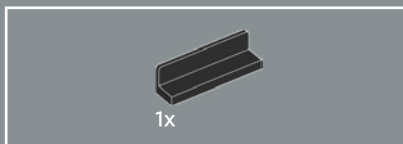
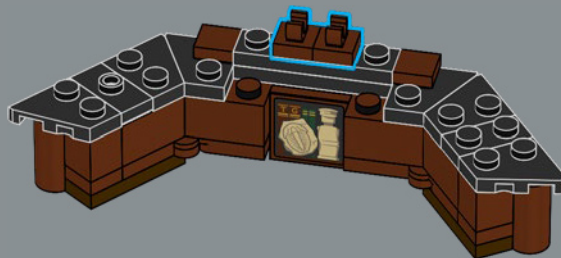
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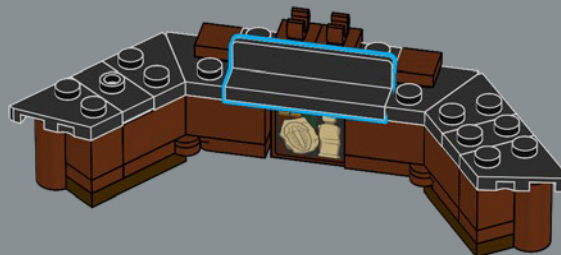
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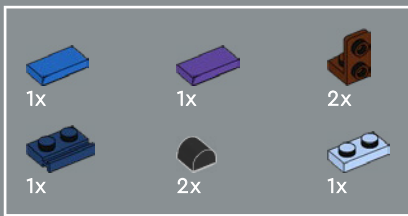


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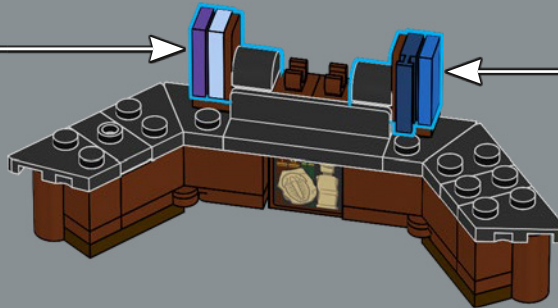
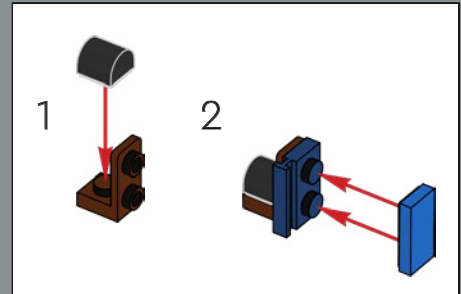
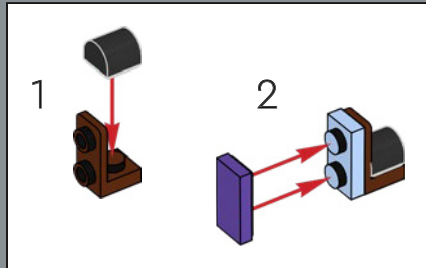


152





153

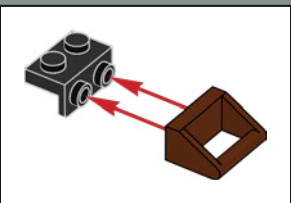


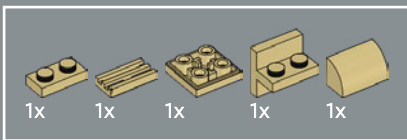


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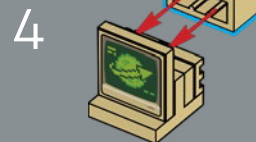
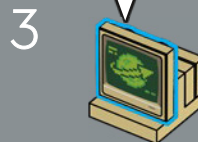
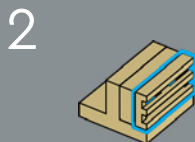
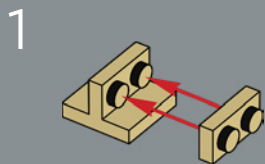


155





156




1x


1x


1x


1x

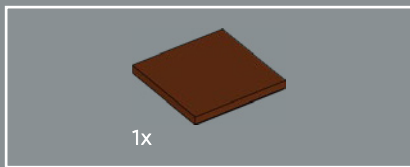

1x

157



158



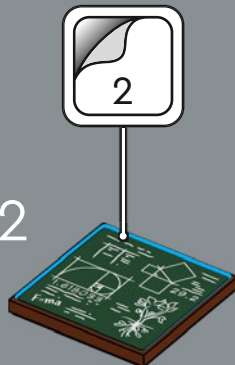


159

1



2



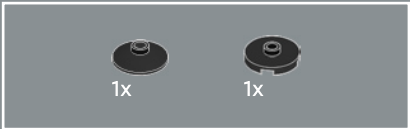
The Golden Ratio (ϕ), often referred to as the most beautiful number in the universe, is derived from the Fibonacci numbers and is visible almost everywhere in nature, from the construction of cells to the orbit of planets.

Le nombre d'or (ϕ), souvent considéré comme le plus beau nombre de l'univers, est dérivé des nombres de Fibonacci et est observable presque partout dans la nature, de la construction des cellules à l'orbite des planètes.

La proporción áurea (ϕ), que suele considerarse como el número más bello del universo, se deriva de la sucesión de Fibonacci y está presente en incontables aspectos de la naturaleza, desde la conformación de las células hasta las órbitas de los planetas.







