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[LEGO.com/sustainable-packaging](https://LEGO.com/sustainable-packaging)



FR

**DONNEZ  
OU  
RECYCLEZ**



ASSOCIATION

OU



MAGASIN

OU



DÉCHÈTERIE

Adresses sur [quefairedemesdechets.fr](https://quefairedemesdechets.fr)





# BUILDER



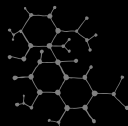
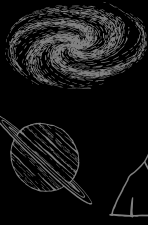
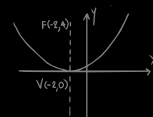
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Q [LEGO.com/devicecheck](https://LEGO.com/devicecheck)



Q LEGO® Builder

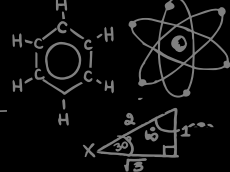
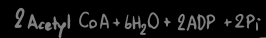
$$\sim \exists x \exists y [p(x, y)] \equiv \forall x \forall y [\sim p(x, y)]$$



# Incontriamo il fan designer

Daniel Bradley (nome LEGO® Ideas danielbradleyy), un contabile tirocinante con sede nel Regno Unito, ha conquistato sia i voti della giuria sia i voti dei fan nella sfida LEGO Ideas *Celebrate the Wonder of STEM 2023!* Dan ama viaggiare con la sua compagna e costruire set LEGO con l'aiuto del suo amato gatto, Zeus. (Forse il nostro primo CFOL ufficiale - Cat Fan of LEGO?) Con il suo modello *Sapere è potere* Dan ha catturato una curiosità infantile per la scienza che spera possa ispirare i costruttori e gli appassionati di STEM di tutte le età.





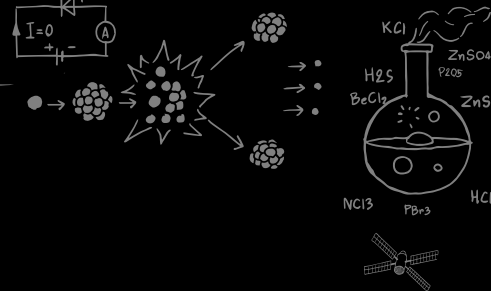
"Da piccolo, avevo un'enciclopedia per bambini che mi ha appassionato moltissimo. Volevo trasmettere la curiosità che ha suscitato in me quando avevo questo libro aperto davanti a me, con tutti i diversi campi STEM che prendevano vita, germogliando dalle pagine. Da giovane mi sarebbe piaciuto costruire questo set, probabilmente con la mia vera enciclopedia accanto a me, leggendo tutti i temi! Ho voluto incorporare quante più aree diverse di STEM in un unico modello mantenendo le giuste proporzioni. Sono molto soddisfatto dei dettagli che ho inserito nel modello e non vedo l'ora di scoprire come il risultato finale sarà ricevuto. Grazie a tutti coloro che hanno supportato l'idea e al team LEGO Ideas per questa incredibile opportunità!"

*Il fan designer Daniel Bradley  
con il suo modello originale*





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



# Guidato dalla curiosità

Le discipline STEM (Scienza, Tecnologia, Ingegneria e Matematica) rappresentano le discipline fondamentali che guidano l'innovazione moderna e la risoluzione dei problemi. Questi campi sono profondamente interconnessi e ci aiutano a comprendere e modellare il mondo che ci circonda. Possiamo usarli per affrontare le sfide, pensare in modo critico e innovare in vari ambiti e aree.

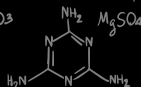
Ogni disciplina valorizza e informa le altre. Ad esempio, l'ingegneria si basa su principi scientifici, la tecnologia sfrutta sia l'ingegneria sia la matematica e la matematica è essenziale per i progressi e le scoperte in tutti i campi STEM.



$$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{2}} \quad 0.3$$

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

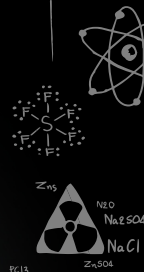
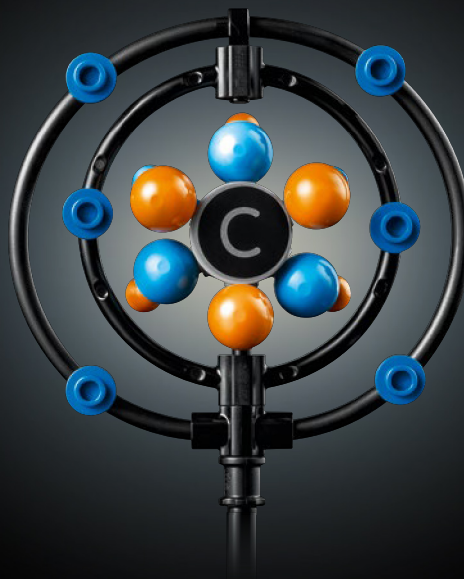
$$\frac{q_b}{m} = \frac{2V}{B^2 R^2}$$



# Pensatori, costruttori e innovatori che ispirano

Quando creiamo mattoncini e modelli LEGO®, utilizziamo i principi STEM. E, quando costruiamo, i mattoncini possono aiutarci a esplorare idee astratte attraverso l'apprendimento pratico e trasformarle in concetti tangibili e accessibili. Ogni mini-costruzione in questo modello rappresenta un risultato STEM rivoluzionario.

Dall'invenzione della ruota alla mappatura di specie rare, dalla costruzione di computer all'invio di rover su Marte, i campi STEM si sono sempre basati sui risultati degli esploratori e dei pionieri del passato. La loro curiosità, creatività e ricerca collettiva della conoscenza continuano a ispirarci e spingerci verso nuove scoperte e progressi tecnologici. Lascia che Sir Isaac Newton, Marie Curie e George Washington Carver siano le tue guide nel tuo viaggio di costruzione attraverso la storia STEM.





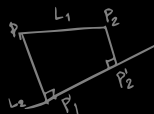
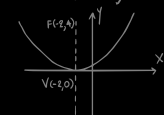
# Il commento del Design Team di LEGO® Ideas

Il modello di Daniel che ha vinto il nostro contest *Celebrate the Wonders of STEM!* ha centrato l'obiettivo con questa fantastica "esplosione" di STEM, infondendo vita a ogni particolare e facendolo letteralmente balzare fuori dalle pagine, come se non potesse essere contenuto tra le copertine di un libro.

In tutto il modello sono presenti riferimenti a conquiste ingegneristiche e teorie scientifiche che speriamo possano innescare i vostri viaggi di scoperta. Lo STEM tocca ogni aspetto della nostra vita, inclusa la costruzione LEGO®: quindi, costruendo i singoli pezzi che compongono il modello, vedrete gli elementi STEM all'opera!

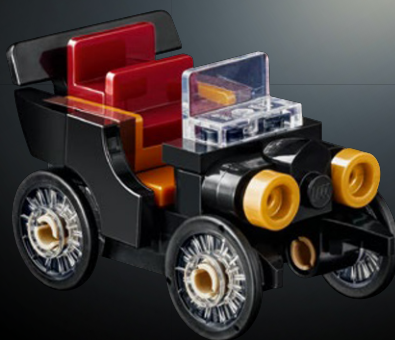


$$b = \sum (R+r) - \sum E$$

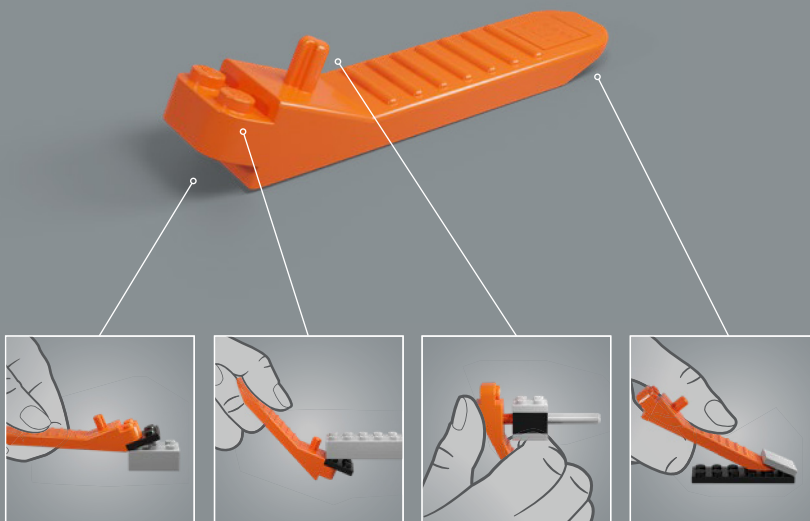


$$Eff = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \times 100\%$$

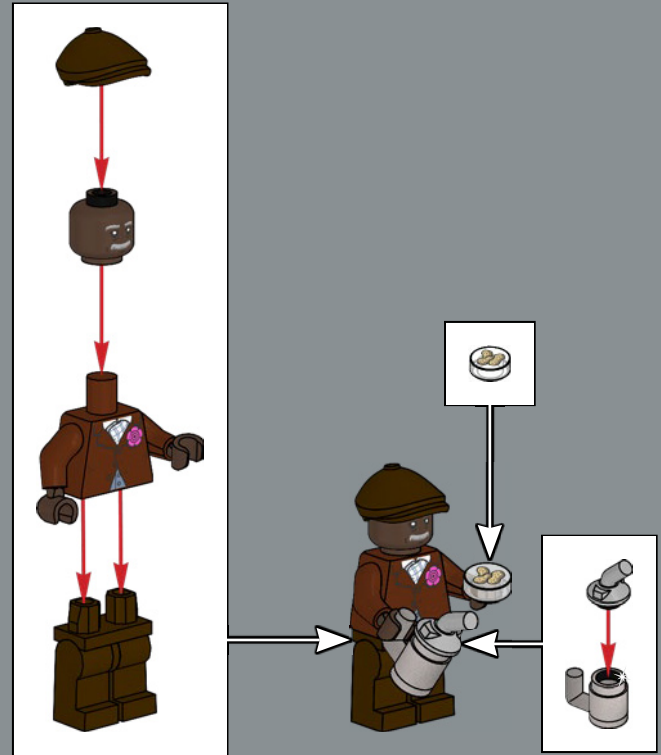
Al di là di tutti i fatti concreti, STEM incarna una storia molto umana di scoperte, avversità e risultati, e di persone alimentate dalla passione e dal desiderio di migliorare il mondo. Abbiamo lavorato con Daniel per contestualizzare gli elementi del modello con esempi del mondo reale e realizzare alcuni eroi STEM storici sotto forma di minifigure. In questo modello, raccontiamo le storie di tre persone e speriamo vi ispirino a esplorare altre fantastiche storie STEM.

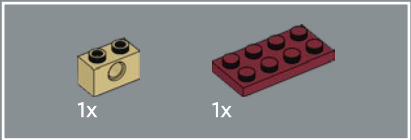




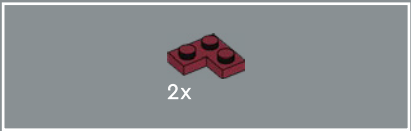
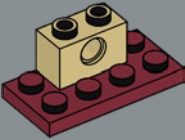


George Washington Carver (1864-1943), chimico, agricoltore e umanitario di fama mondiale e membro della American National Inventors Hall of Fame, viveva secondo il motto "È il servizio che misura il successo".

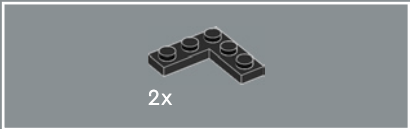
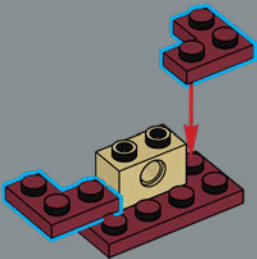




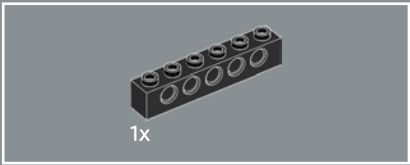
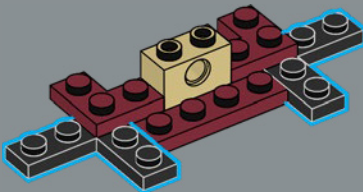
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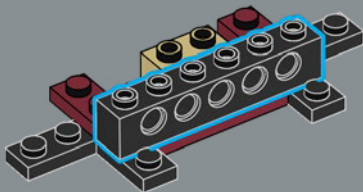
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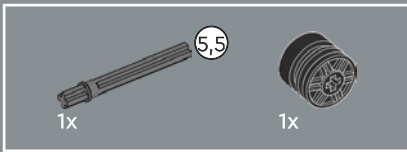


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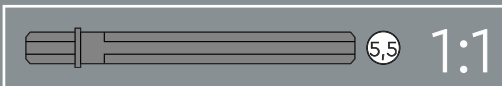
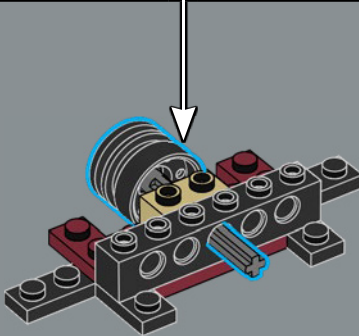
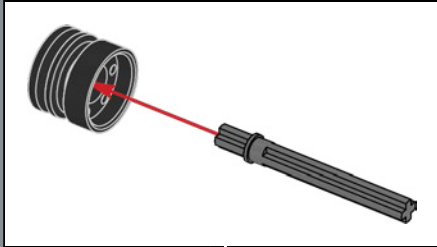


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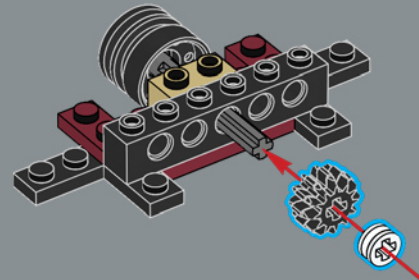


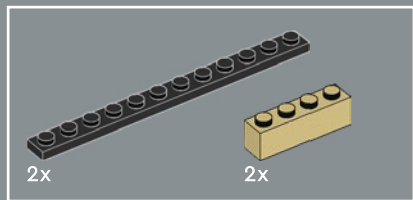


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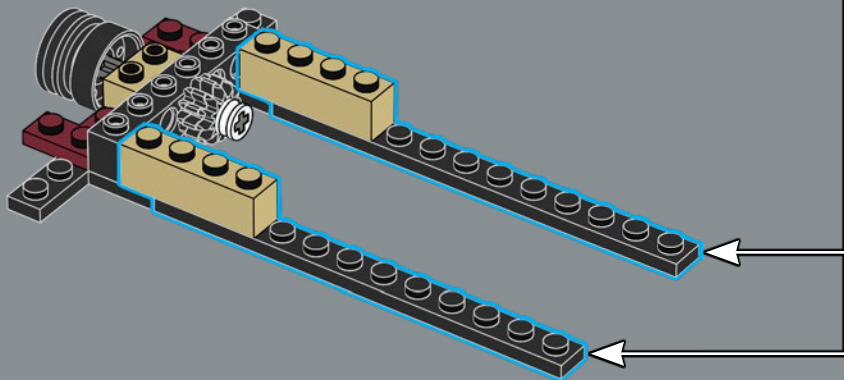
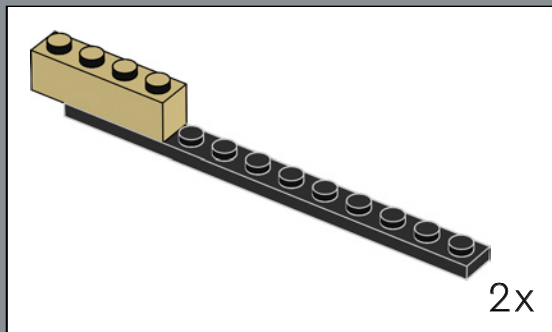


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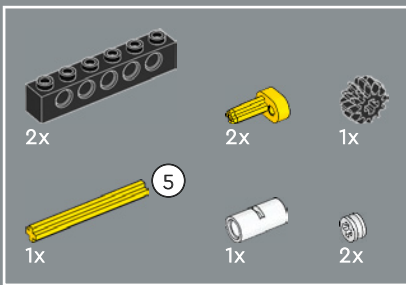




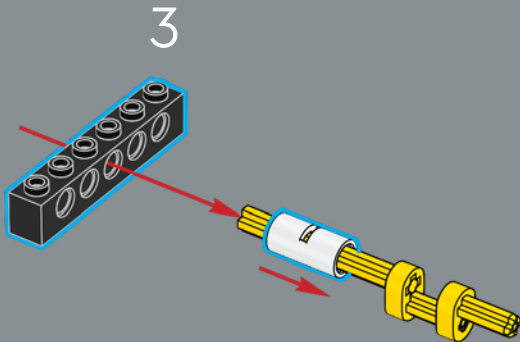
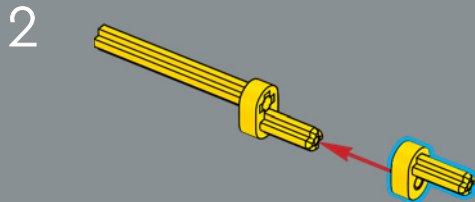
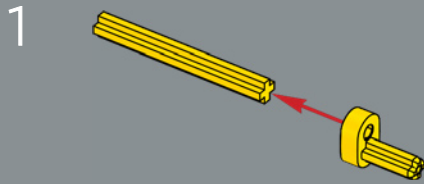
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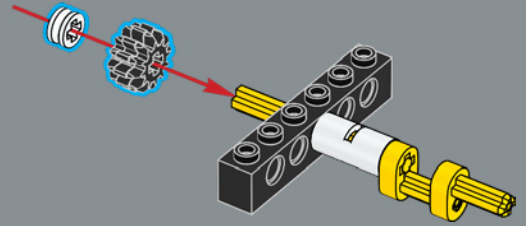




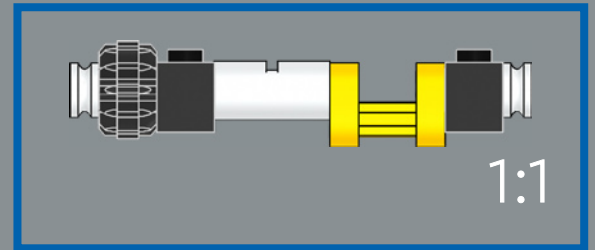
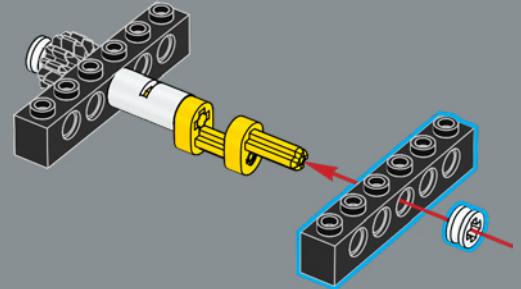
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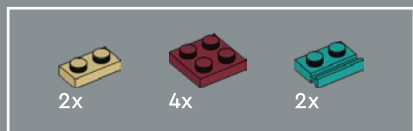
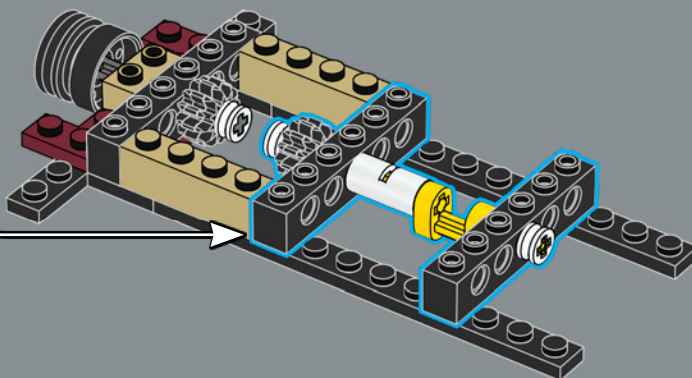


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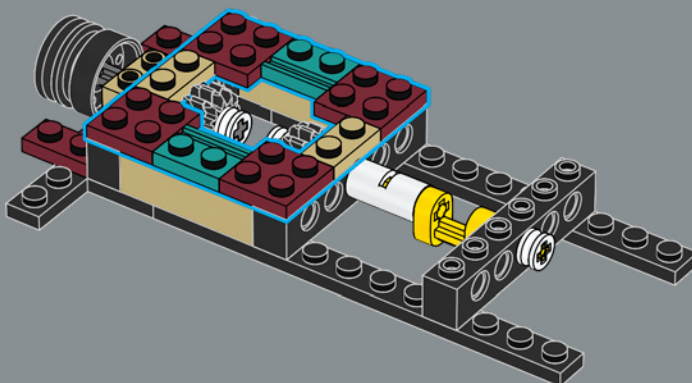


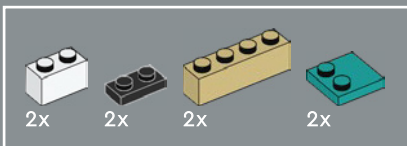
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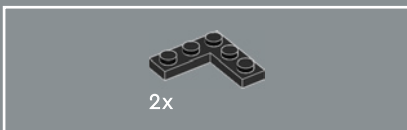
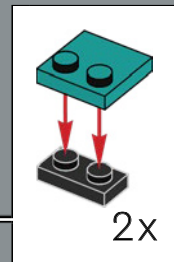
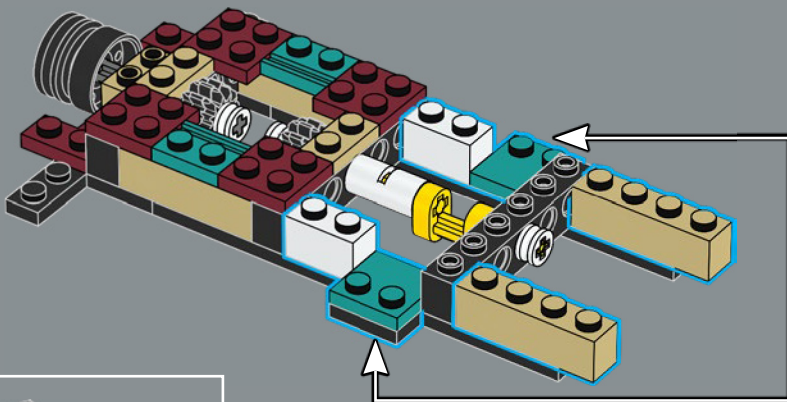