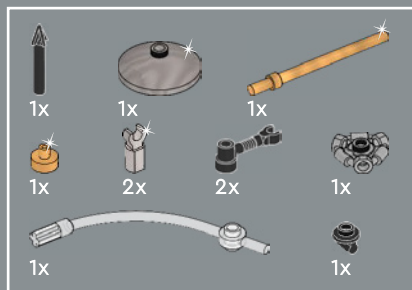
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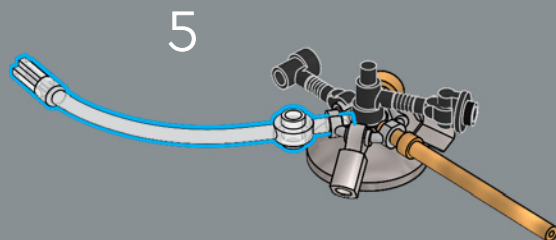
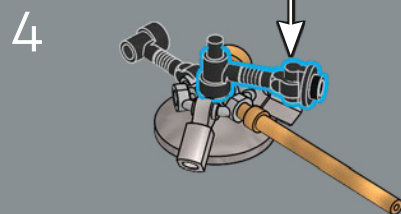
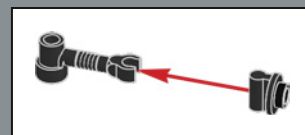
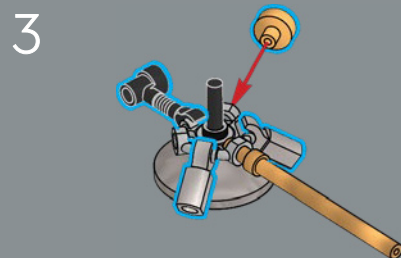
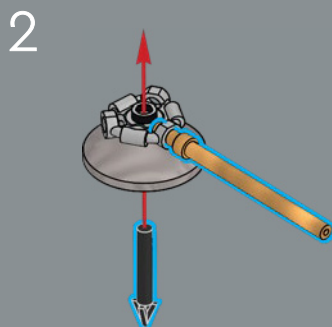
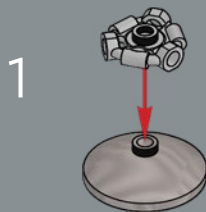
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161





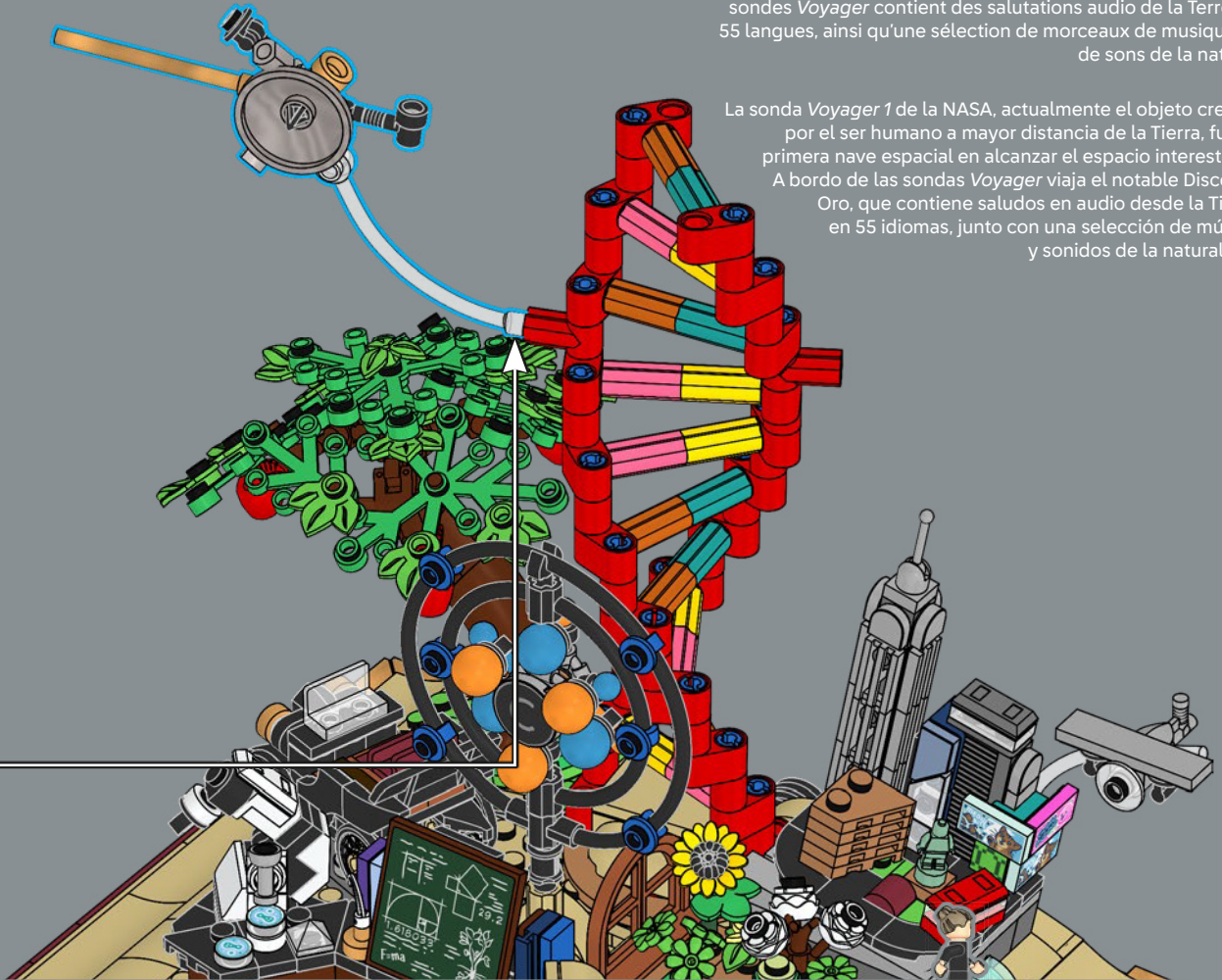
162



The NASA *Voyager 1* probe is the farthest human-made object from Earth and the first spacecraft to reach interstellar space. The 'Golden Record' aboard the *Voyager* probes feature audio greetings from Earth in 55 languages, as well as a selection of music and sounds of nature.

La sonde *Voyager 1* de la NASA est l'objet fabriqué par l'homme le plus éloigné de la Terre et le premier engin spatial à atteindre l'espace interstellaire. Le « disque d'or » à bord des sondes *Voyager* contient des salutations audio de la Terre en 55 langues, ainsi qu'une sélection de morceaux de musique et de sons de la nature.

La sonda *Voyager 1* de la NASA, actualmente el objeto creado por el ser humano a mayor distancia de la Tierra, fue la primera nave espacial en alcanzar el espacio interestelar. A bordo de las sondas *Voyager* viaja el notable Disco de Oro, que contiene saludos en audio desde la Tierra en 55 idiomas, junto con una selección de música y sonidos de la naturaleza.





1x



1x



1x

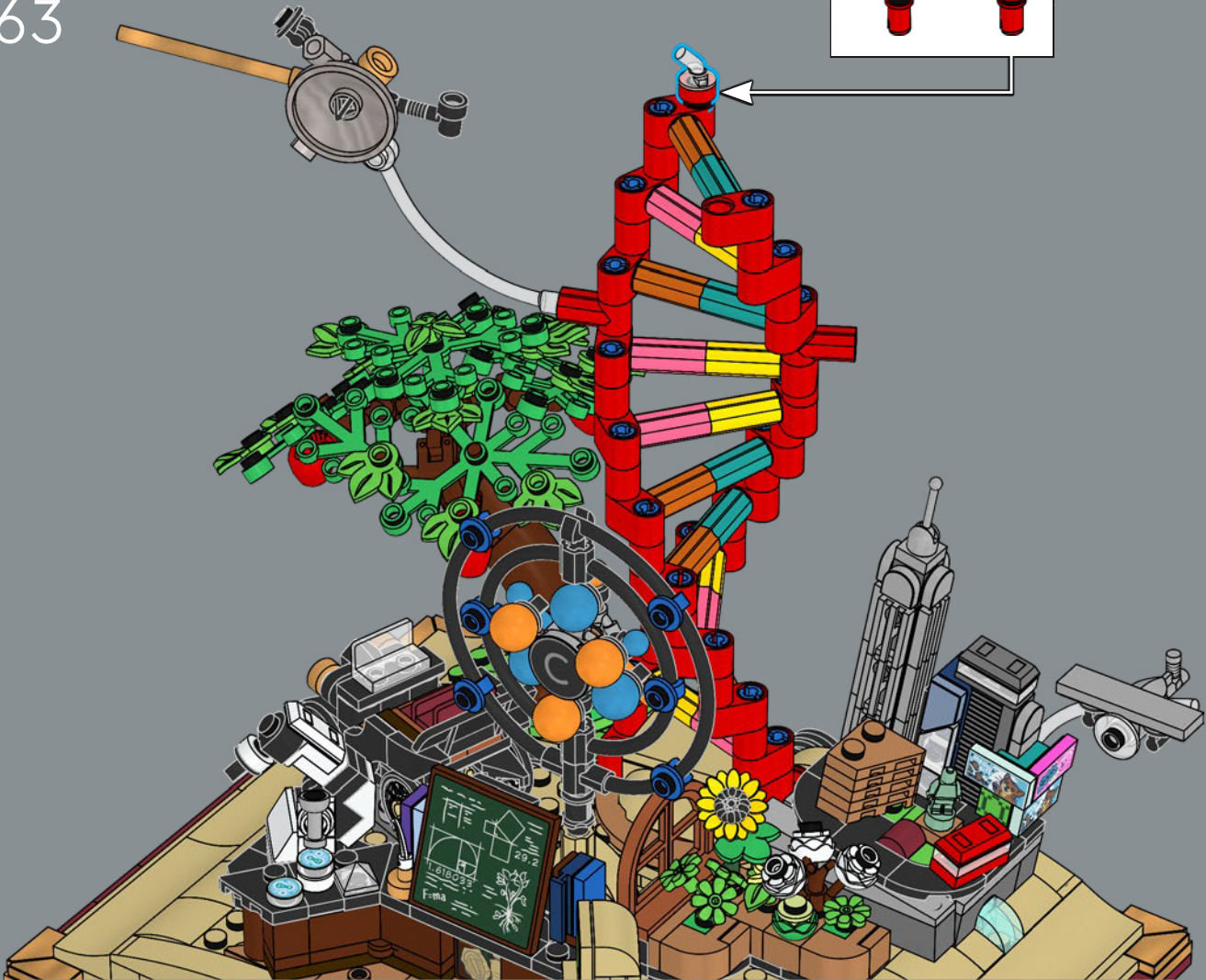
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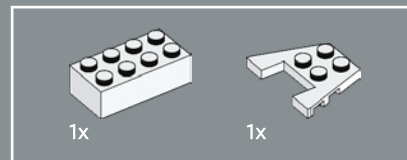
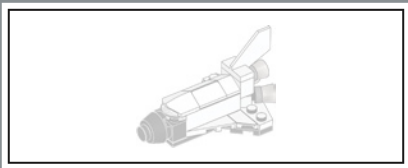


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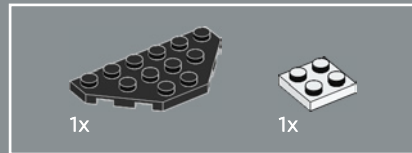
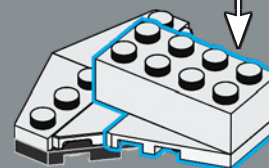
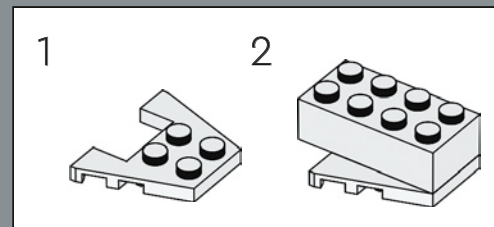


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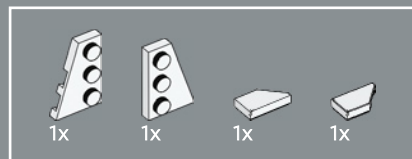
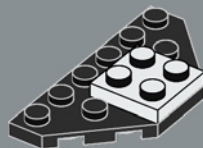




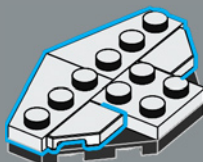
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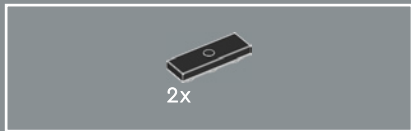


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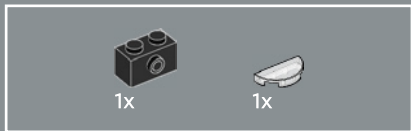
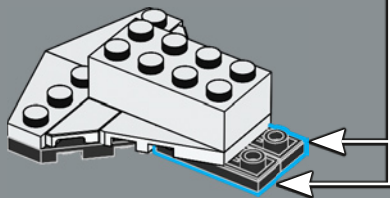
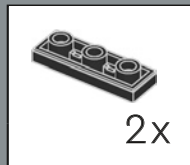