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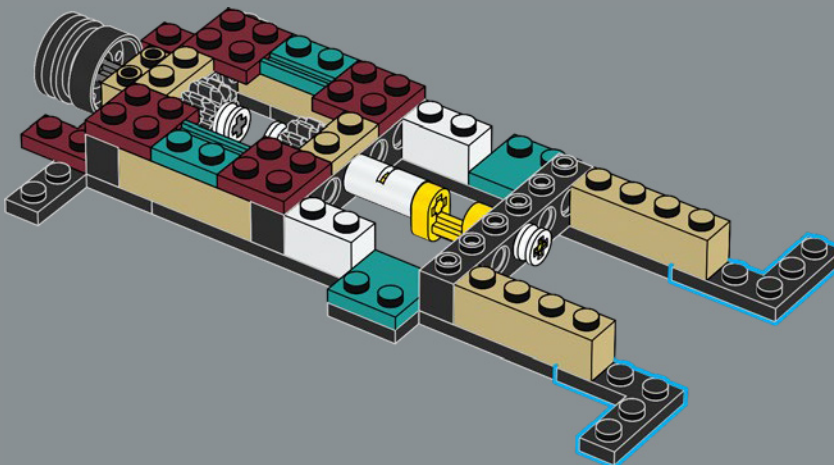


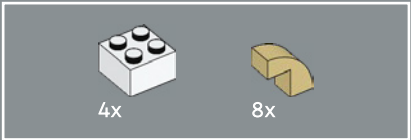


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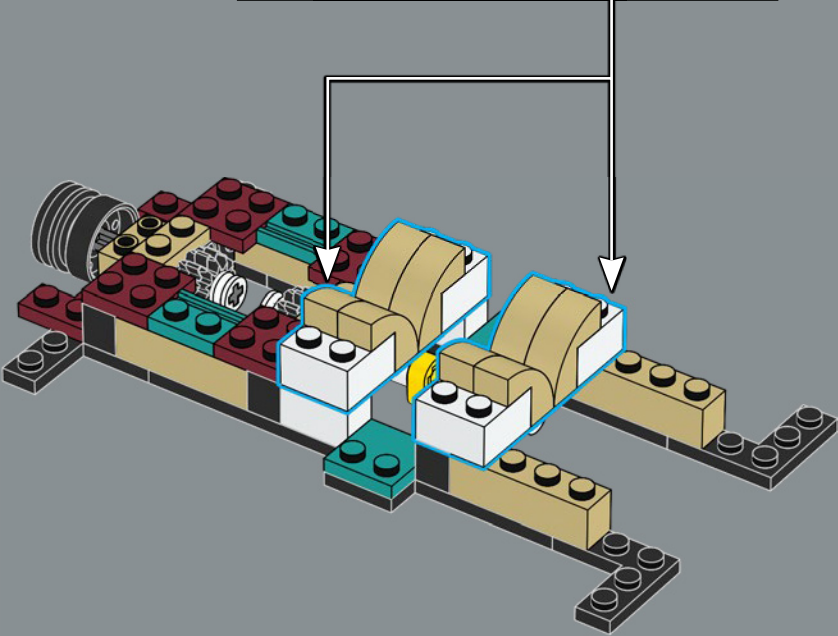
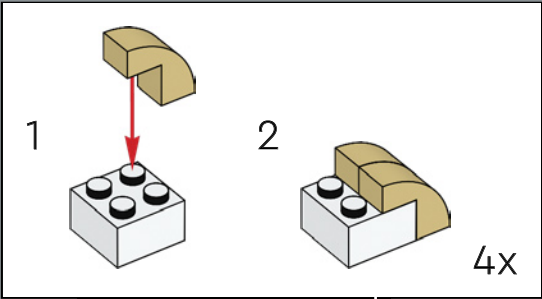


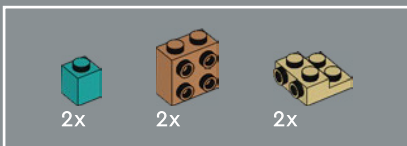
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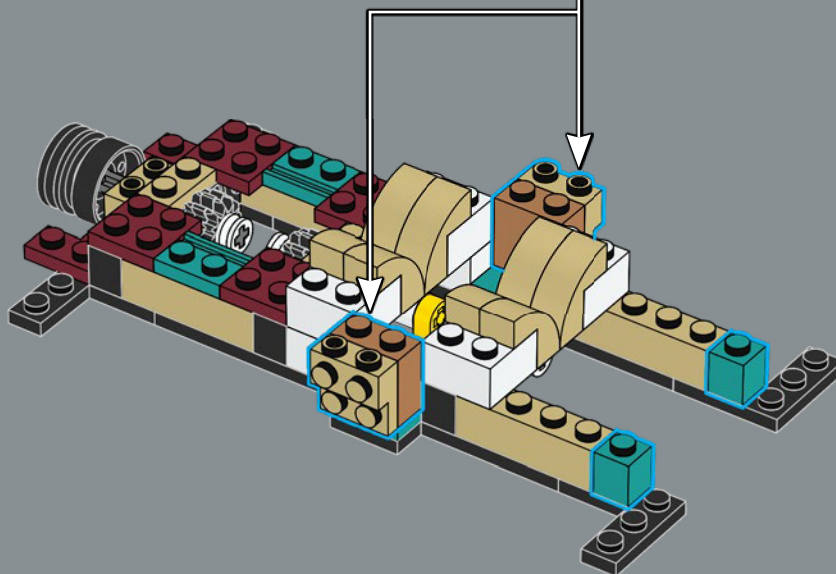
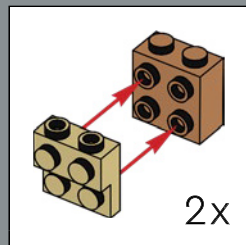


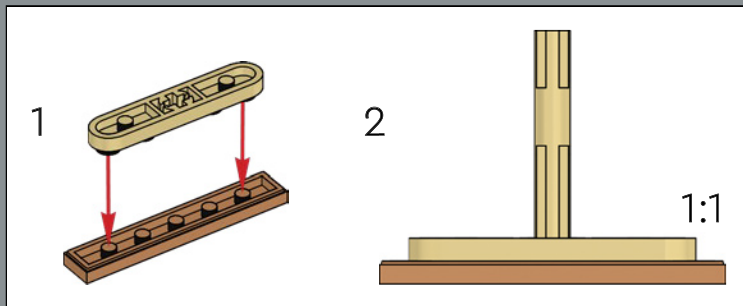
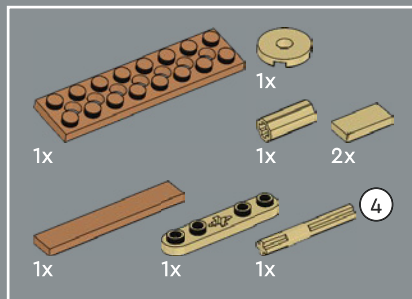
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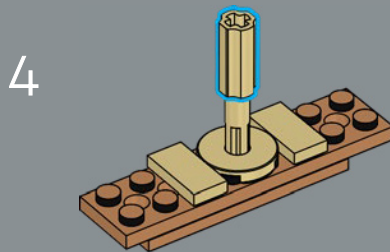
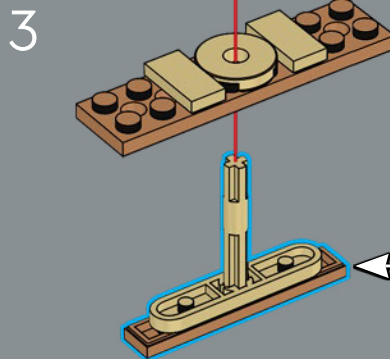
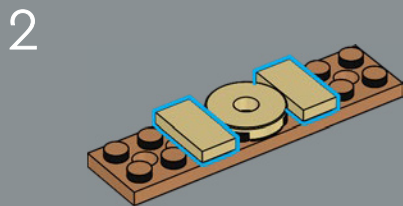
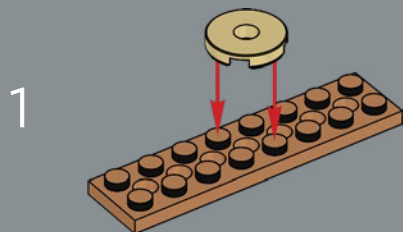


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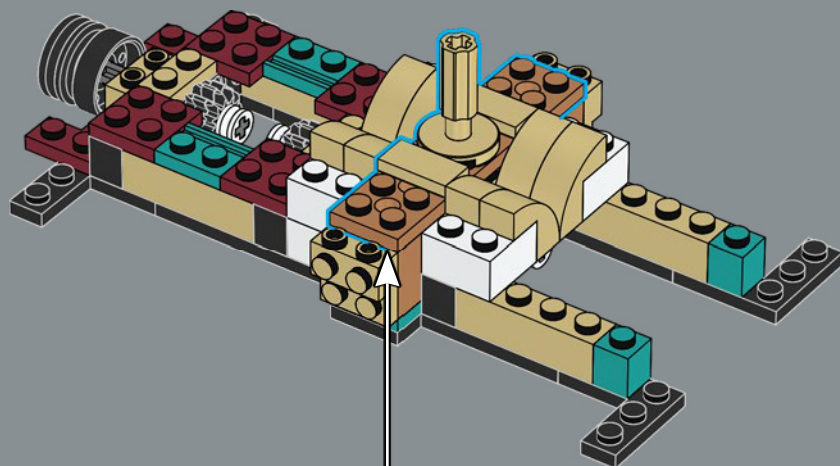


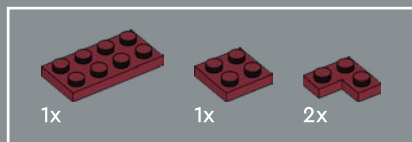


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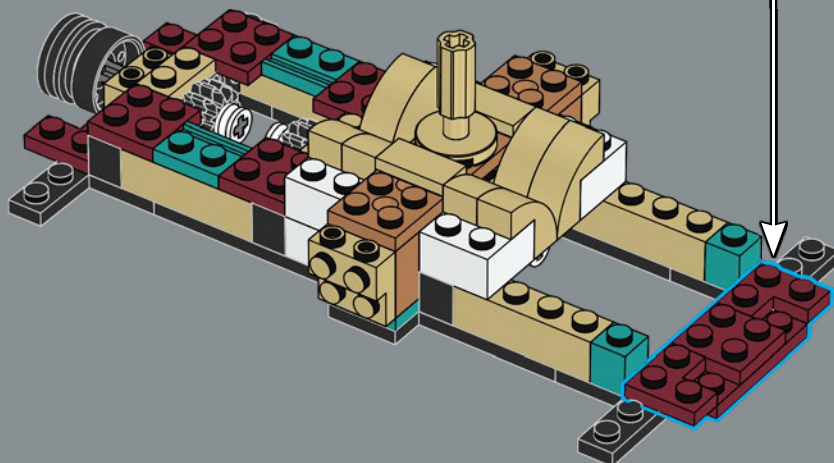
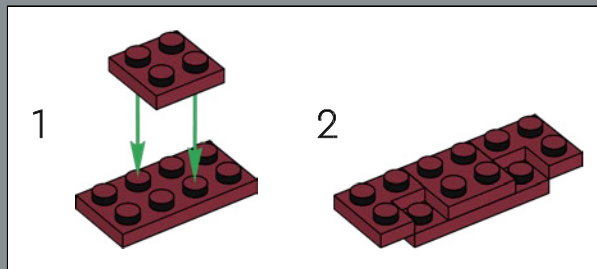


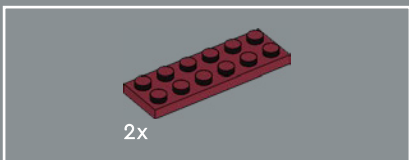




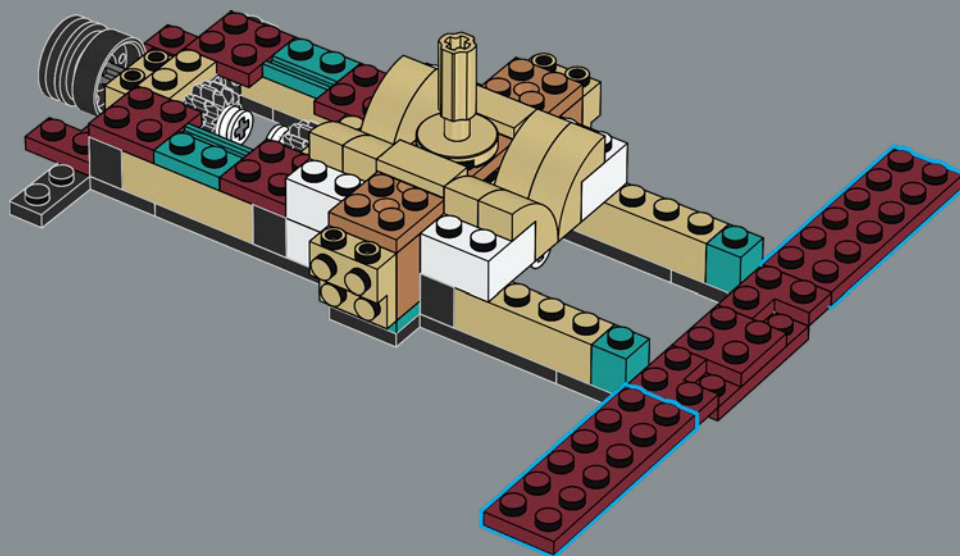


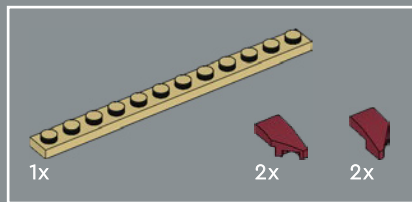
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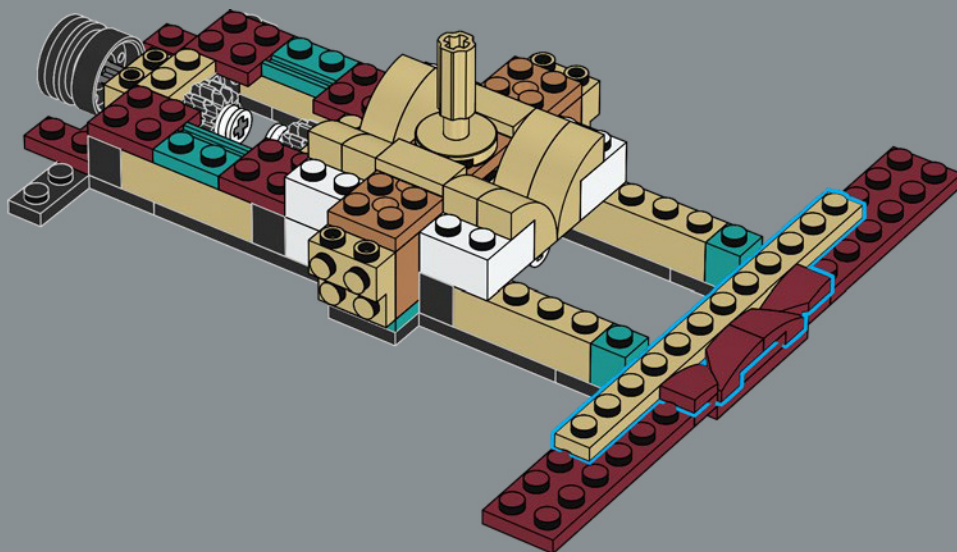


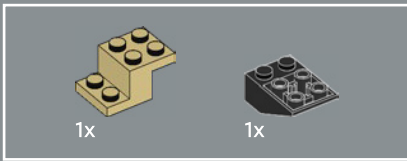
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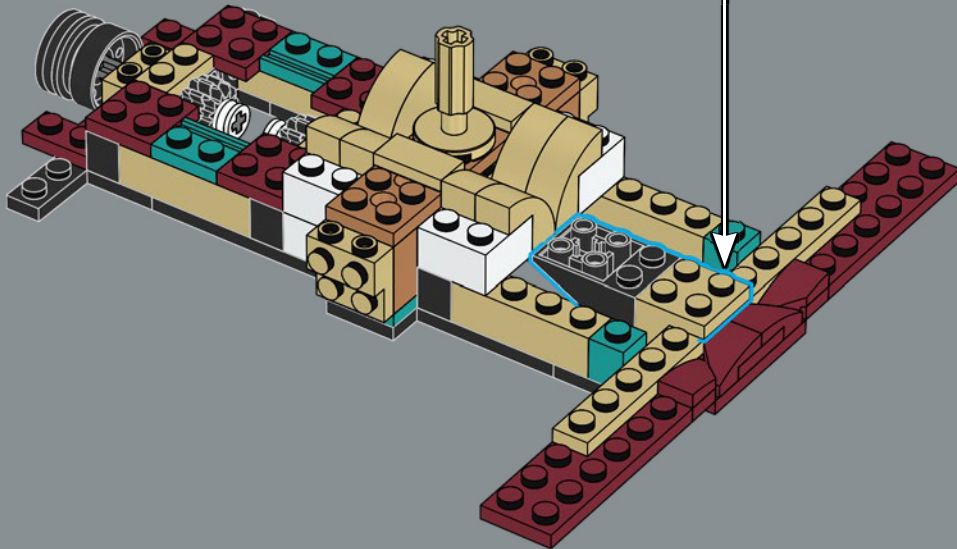
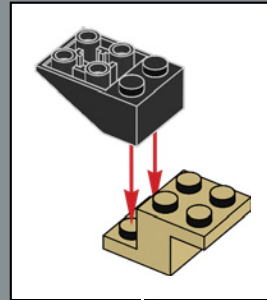


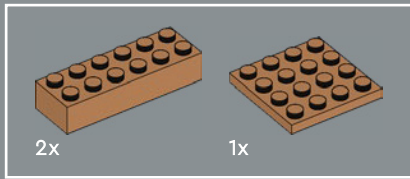
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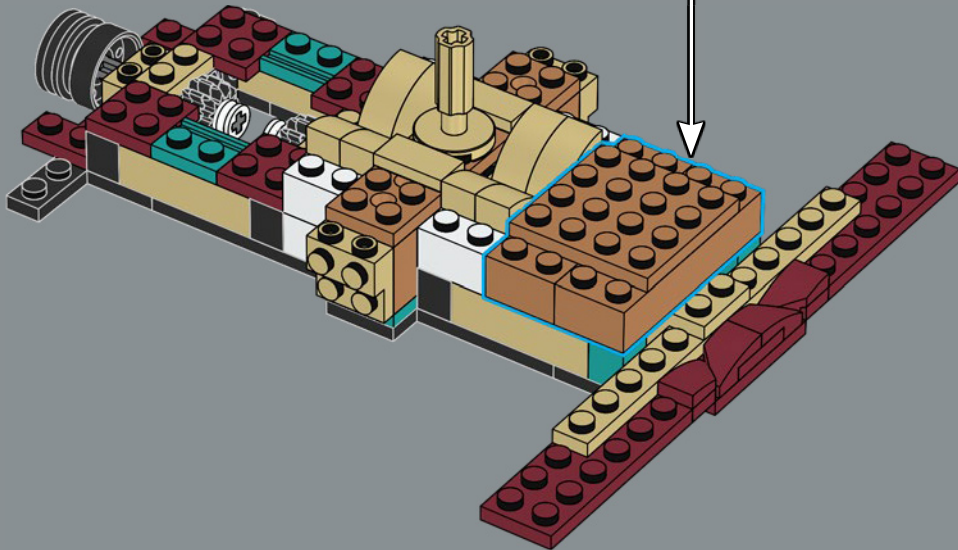
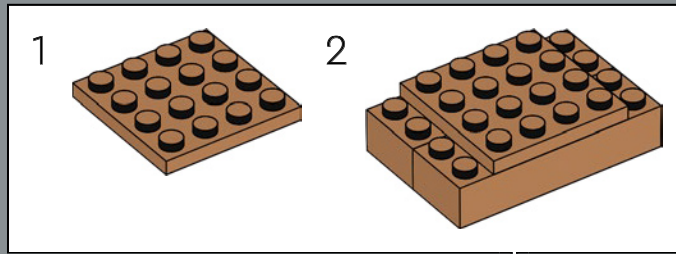


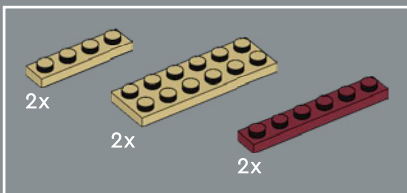
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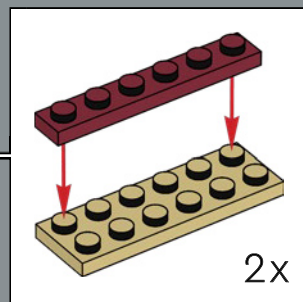
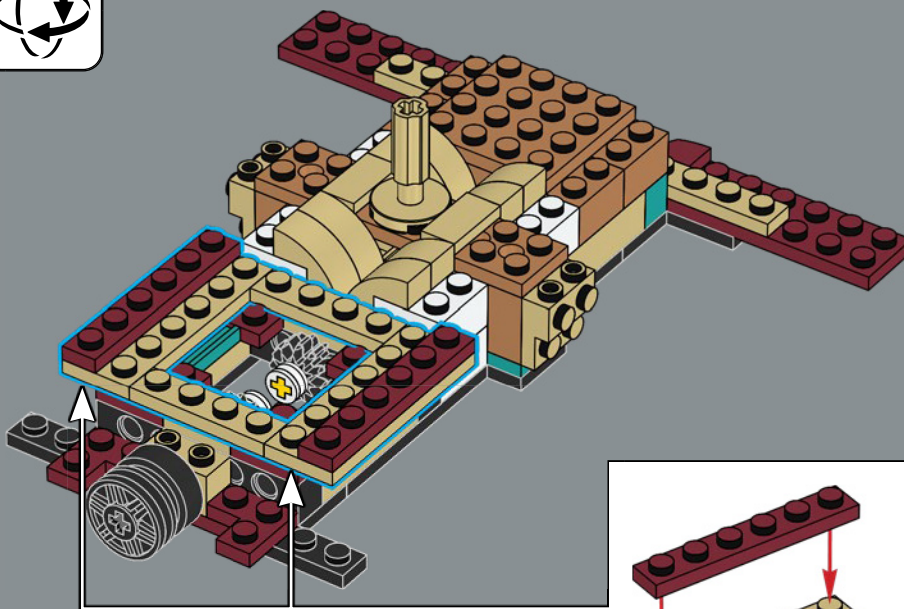