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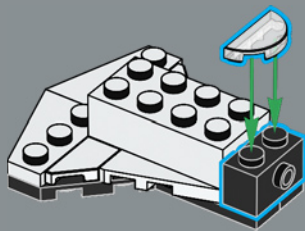




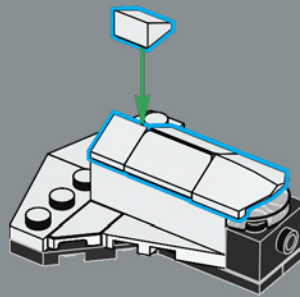
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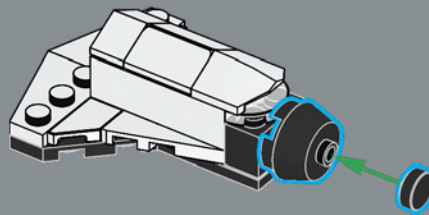
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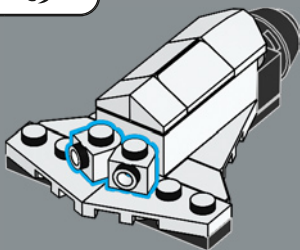


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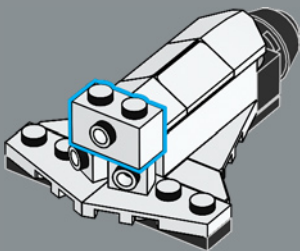




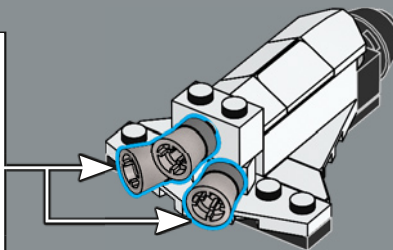
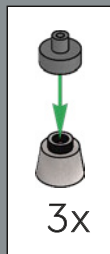
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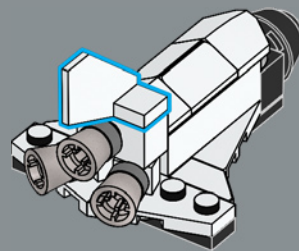
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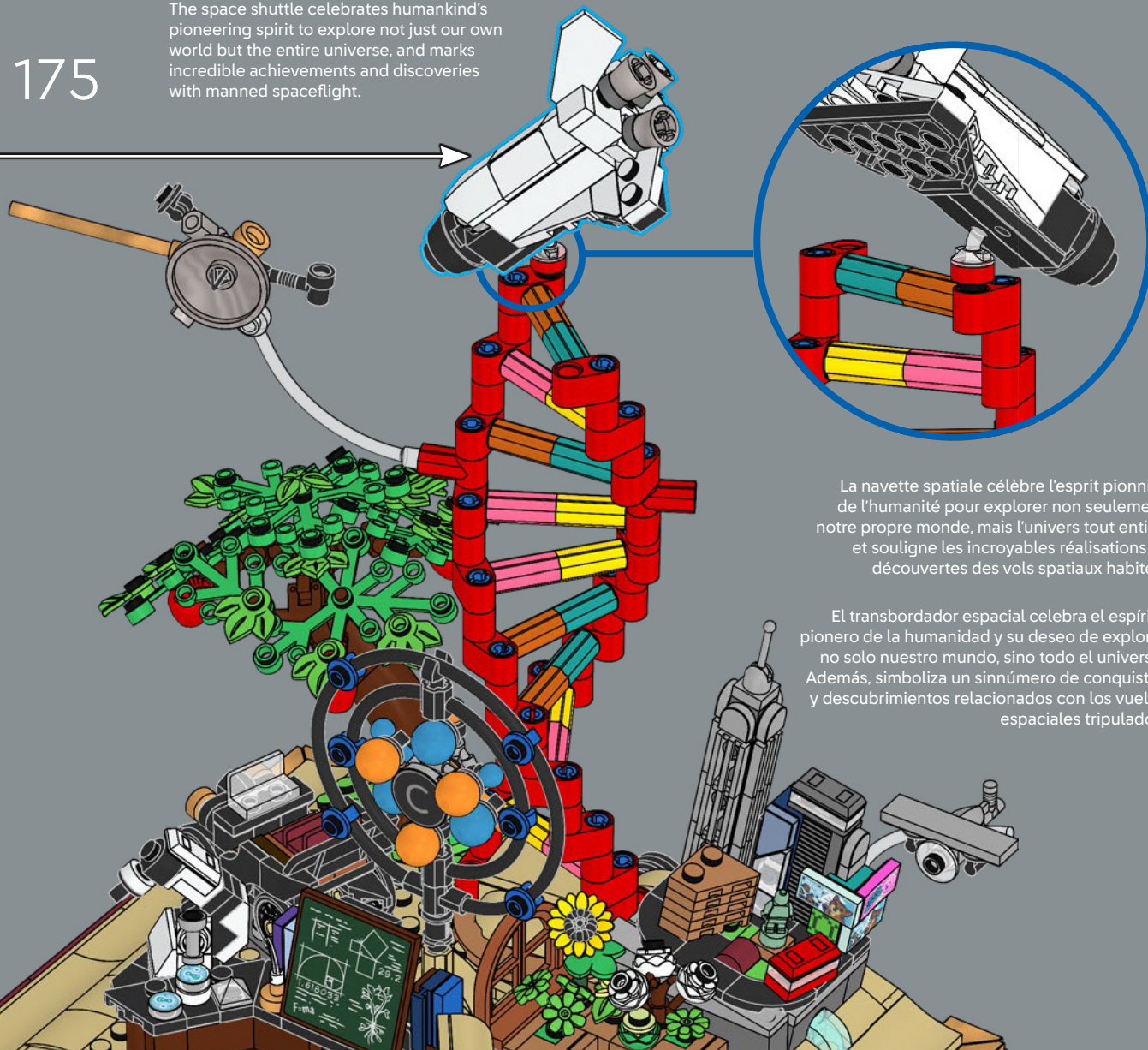
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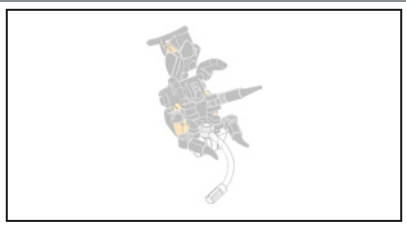


The space shuttle celebrates humankind's pioneering spirit to explore not just our own world but the entire universe, and marks incredible achievements and discoveries with manned spaceflight.

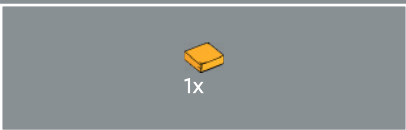


La navette spatiale célèbre l'esprit pionnier de l'humanité pour explorer non seulement notre propre monde, mais l'univers tout entier, et souligne les incroyables réalisations et découvertes des vols spatiaux habités.

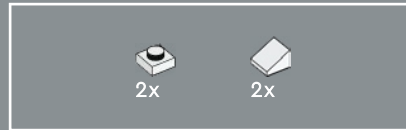
El transbordador espacial celebra el espíritu pionero de la humanidad y su deseo de explorar no solo nuestro mundo, sino todo el universo. Además, simboliza un sinnúmero de conquistas y descubrimientos relacionados con los vuelos espaciales tripulados.



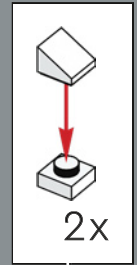
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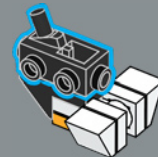
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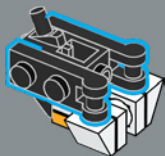


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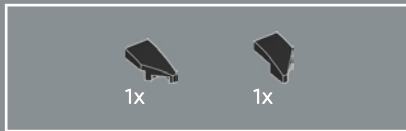
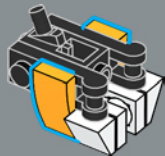




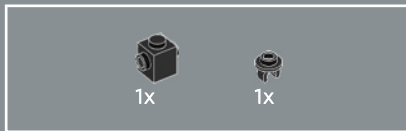
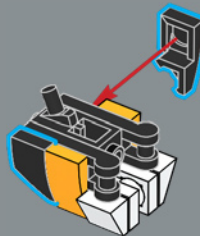
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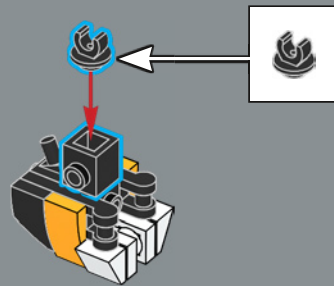
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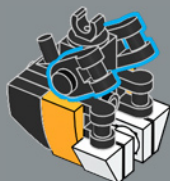
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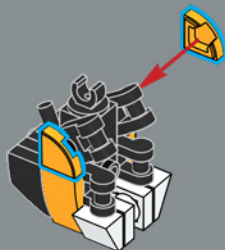
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2x

185



4x



4x

186



4x

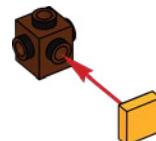


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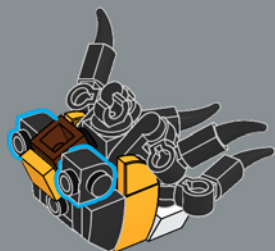
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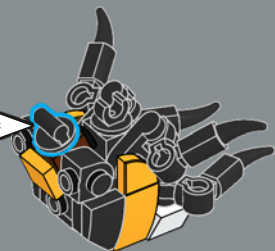
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188



1x

189



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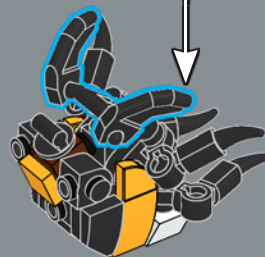
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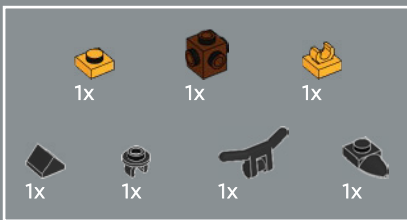
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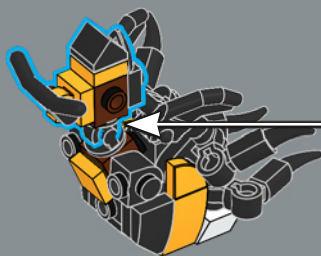
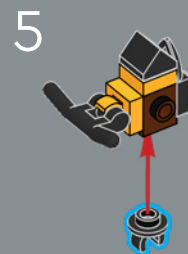
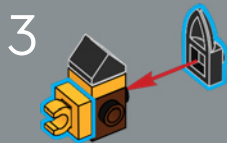
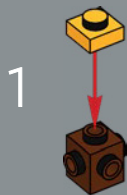


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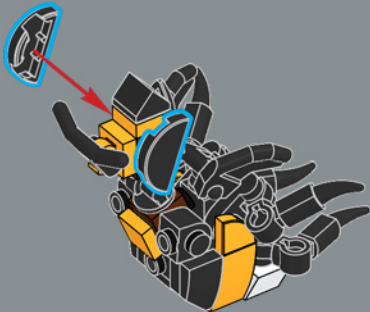


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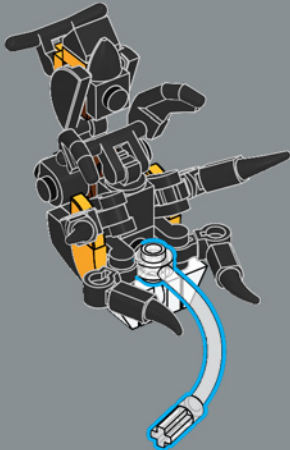