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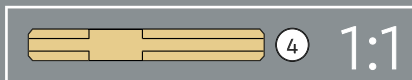
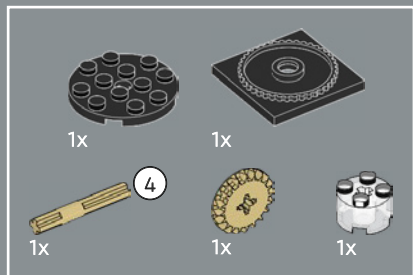




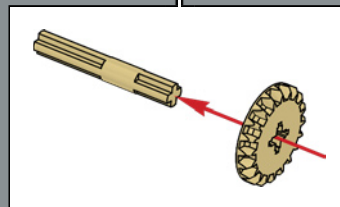
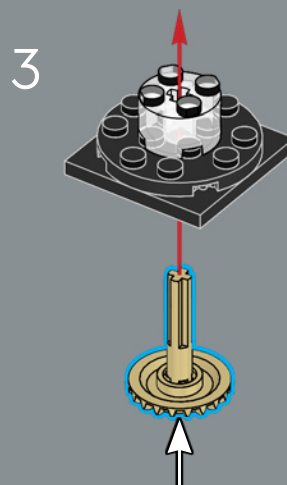
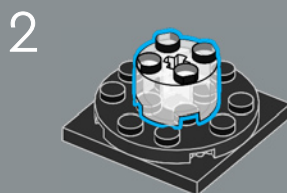
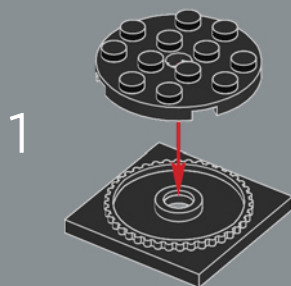
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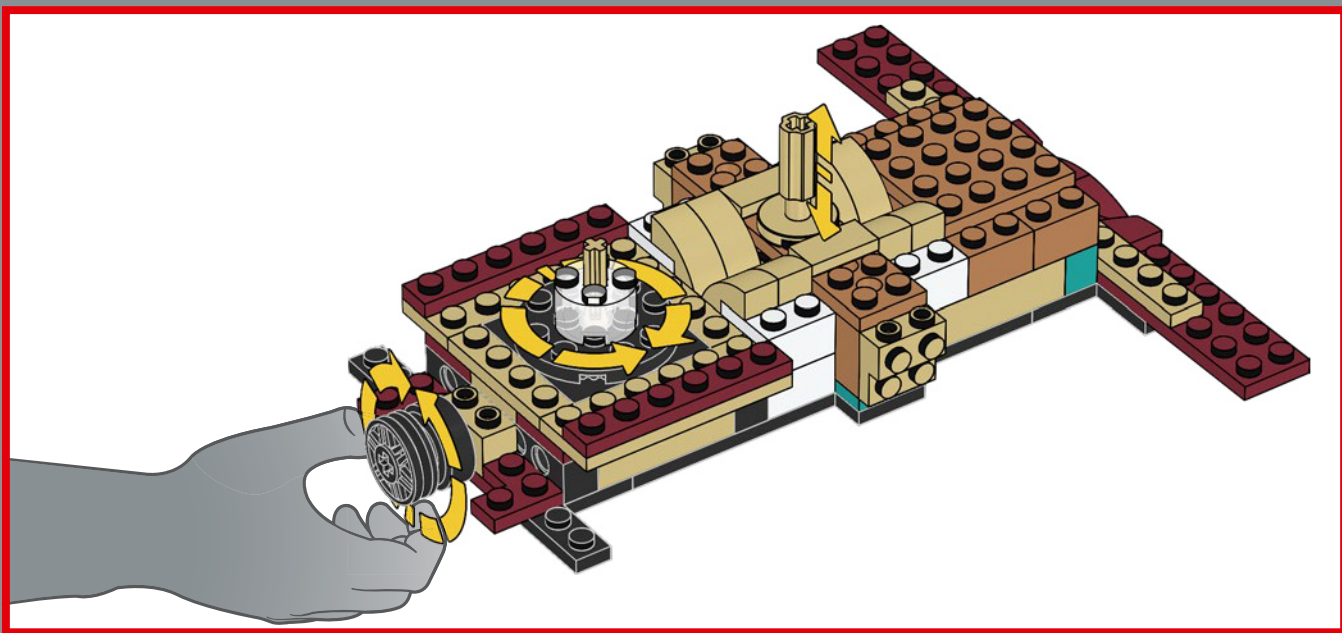
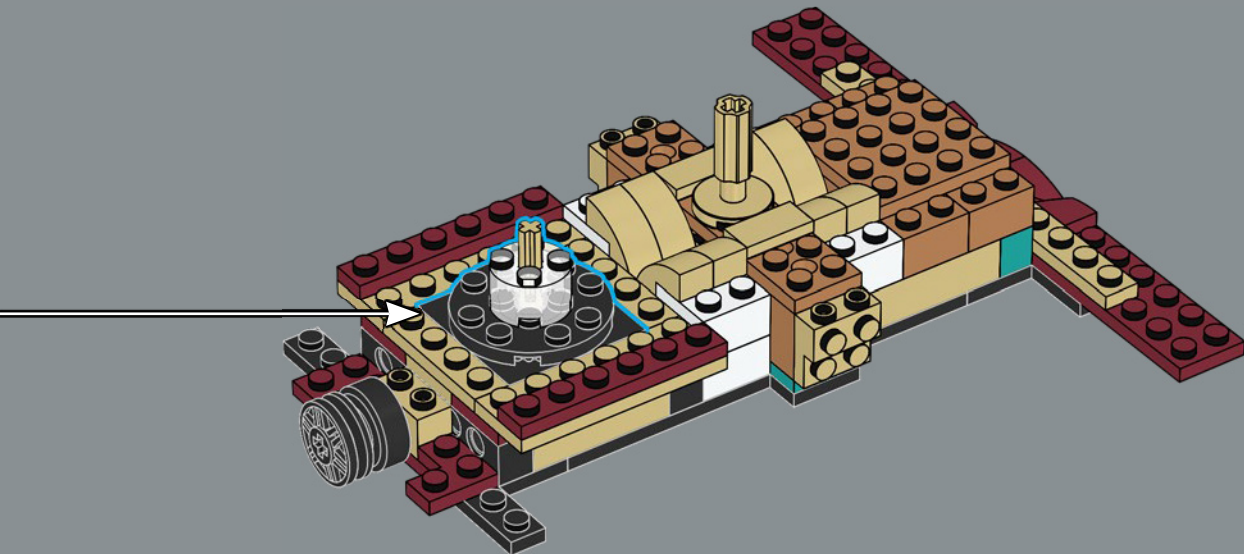






21

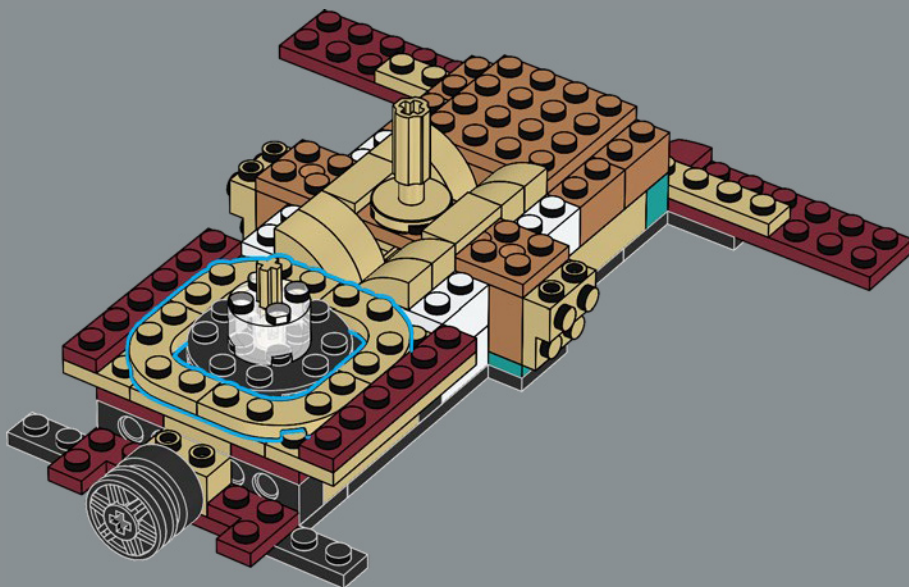


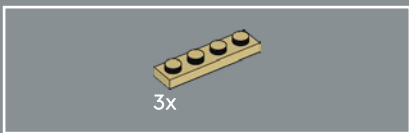




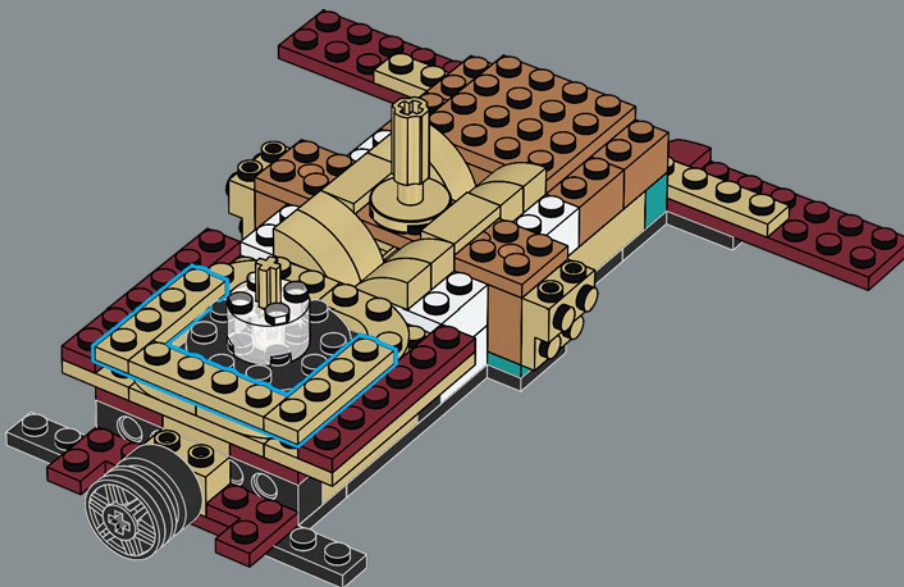
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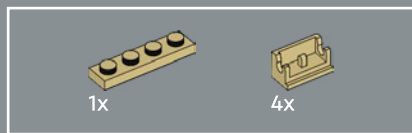
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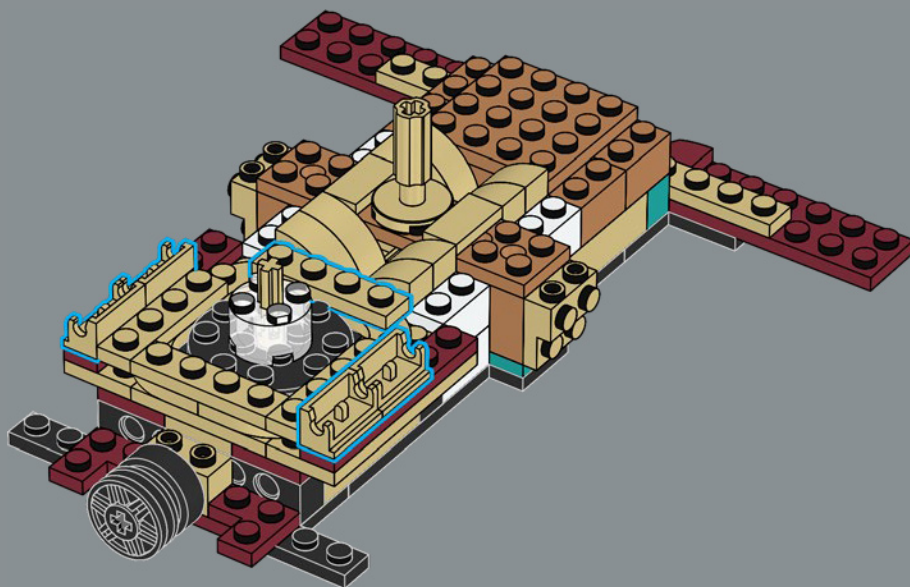


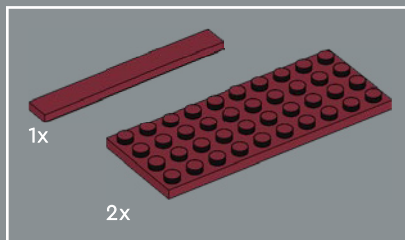
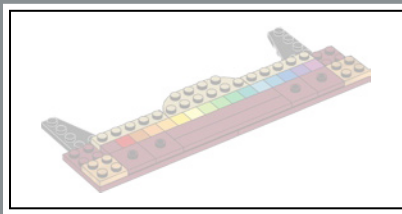
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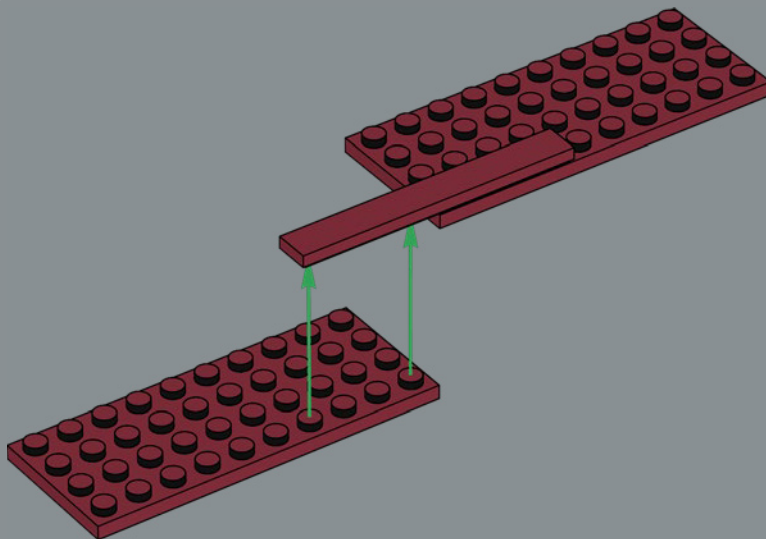


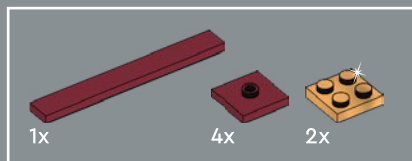
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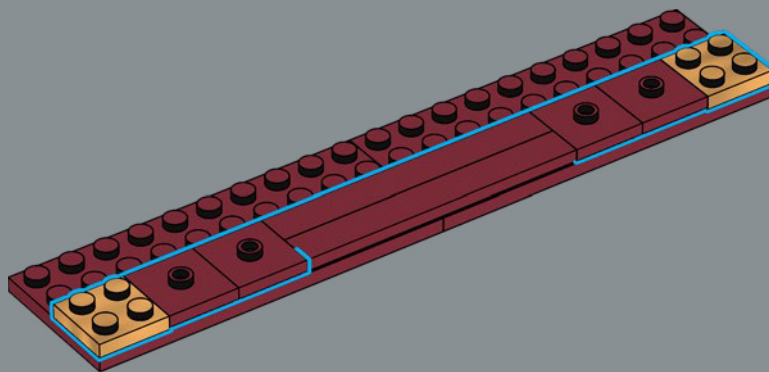


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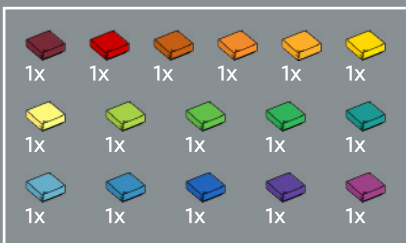


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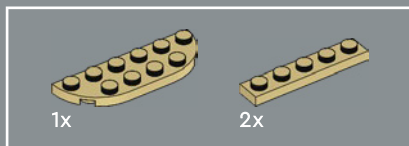
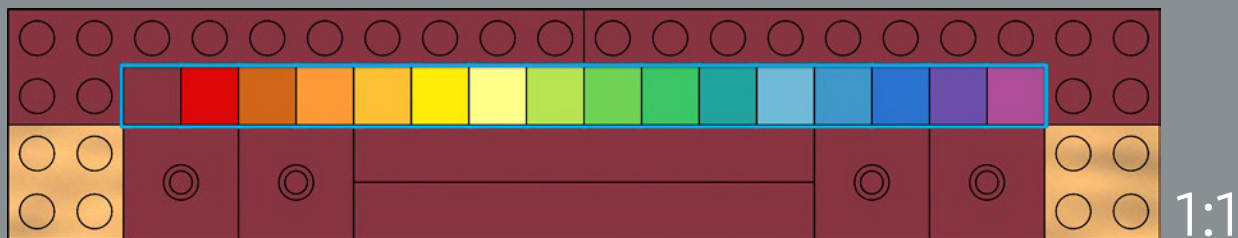




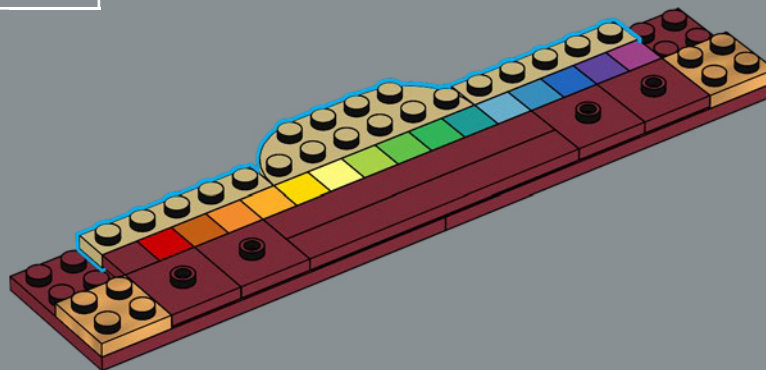
Questa rappresentazione dello spettro della luce ottica mostra colori che vanno dall'ultravioletto all'infrarosso, sebbene l'occhio umano possa vederne solo una parte.

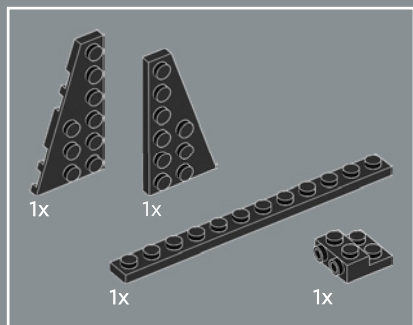


27

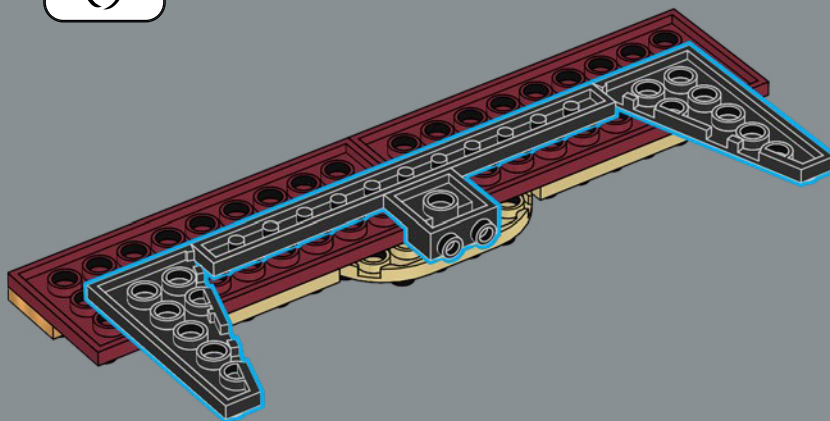


28

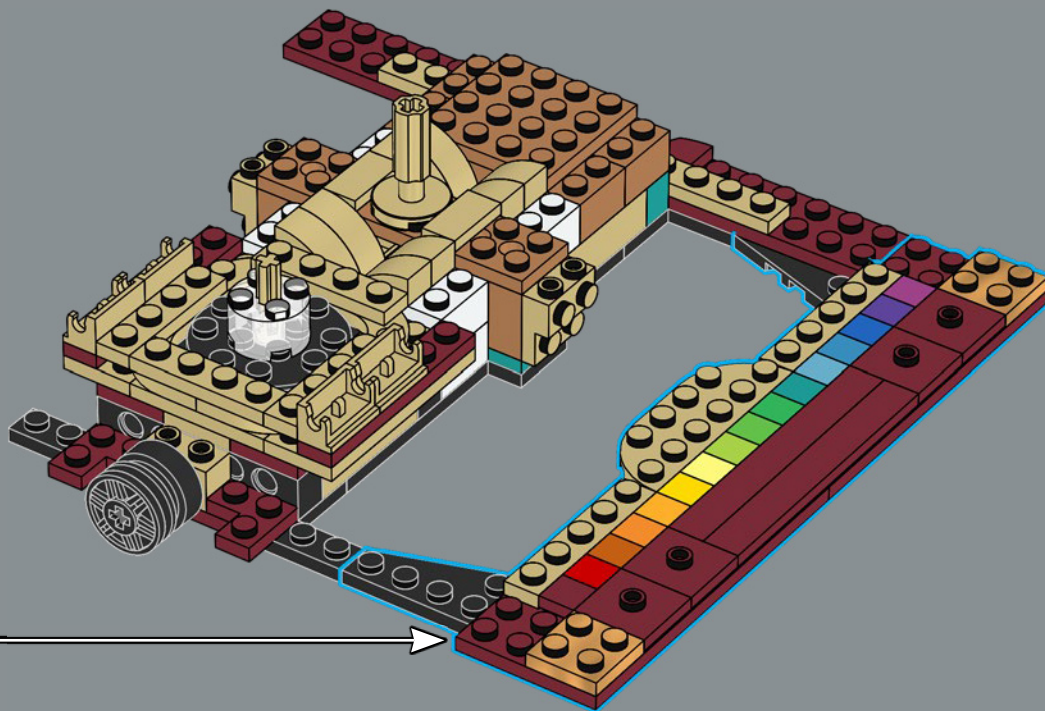


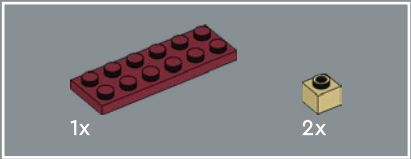


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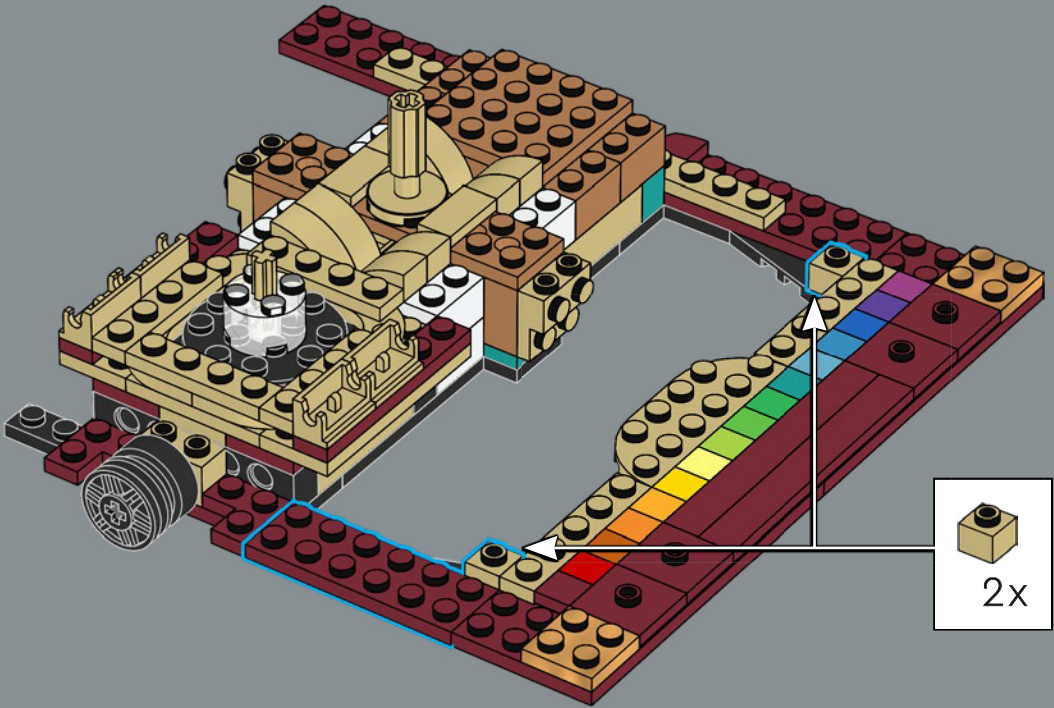


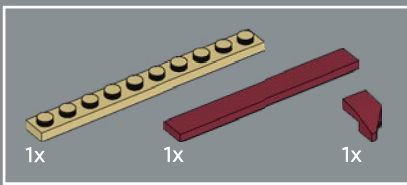
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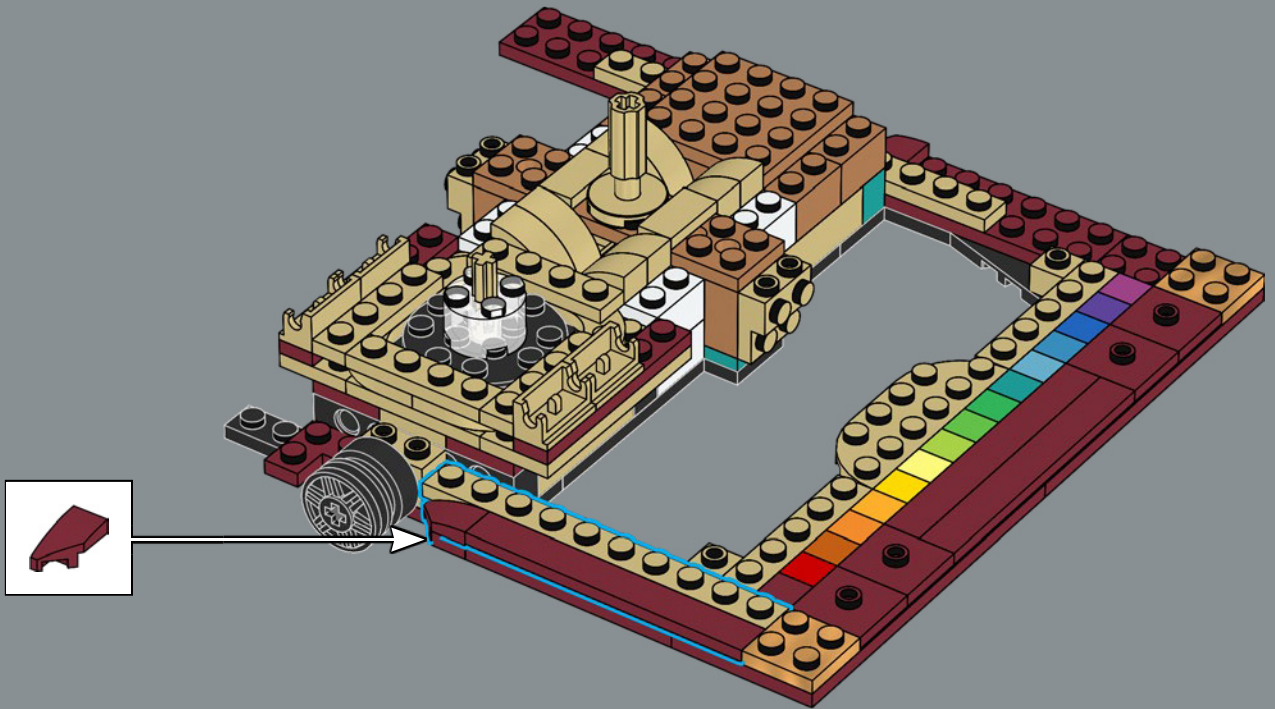


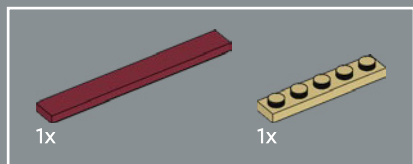
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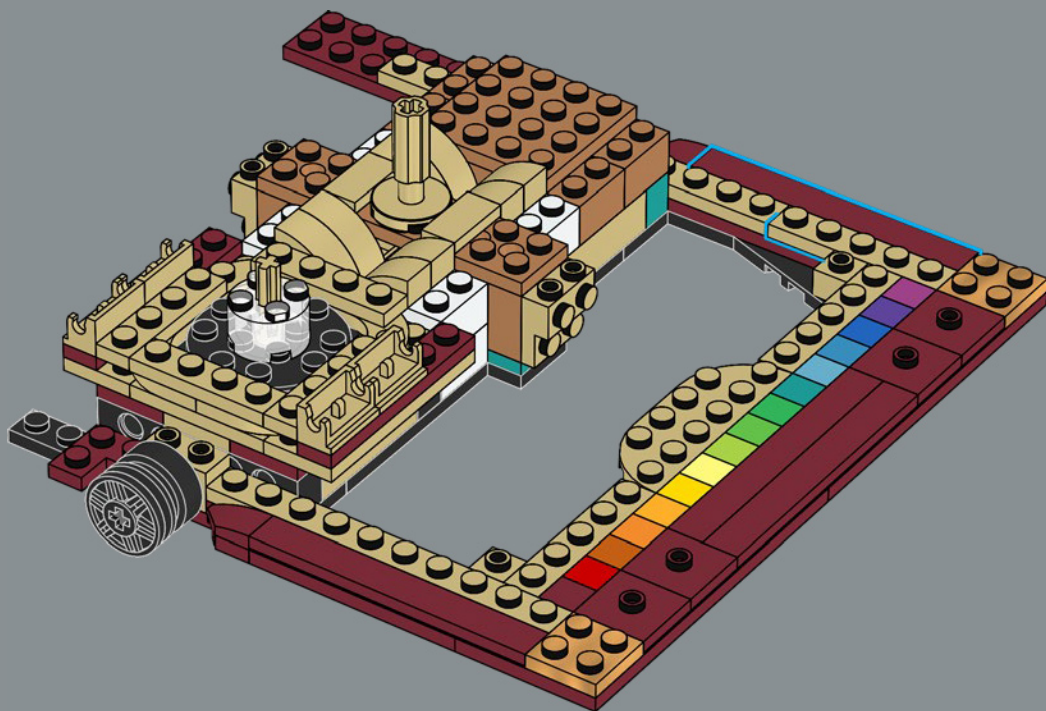


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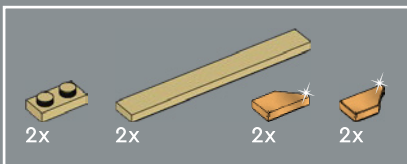




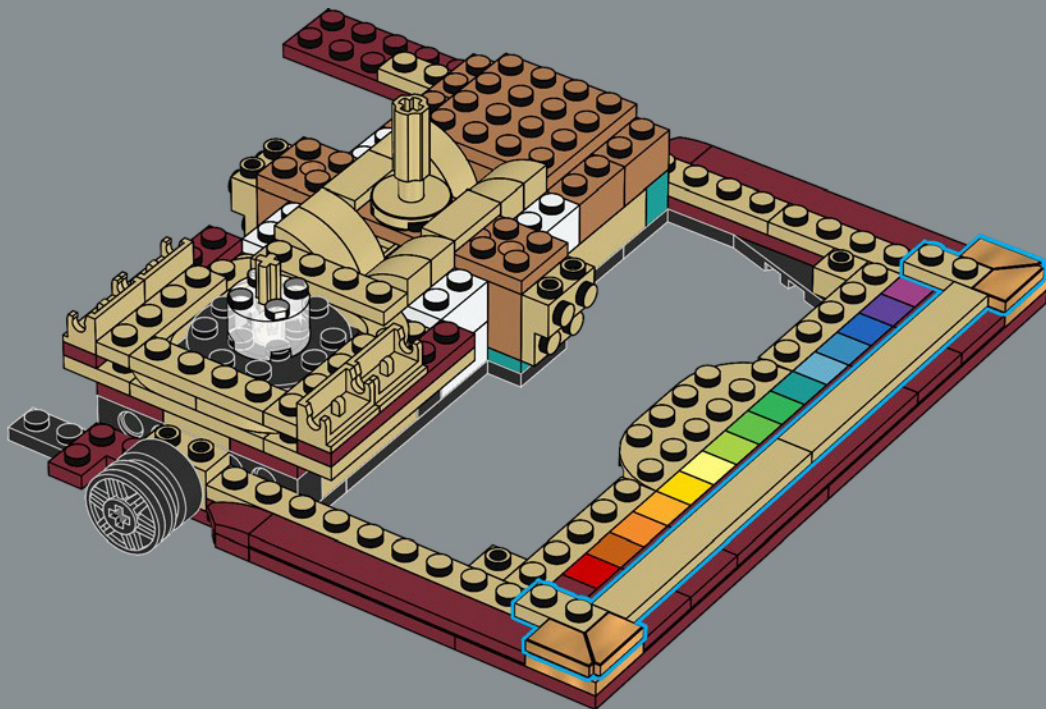
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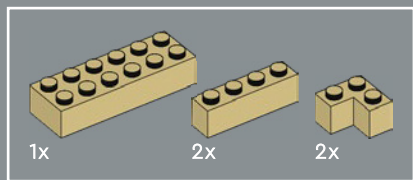




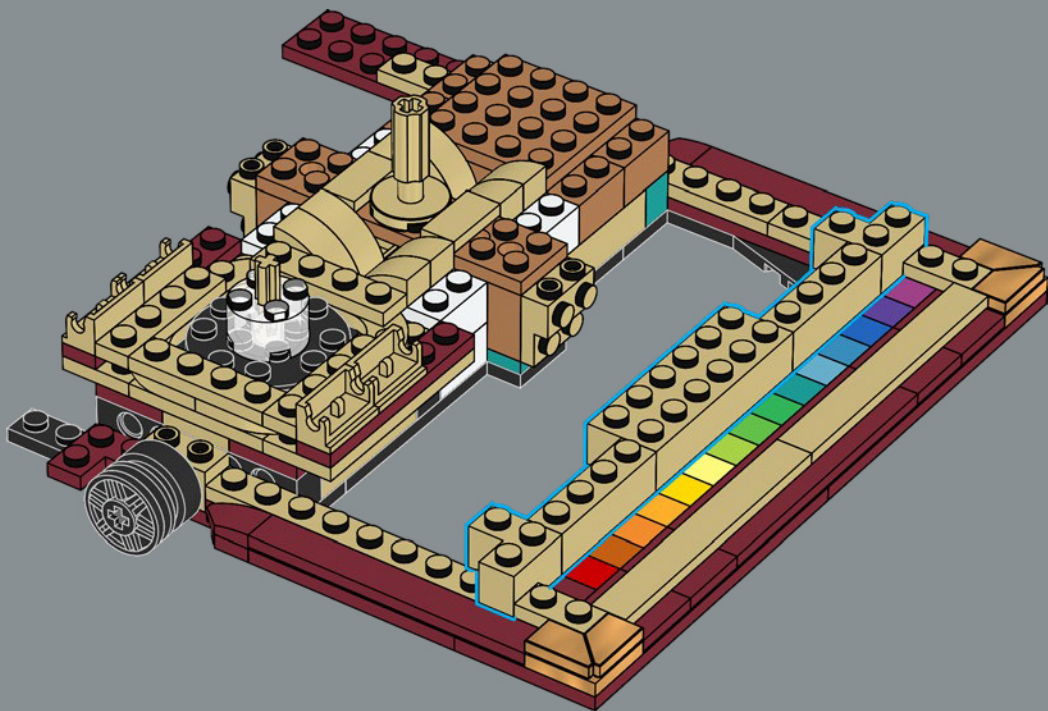
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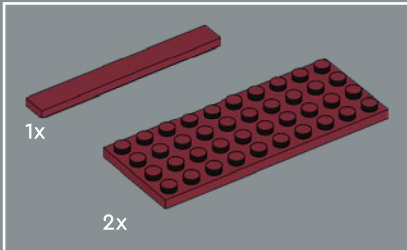
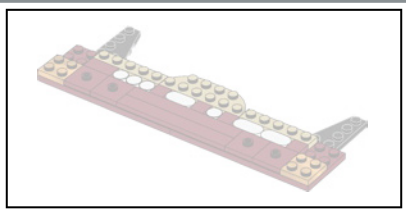




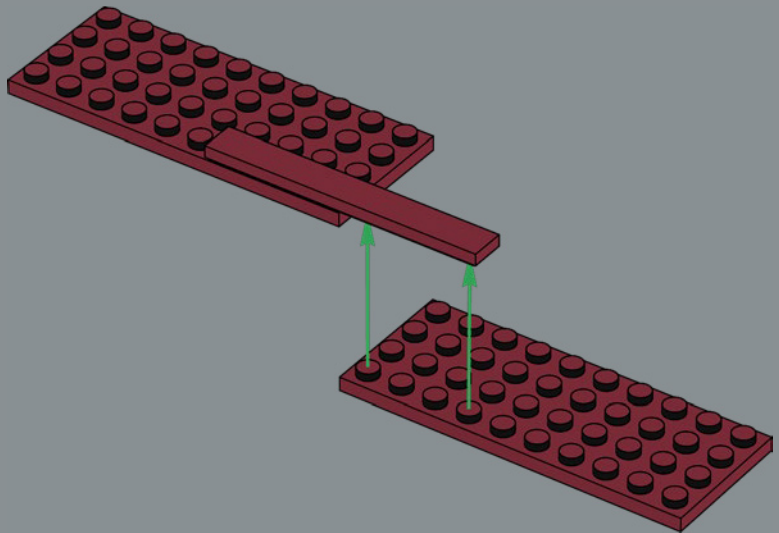


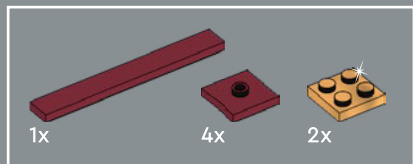
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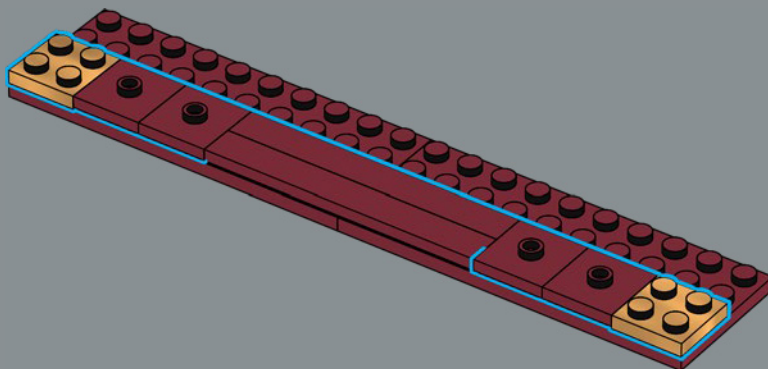


36





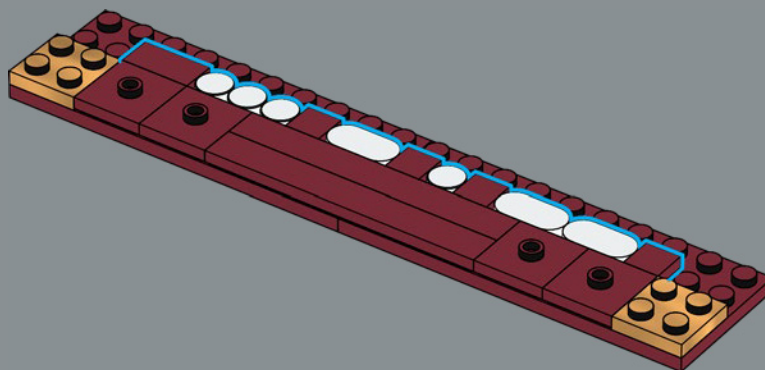
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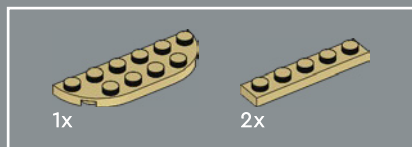


Nel 1836, Samuel Morse inventò il codice Morse, che consentiva di trasmettere "segnali acustici" lunghi e brevi tramite fili o per iscritto, sotto forma di punti e trattini. Sapresti dire cosa dice questo messaggio?