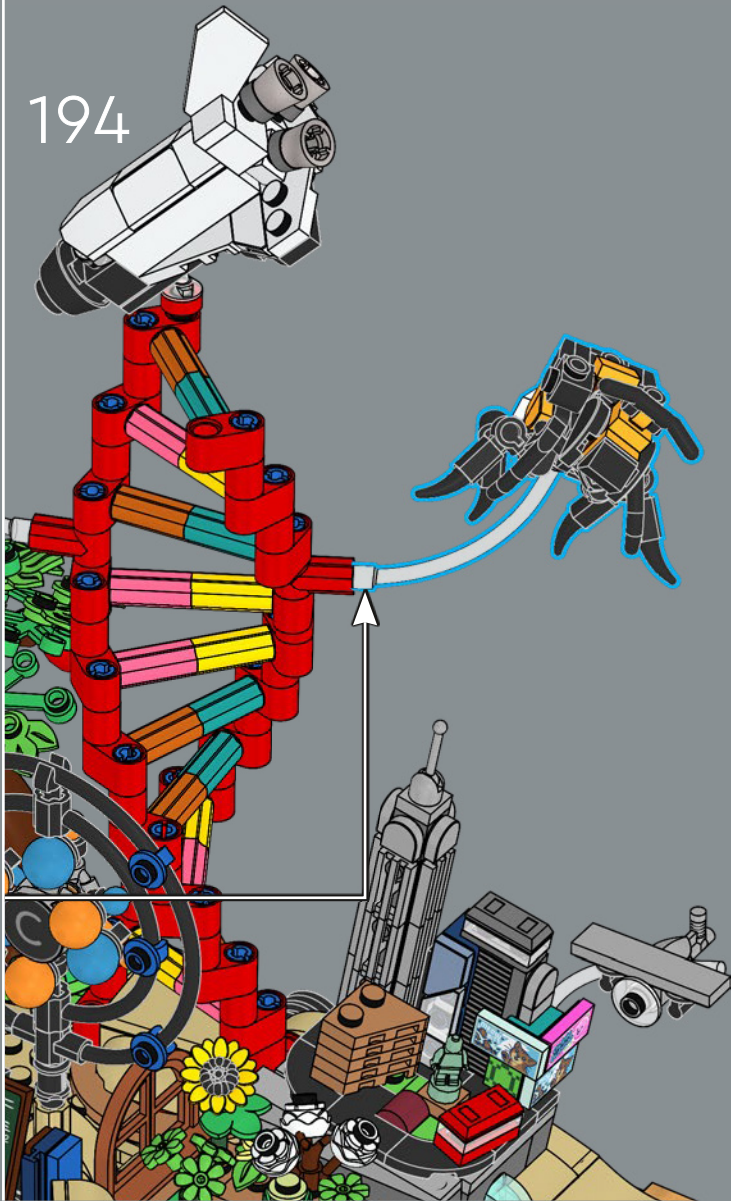
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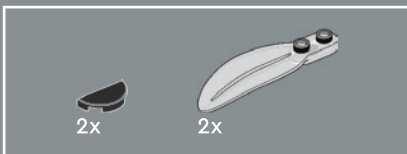


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194



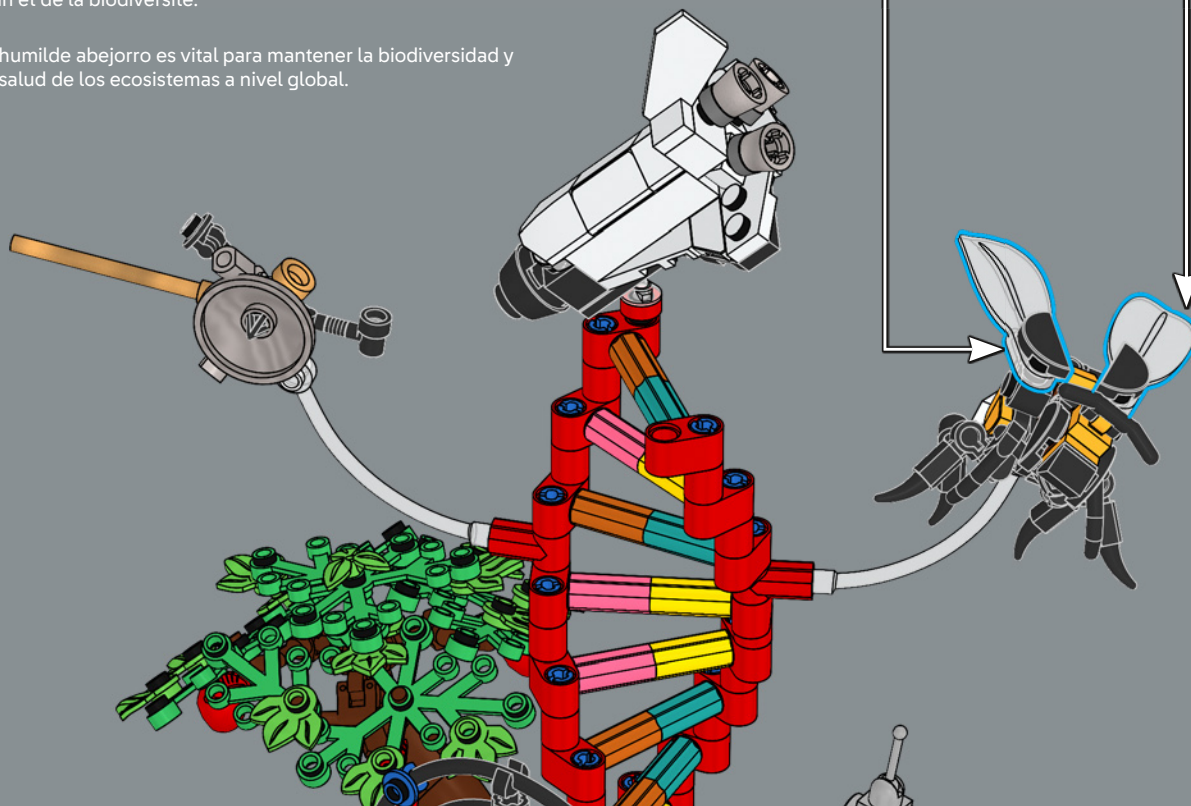
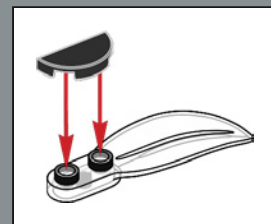
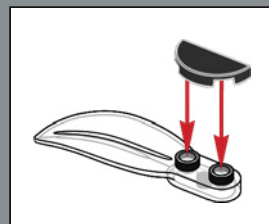