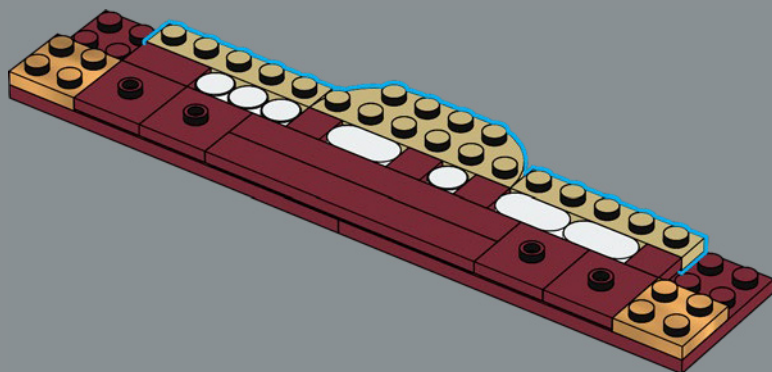


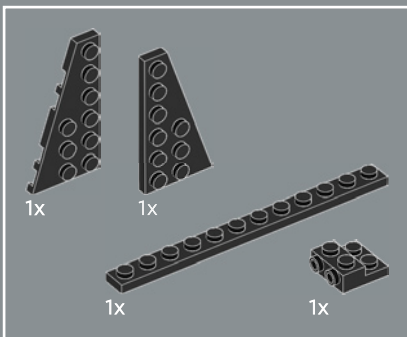
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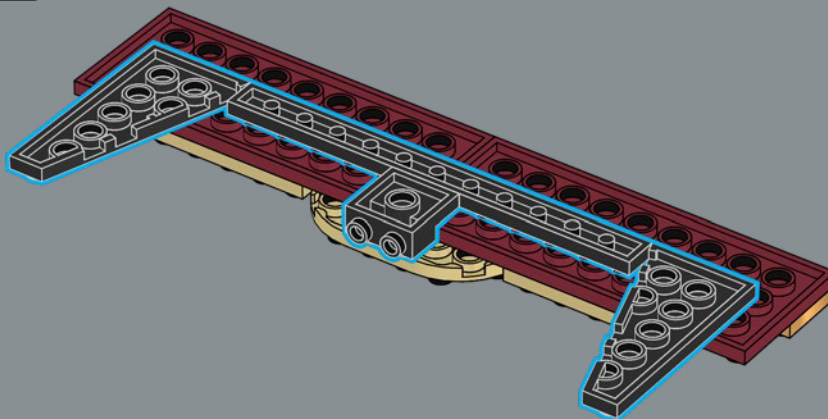


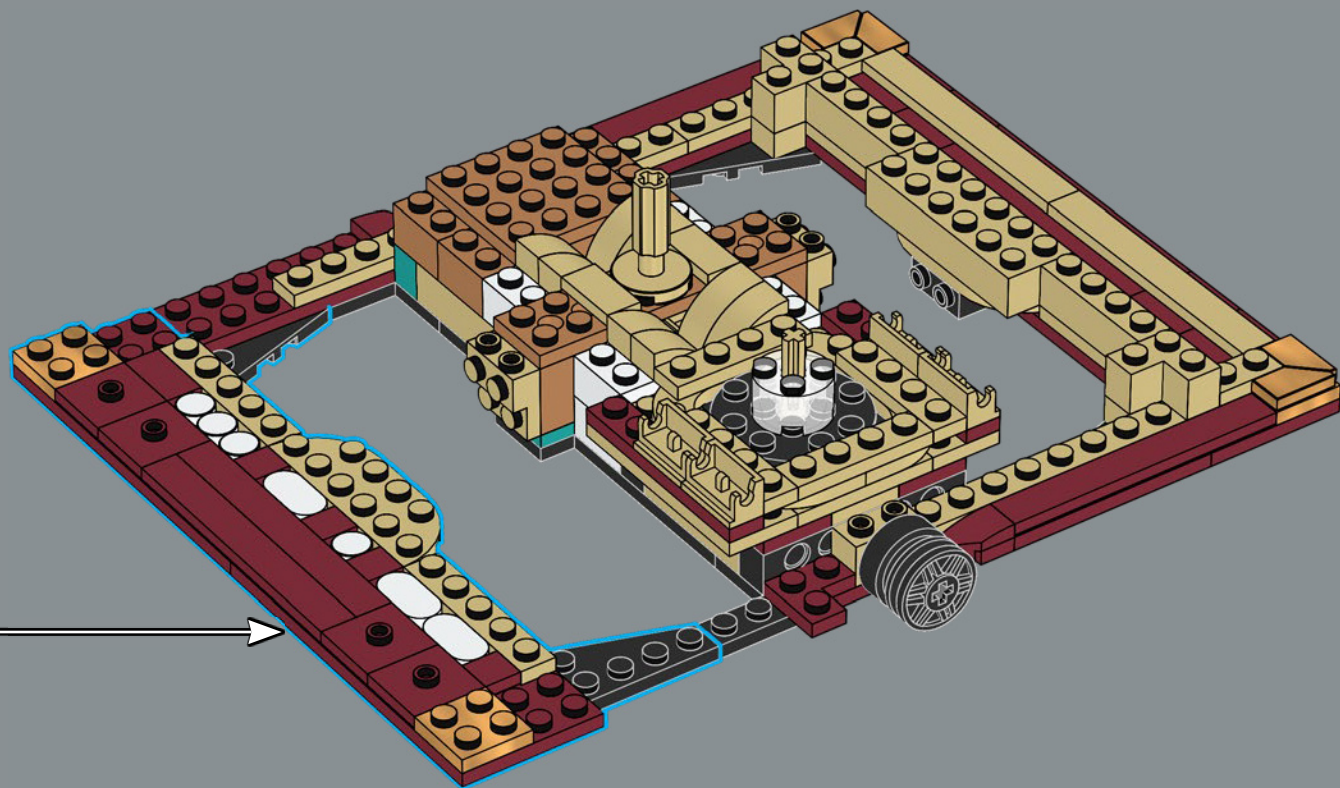
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40

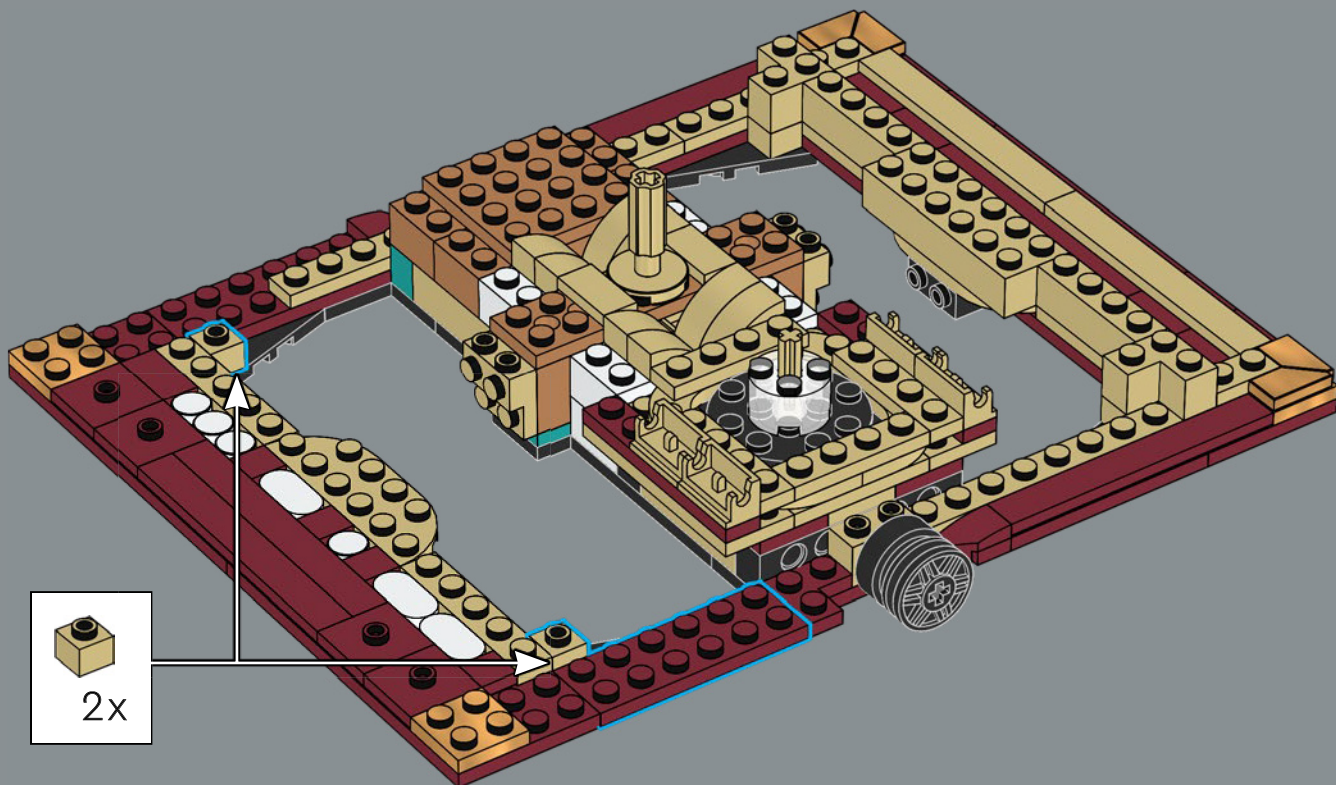


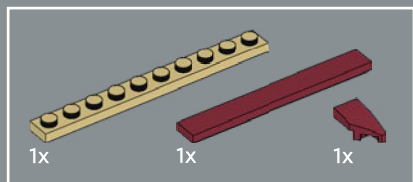




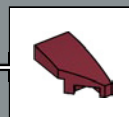
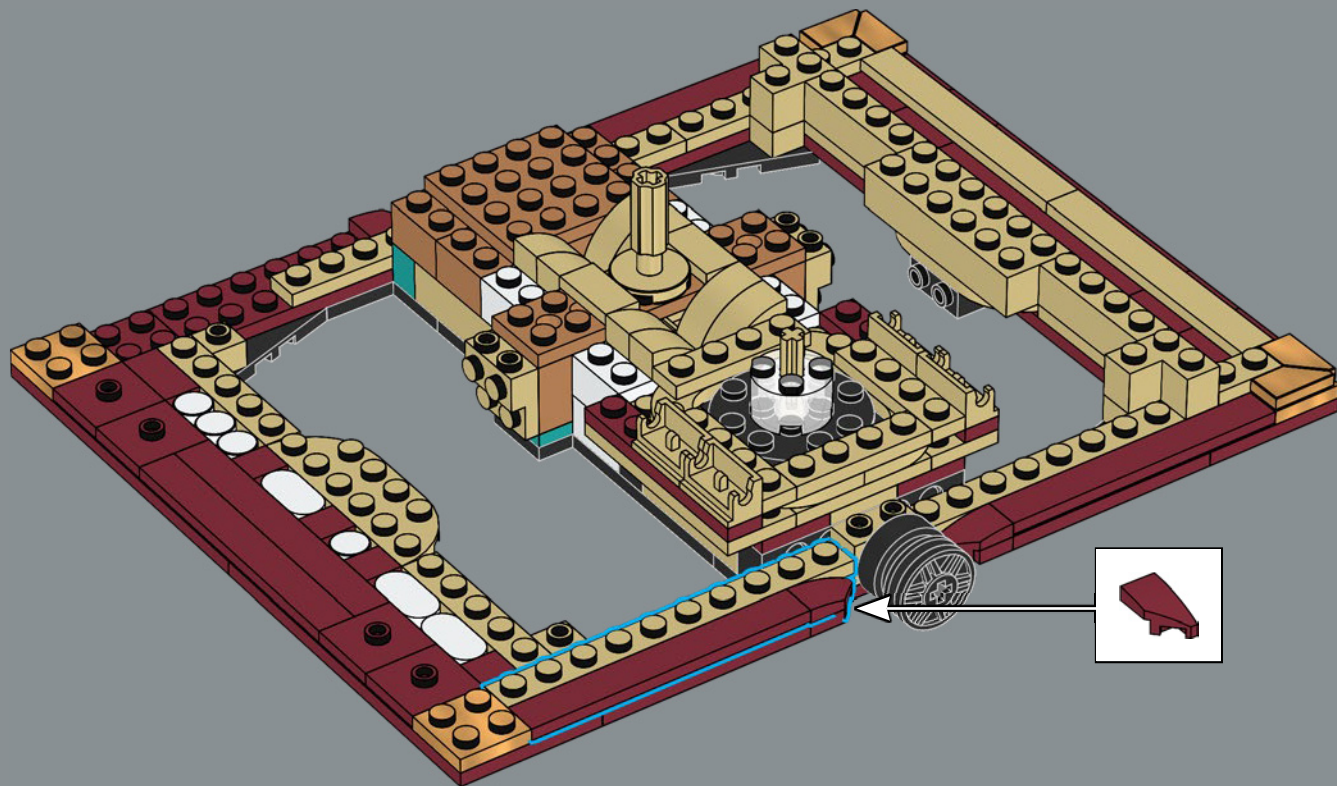


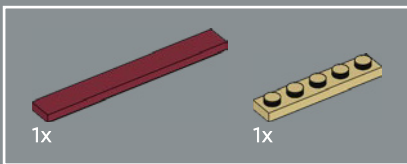
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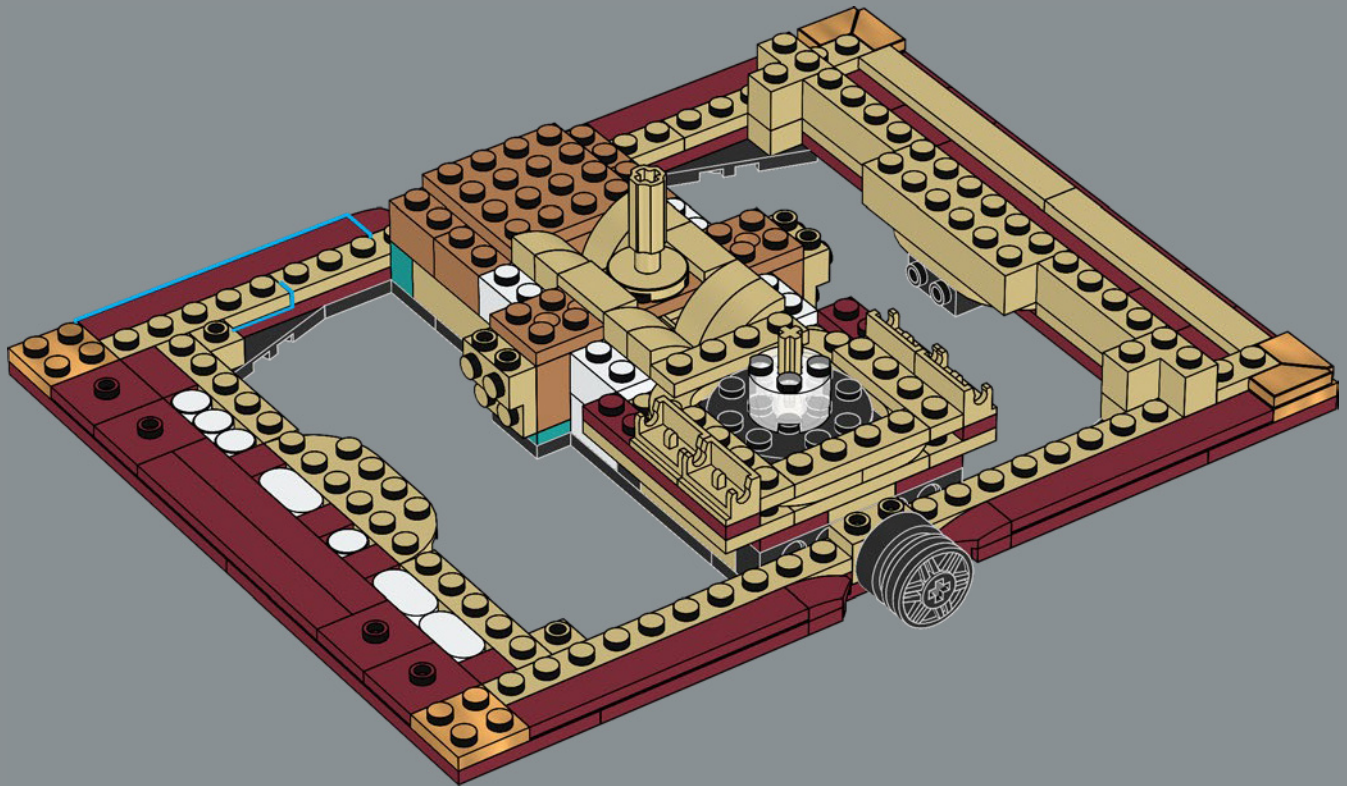


43

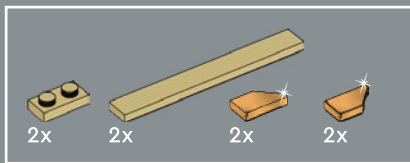




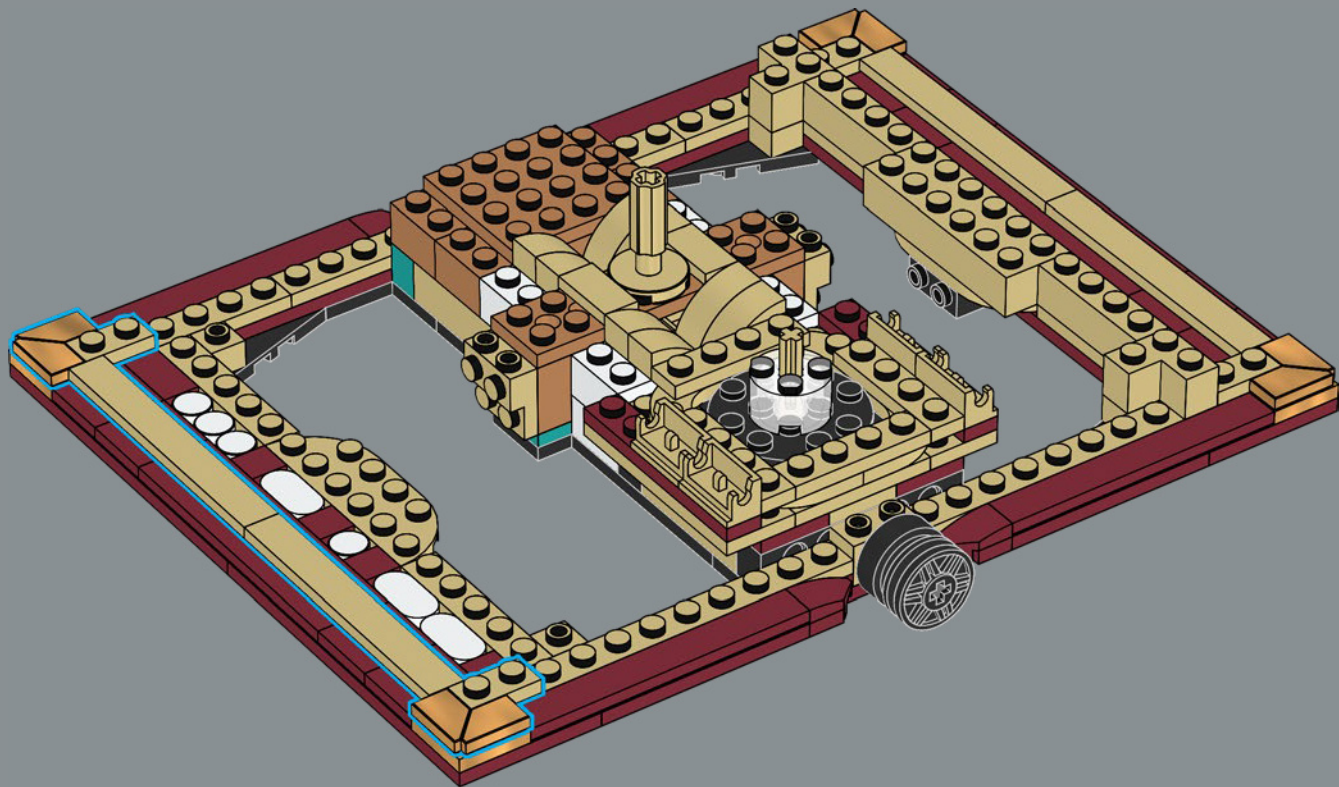
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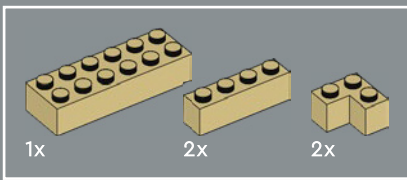




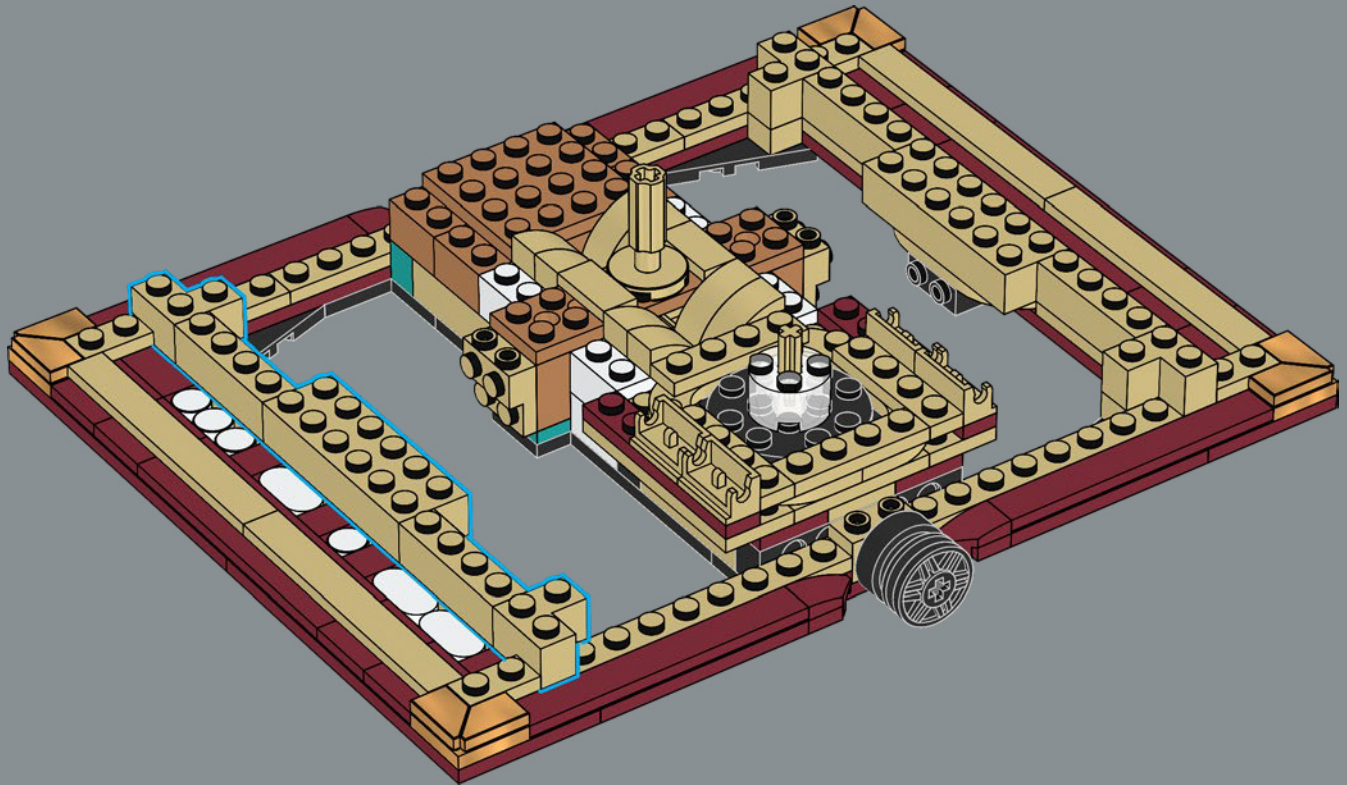


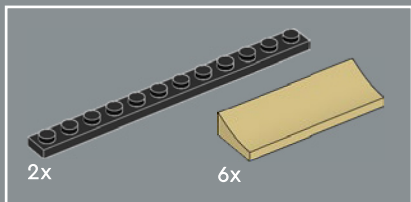
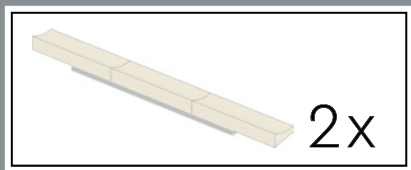
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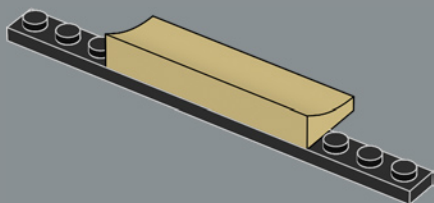
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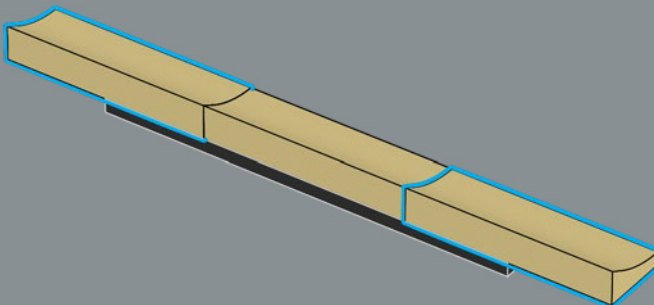