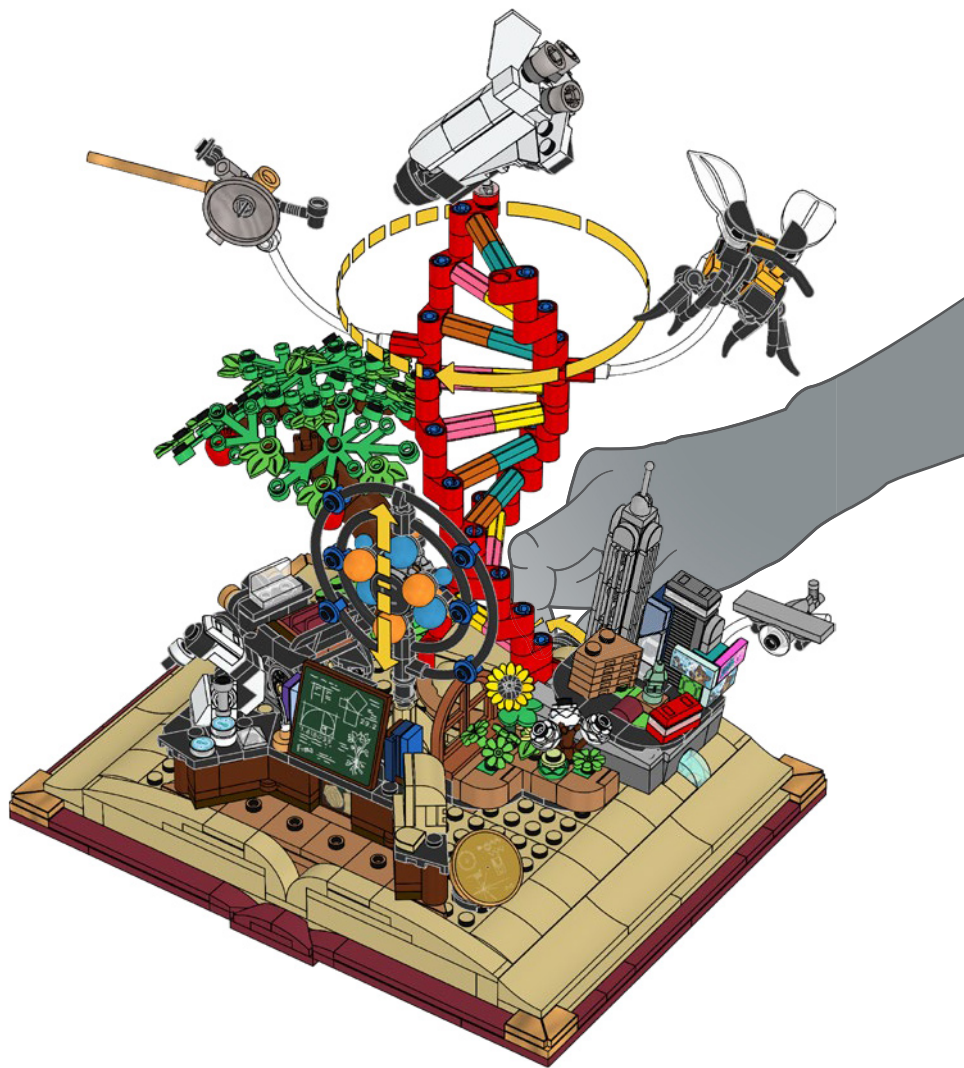
195

The humble bumble bee is vital to maintaining a healthy, global ecosystem and biodiversity.

L'humble bourdon est essentiel au maintien d'un écosystème sain et de la biodiversité.

El humilde abeja es vital para mantener la biodiversidad y la salud de los ecosistemas a nivel global.

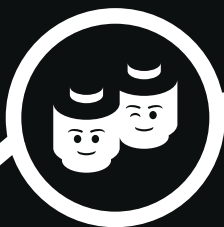




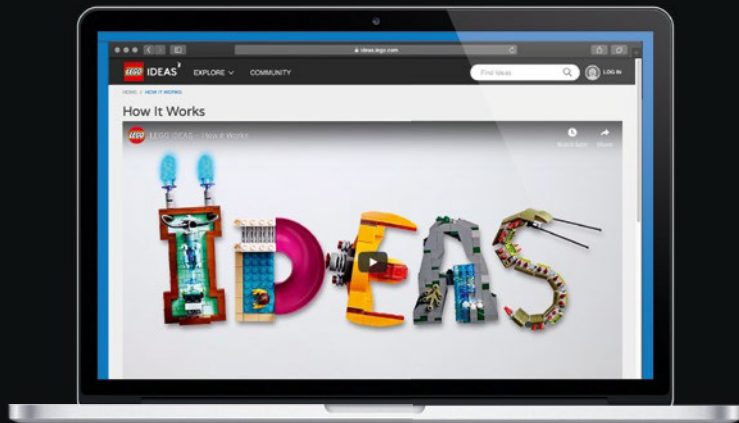
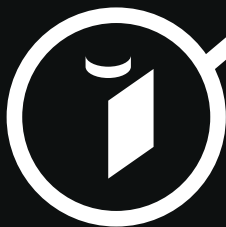




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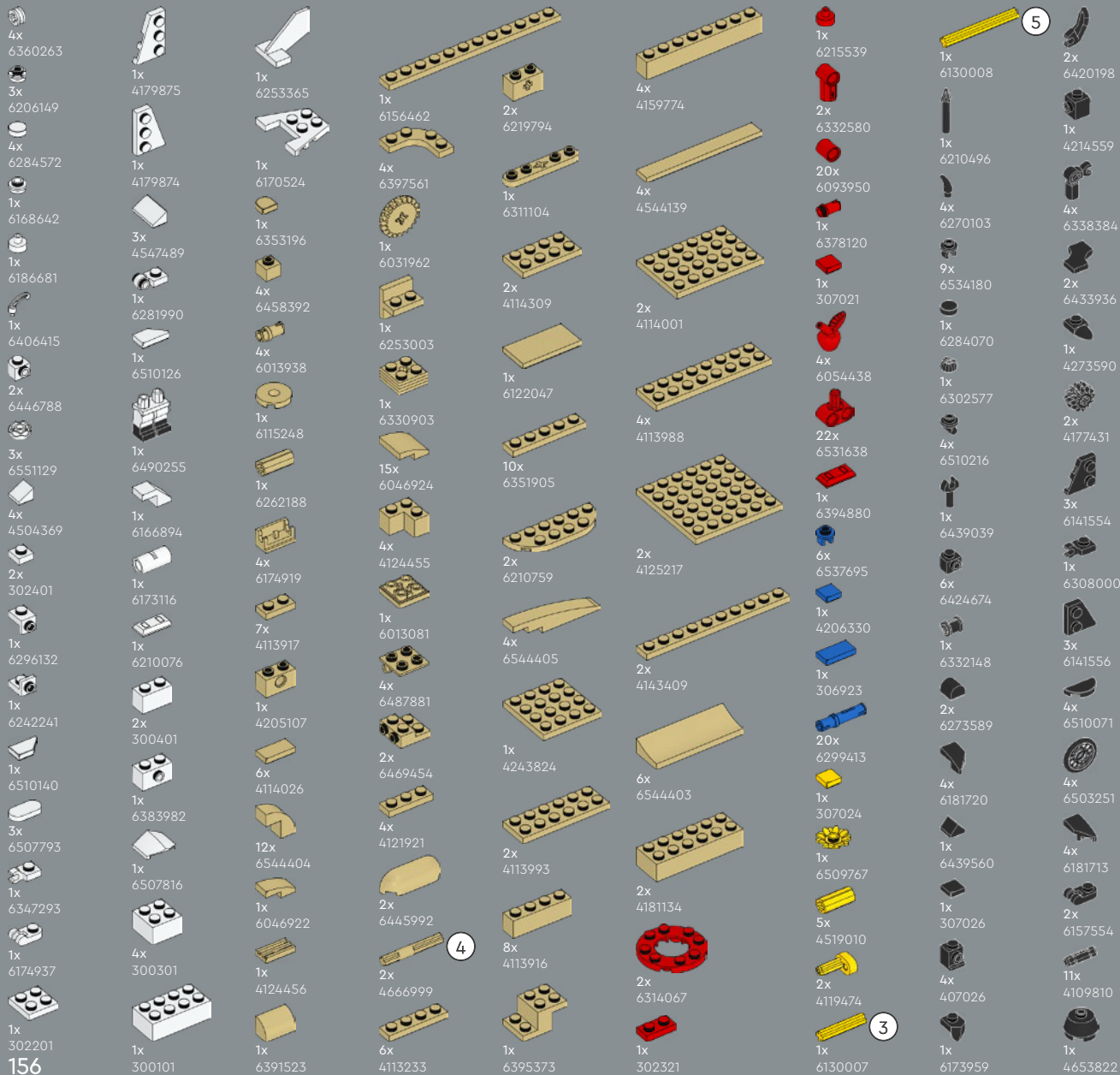
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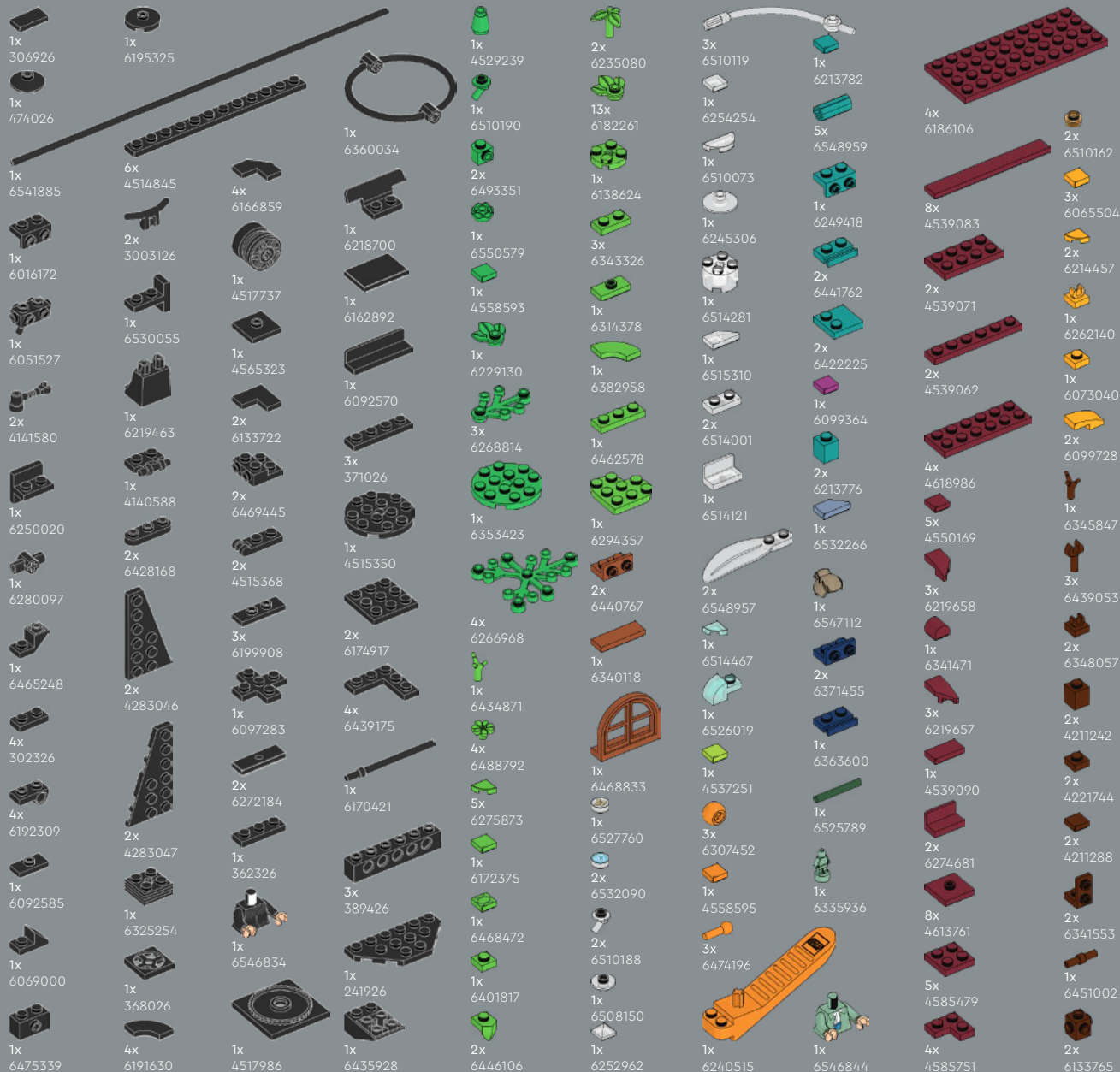


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