47

1

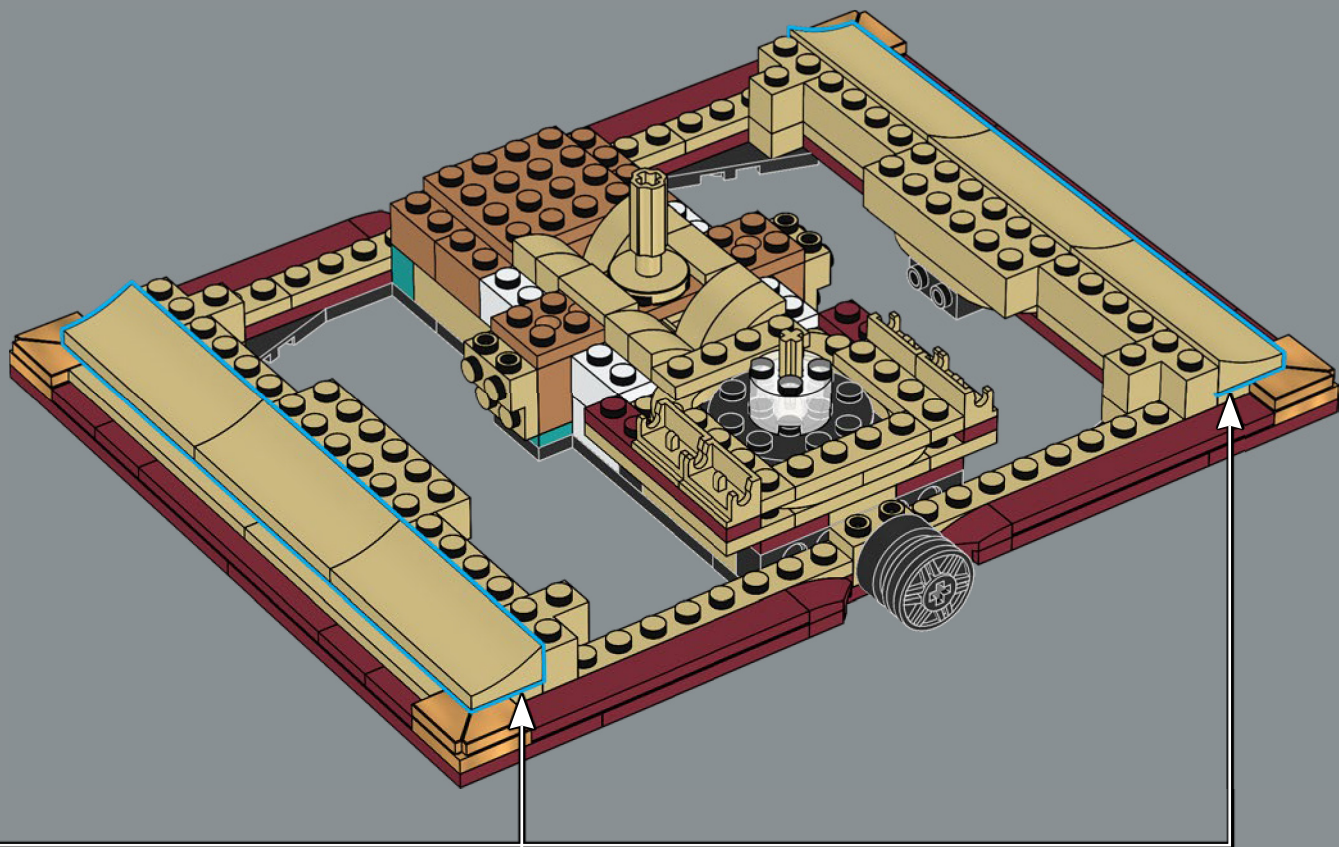


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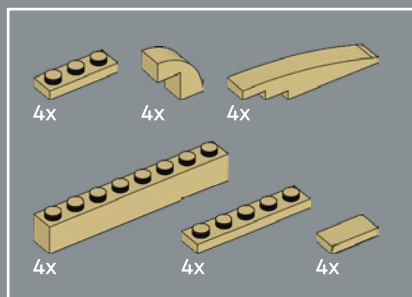
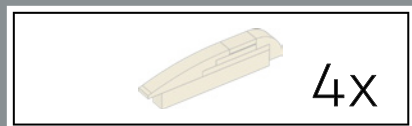


2x

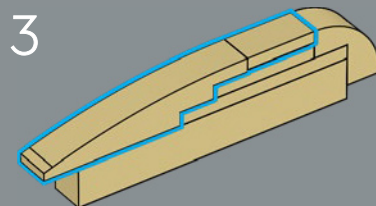
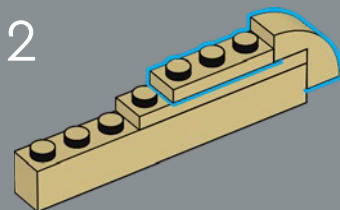
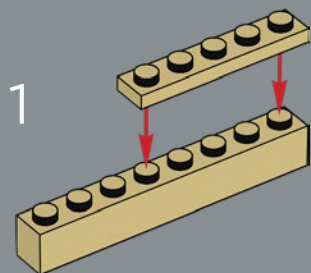






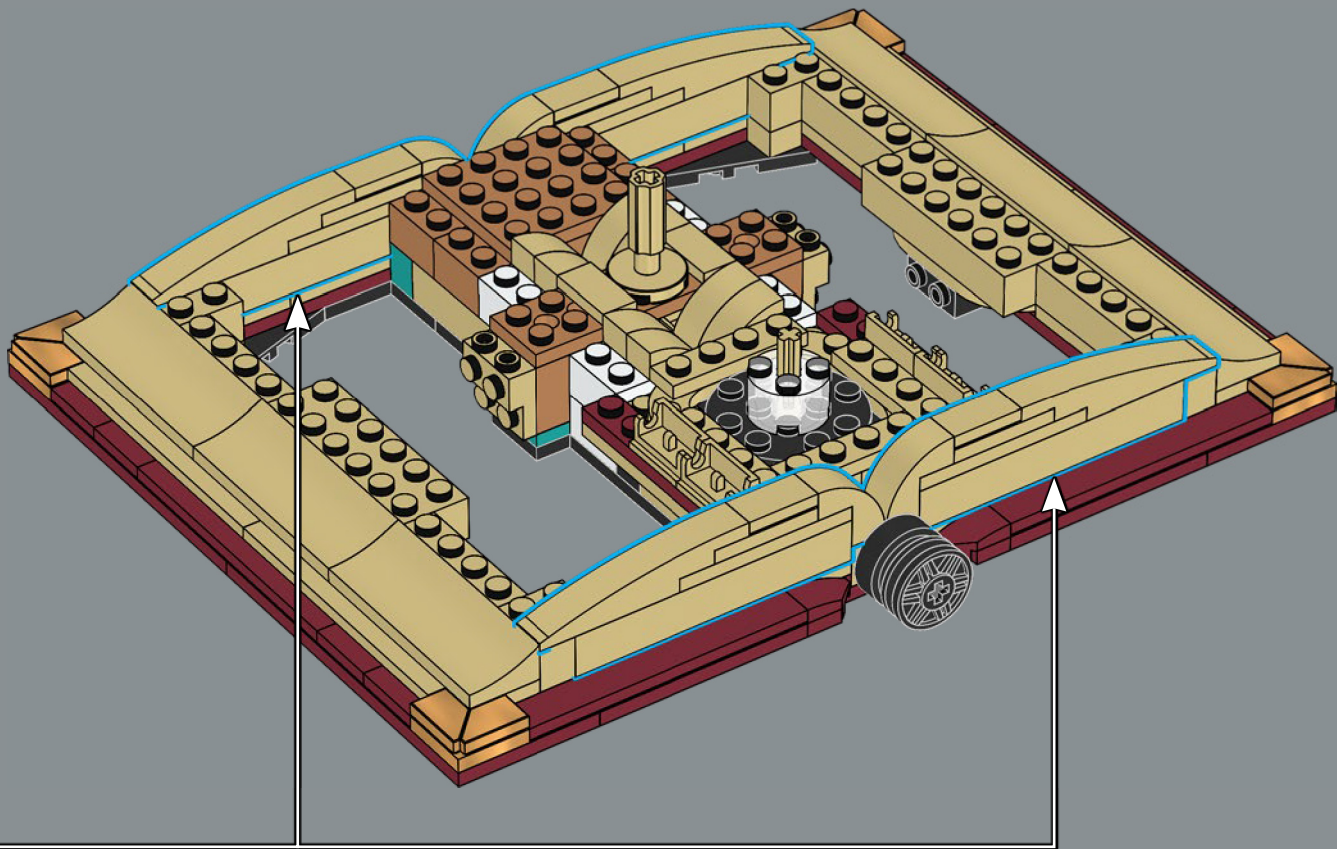


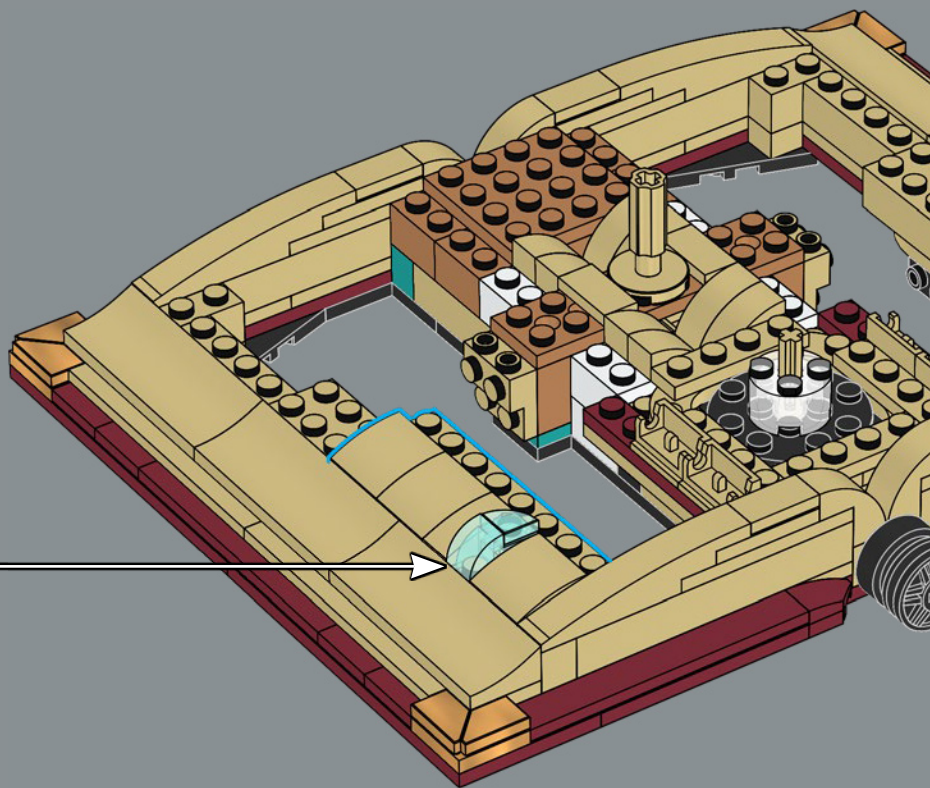
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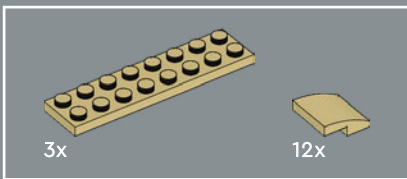


4x

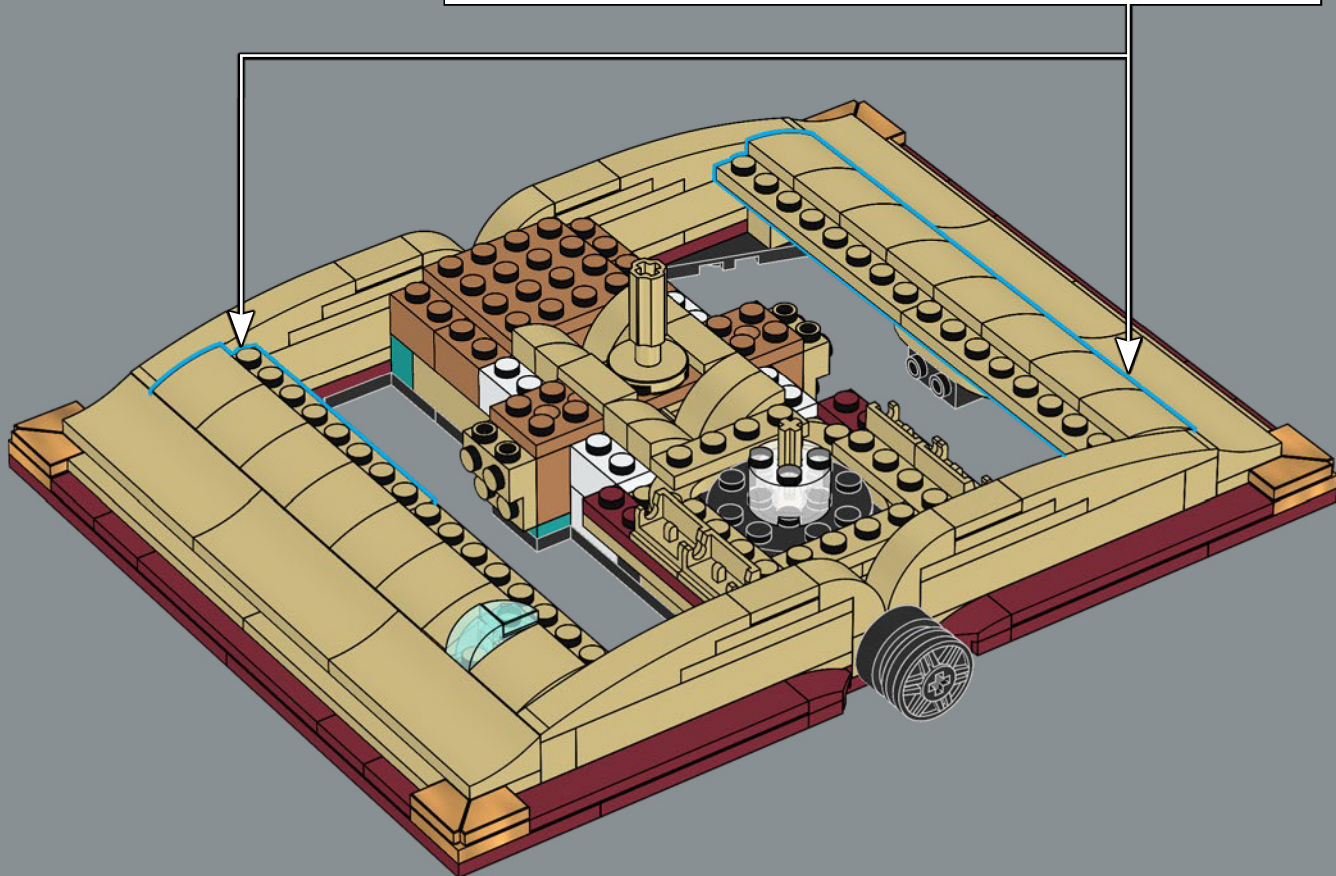
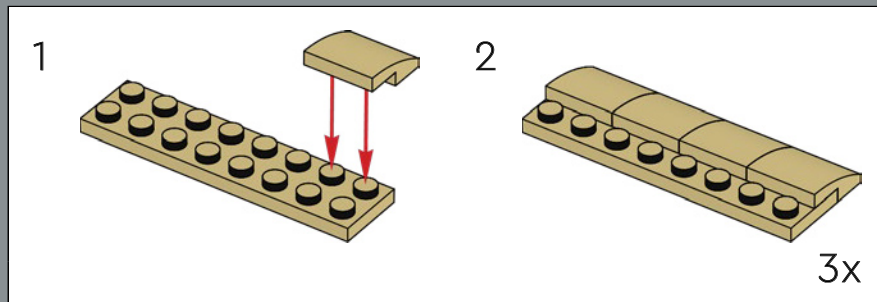




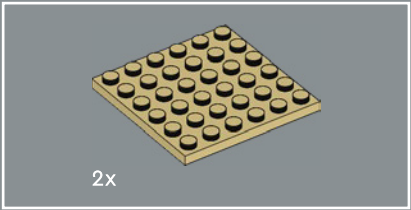




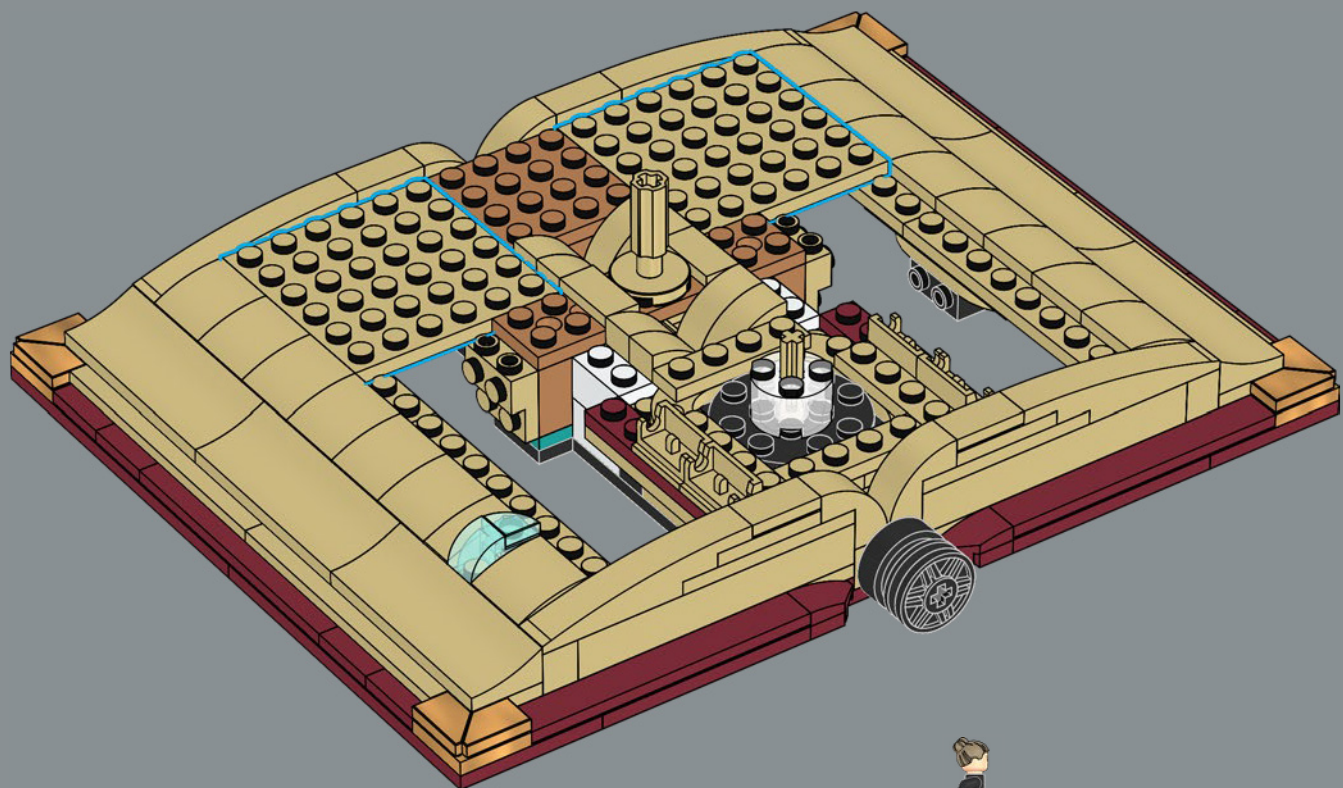
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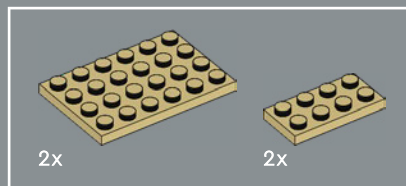




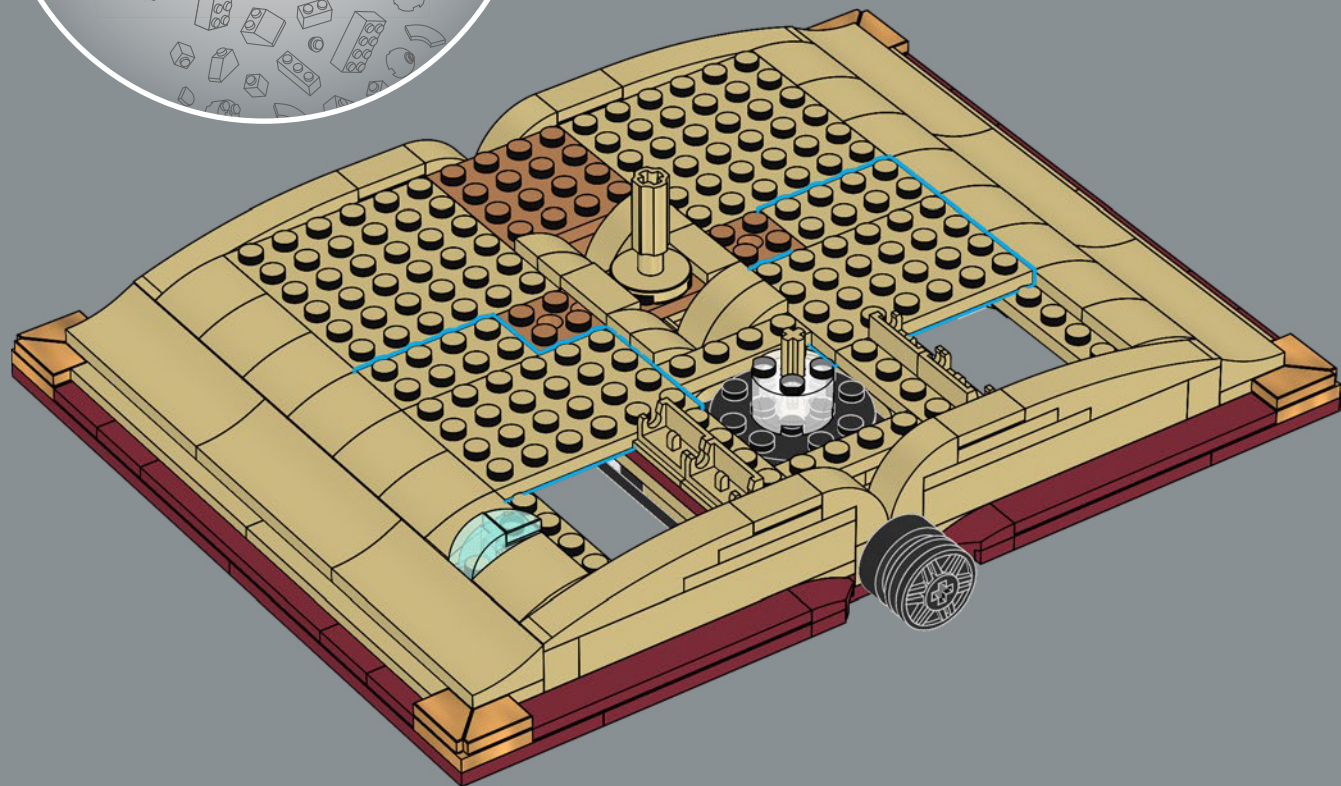


51





52

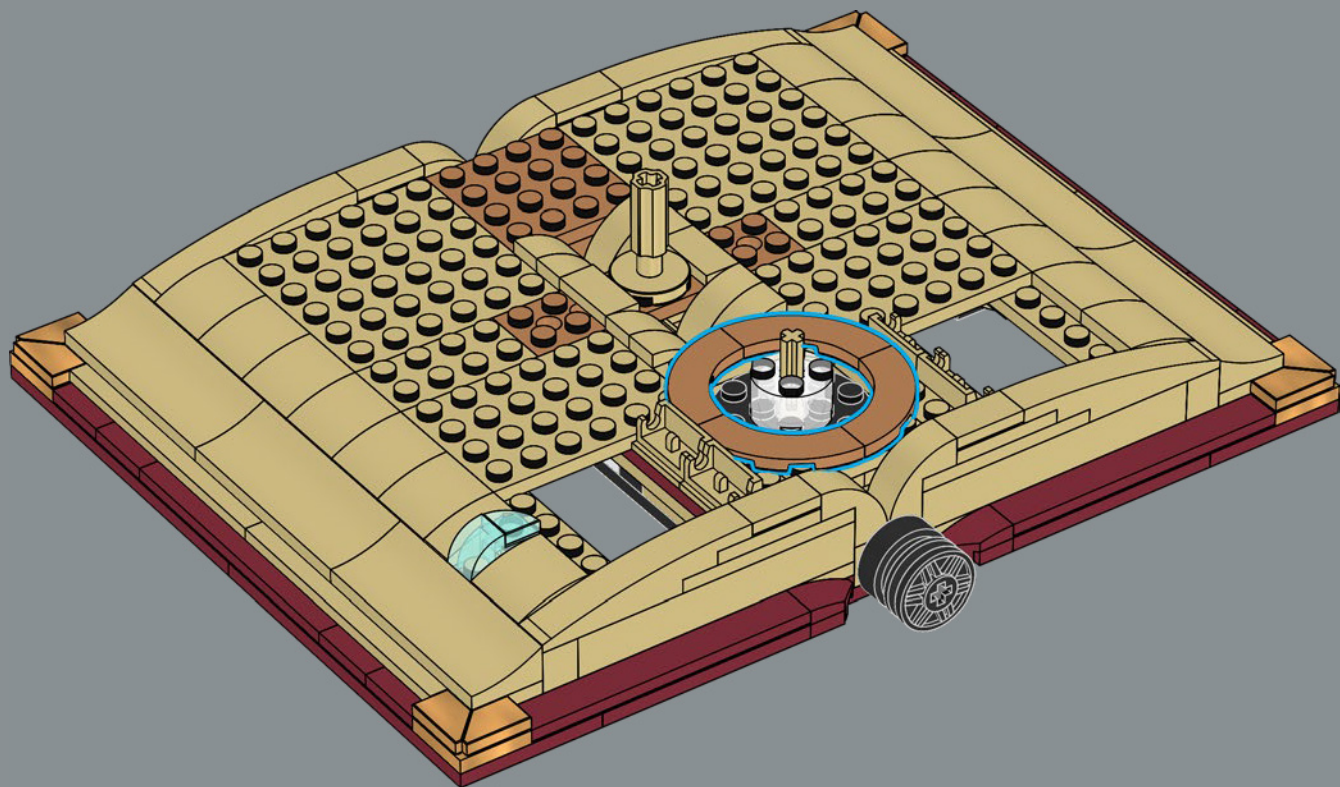


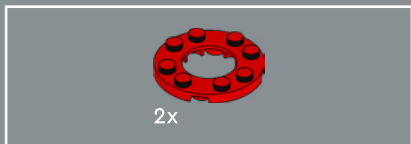
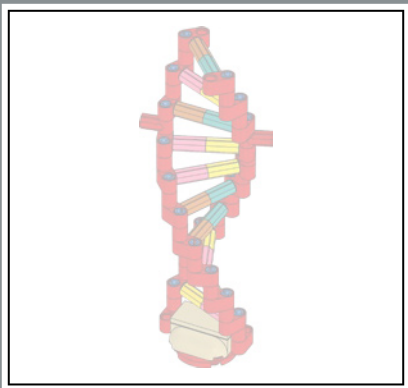




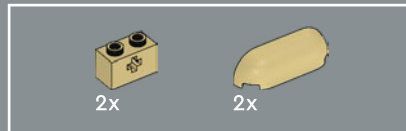
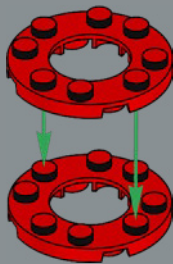
4x

53

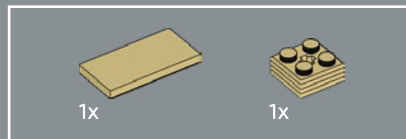
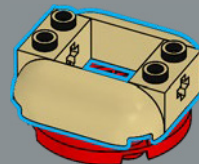




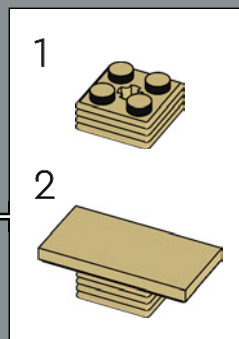
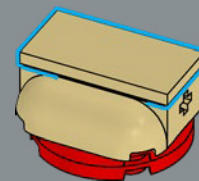
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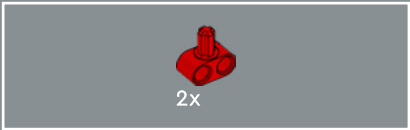


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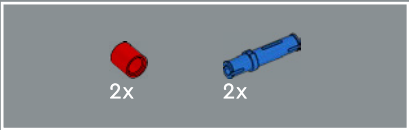
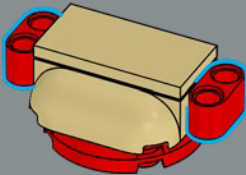


56

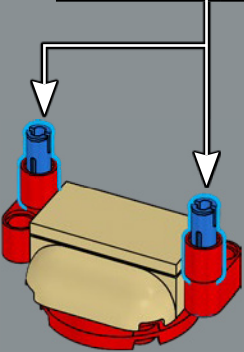
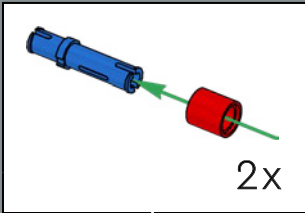


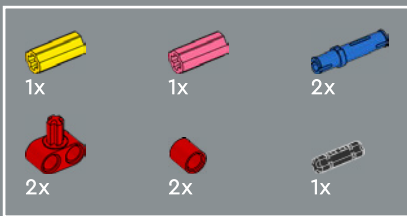


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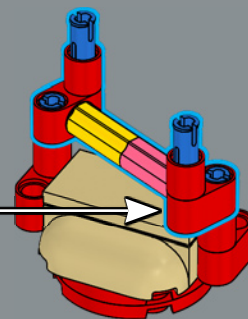
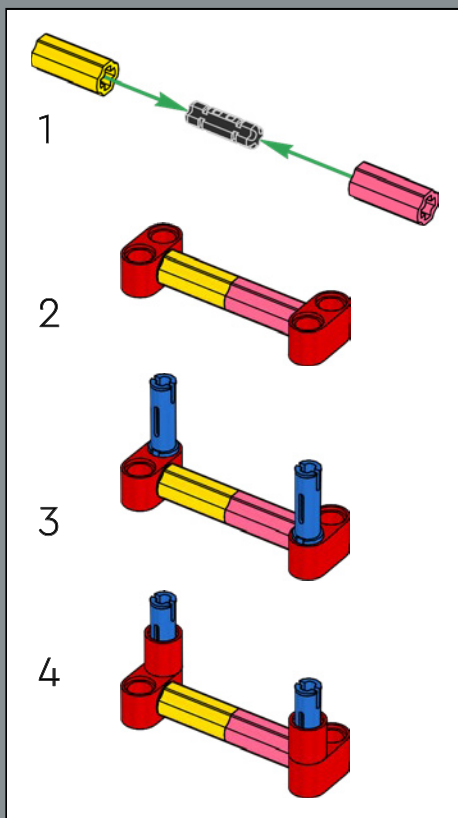


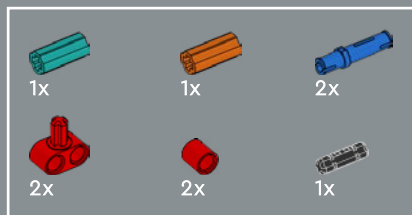
58





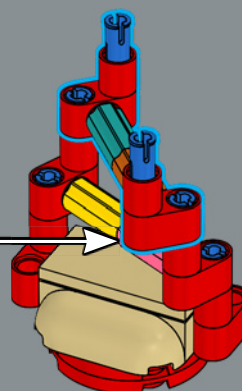
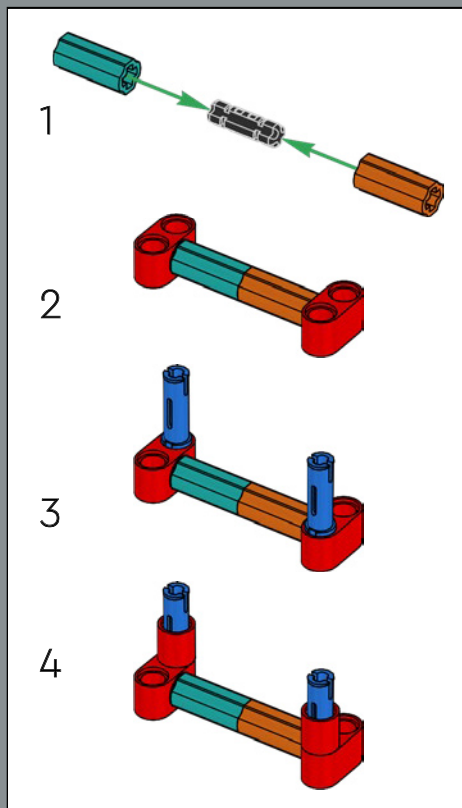
59

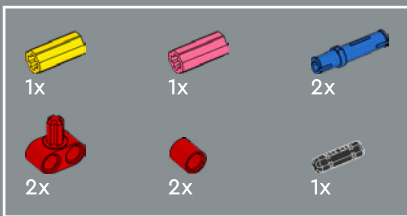




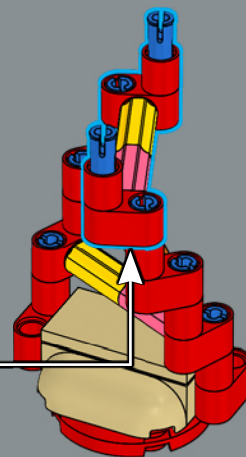
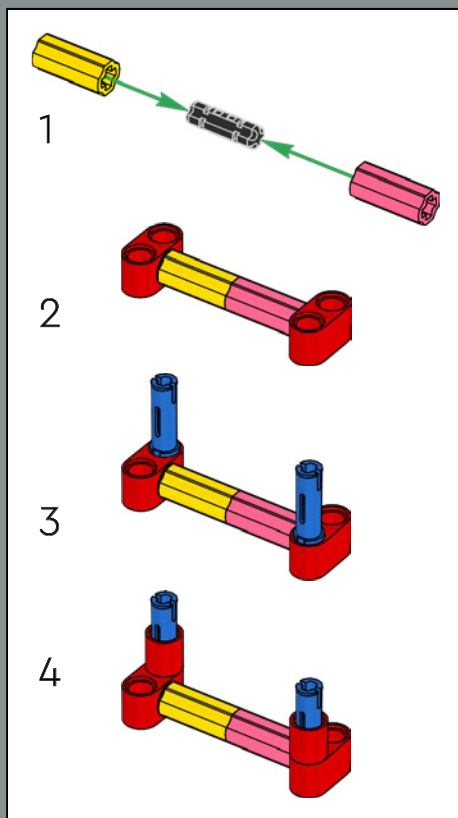
L'acido desossiribonucleico [DNA] è il linguaggio in cui è "scritto" il codice genetico di tutte le forme di vita. Il DNA è formato da coppie di basi (A con T, C con G) legate insieme in una sequenza che forma una struttura a doppia elica. Il DNA umano è composto da circa 3 miliardi di basi!

60

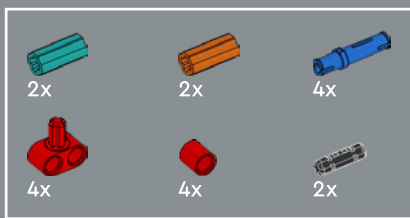




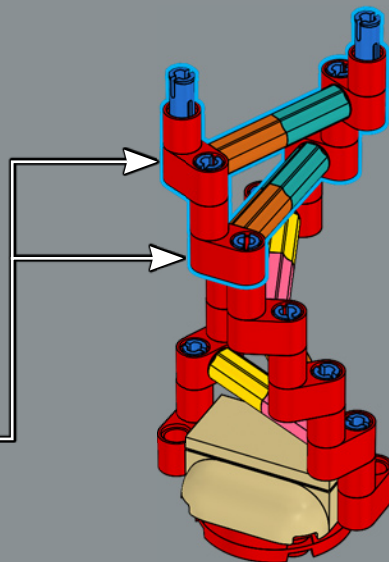
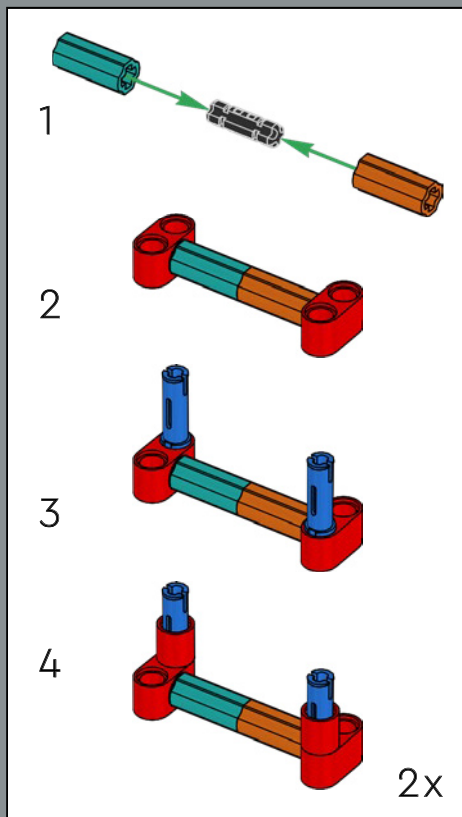
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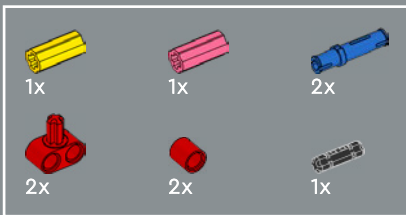




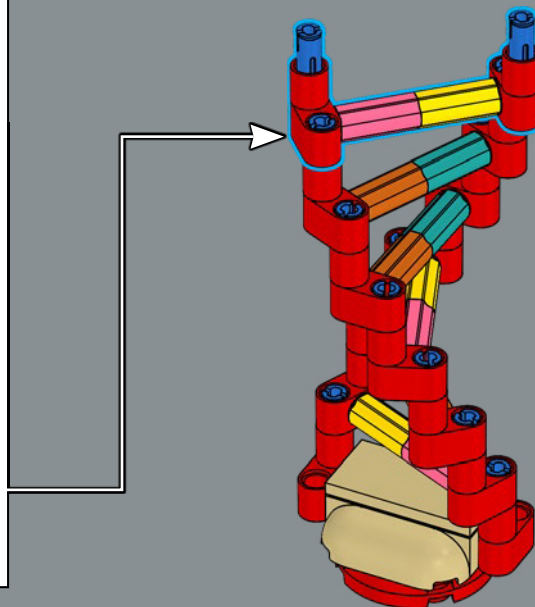
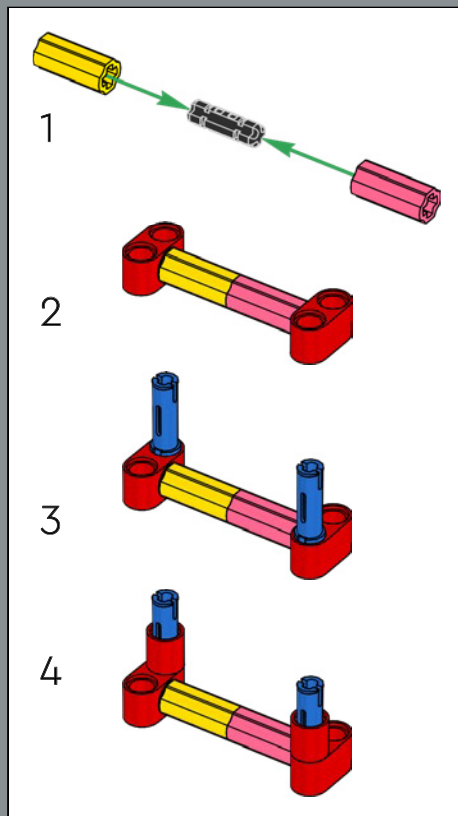


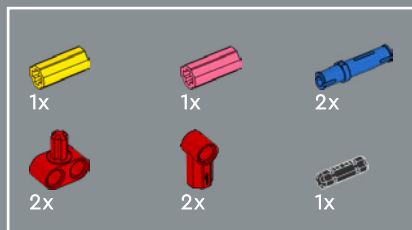
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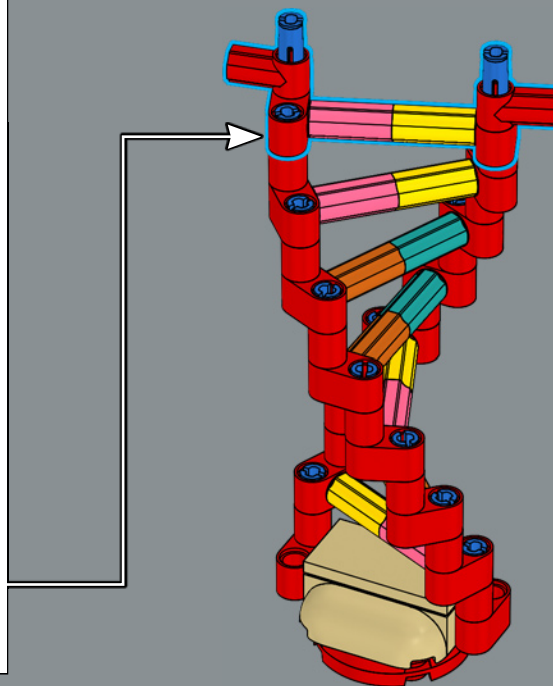
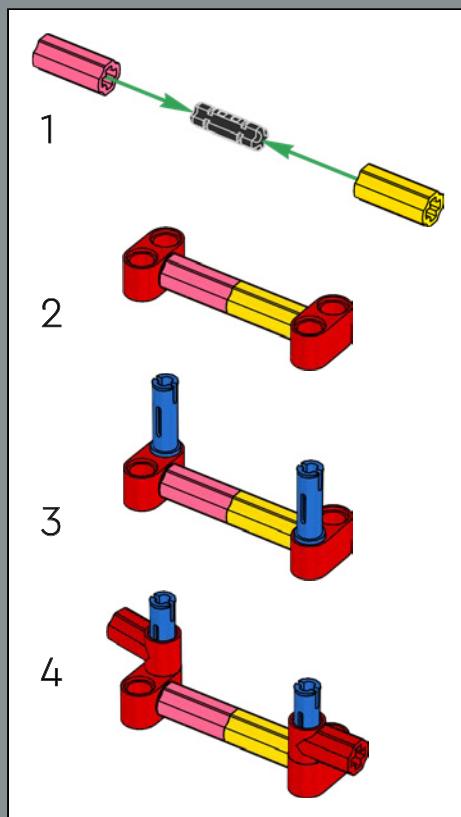


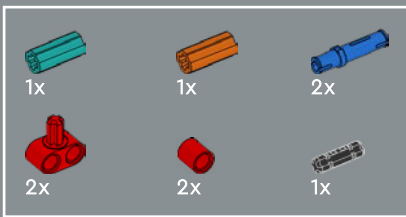
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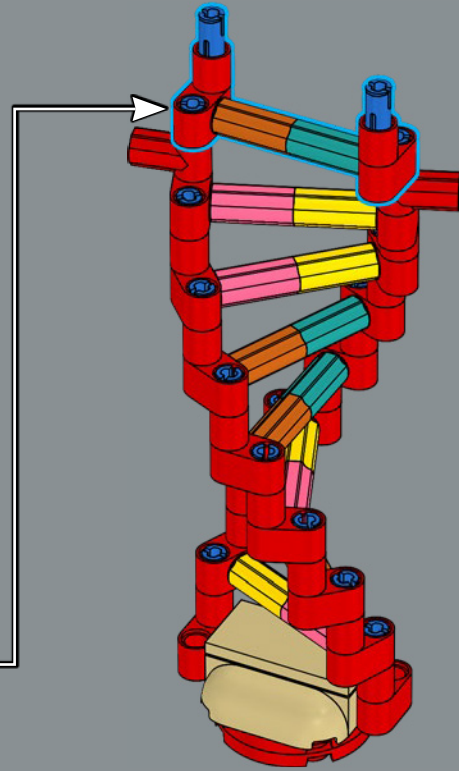
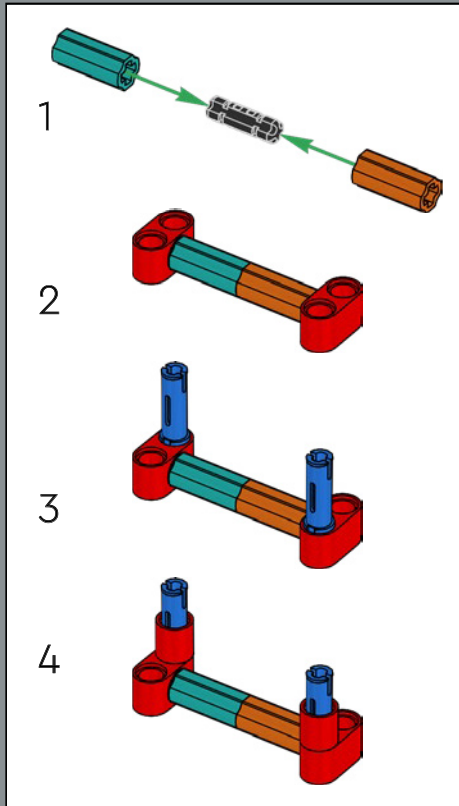


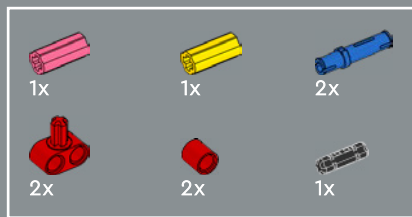
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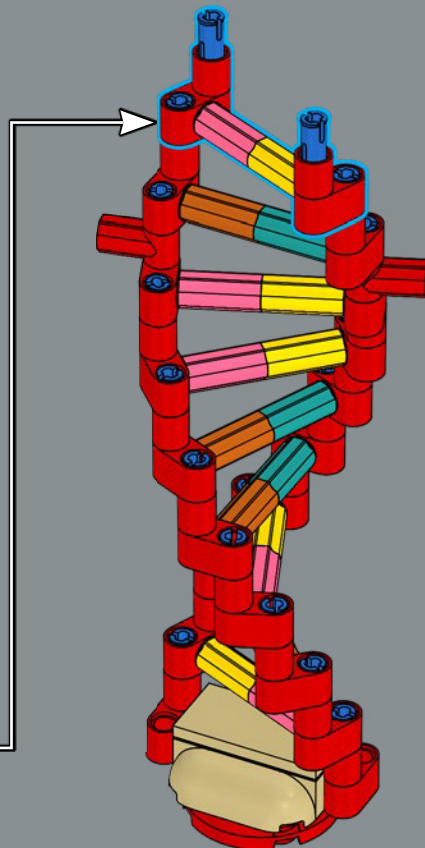
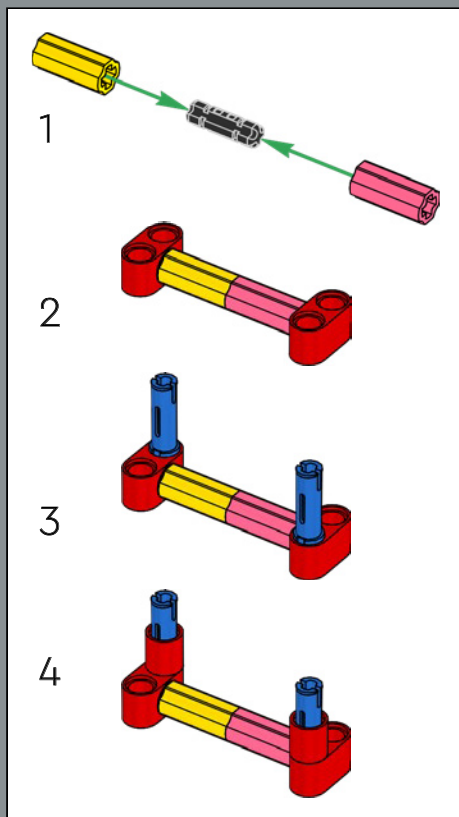


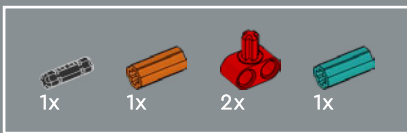
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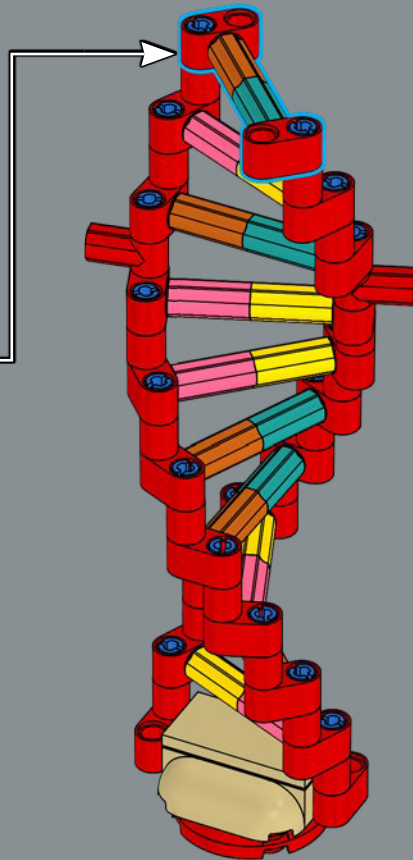
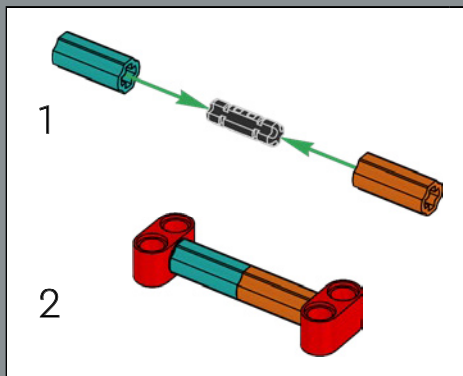


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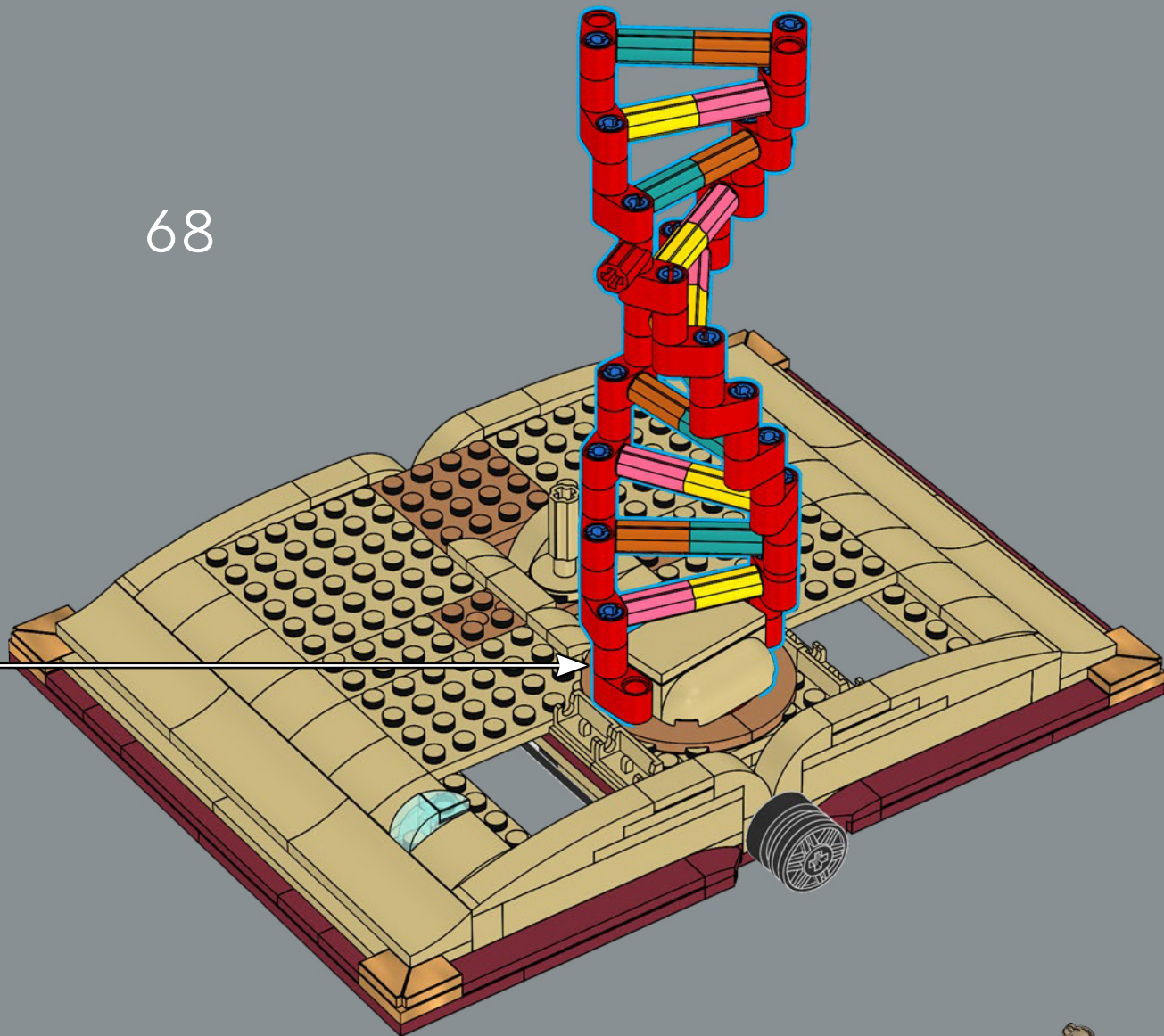


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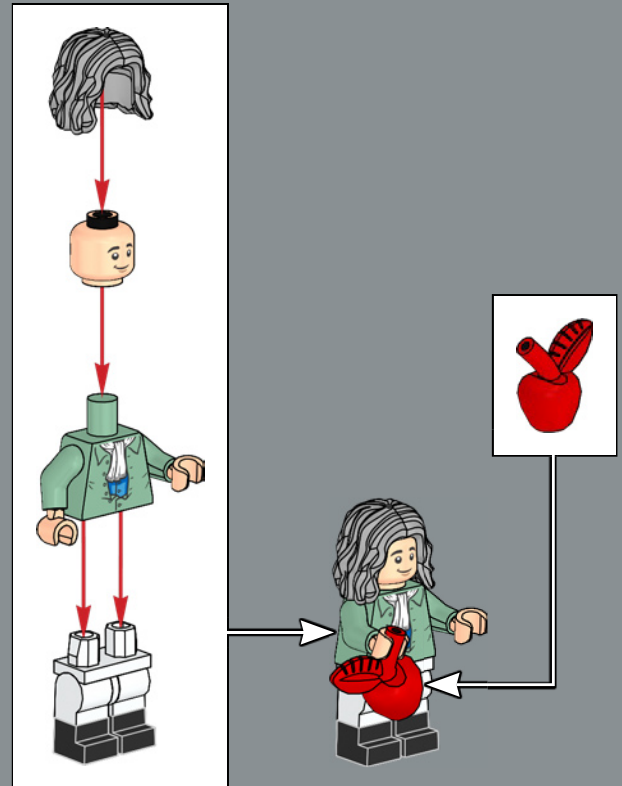


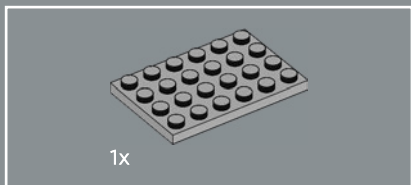


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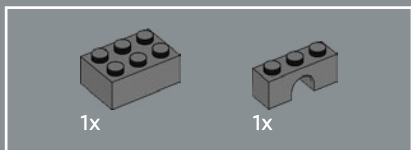
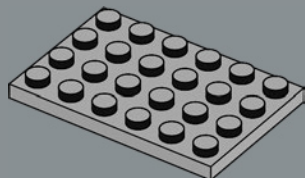


Sir Isaac Newton (1643–1727), un eclettico inglese e figura chiave della rivoluzione scientifica durante l'Illuminismo, formulò le leggi del movimento e la teoria del colore attraverso il suo lavoro con i prismi di luce, alcuni dei quali hai già costruito!

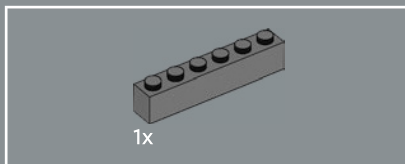
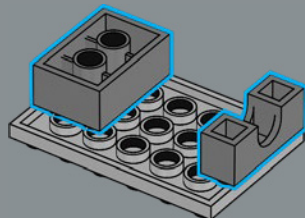




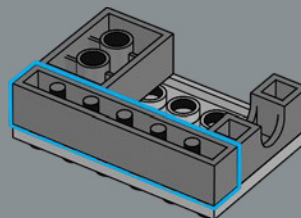
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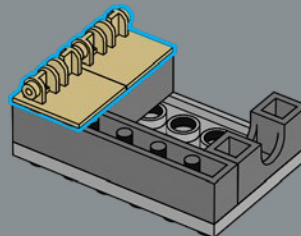
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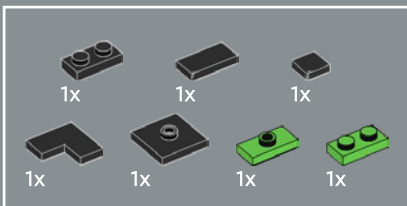


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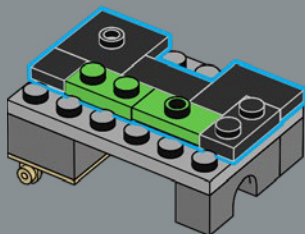


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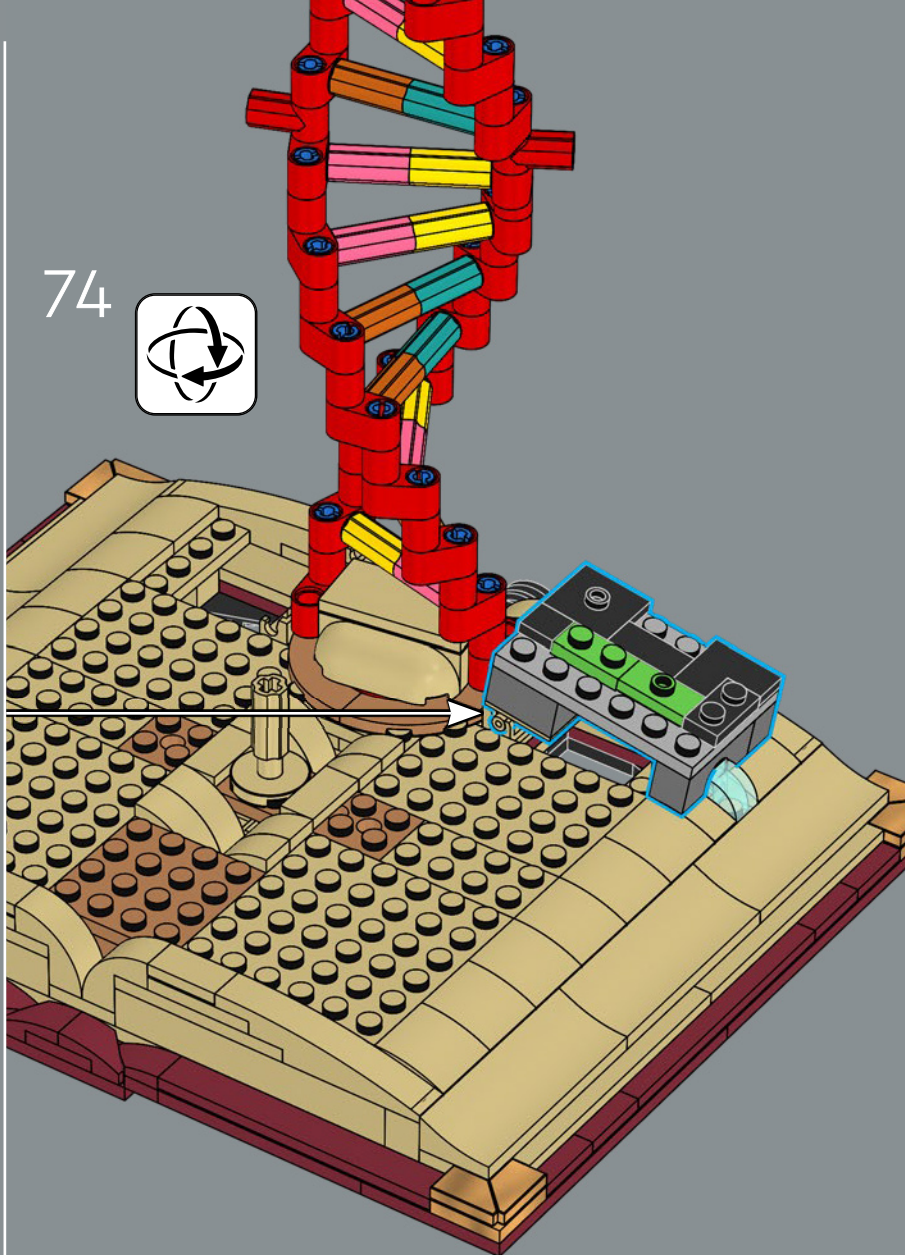




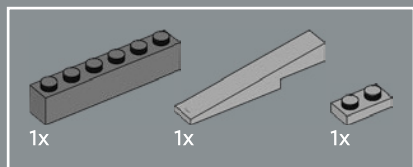
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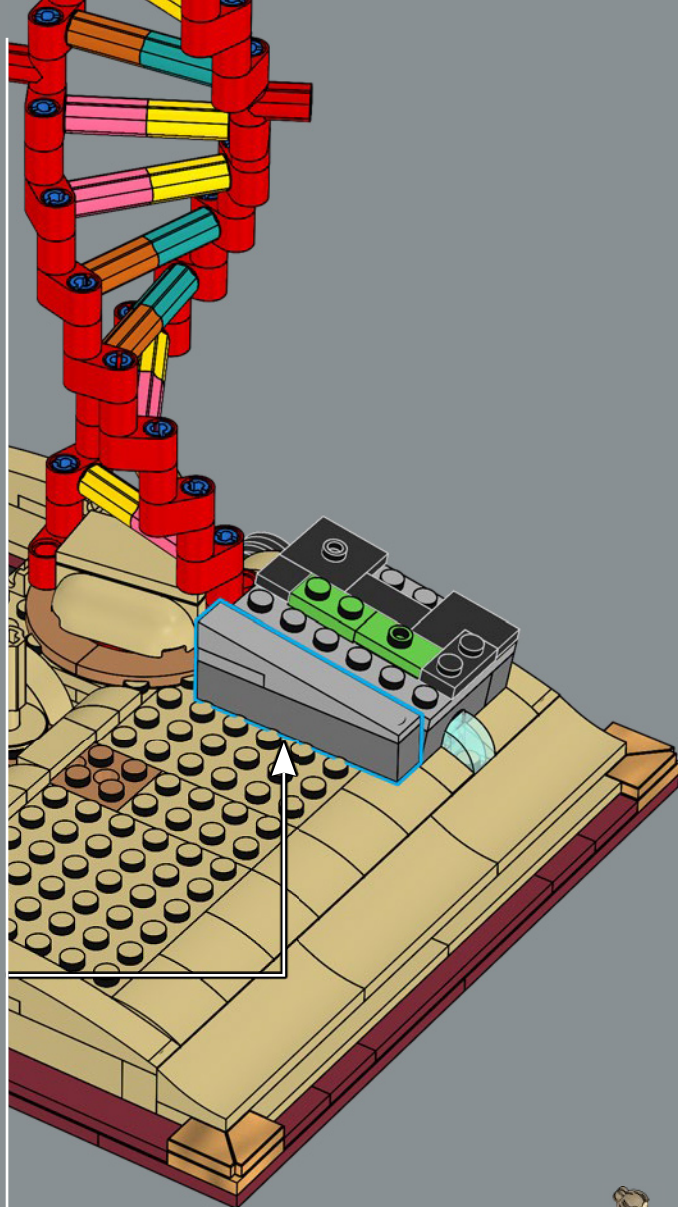
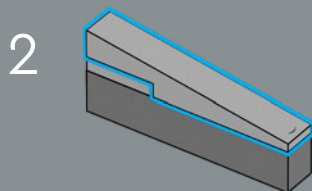
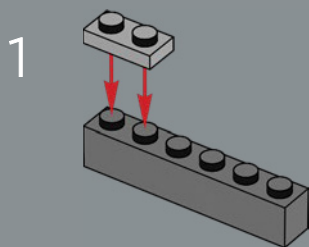
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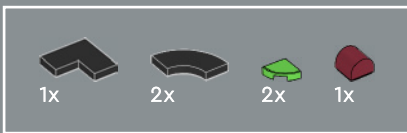




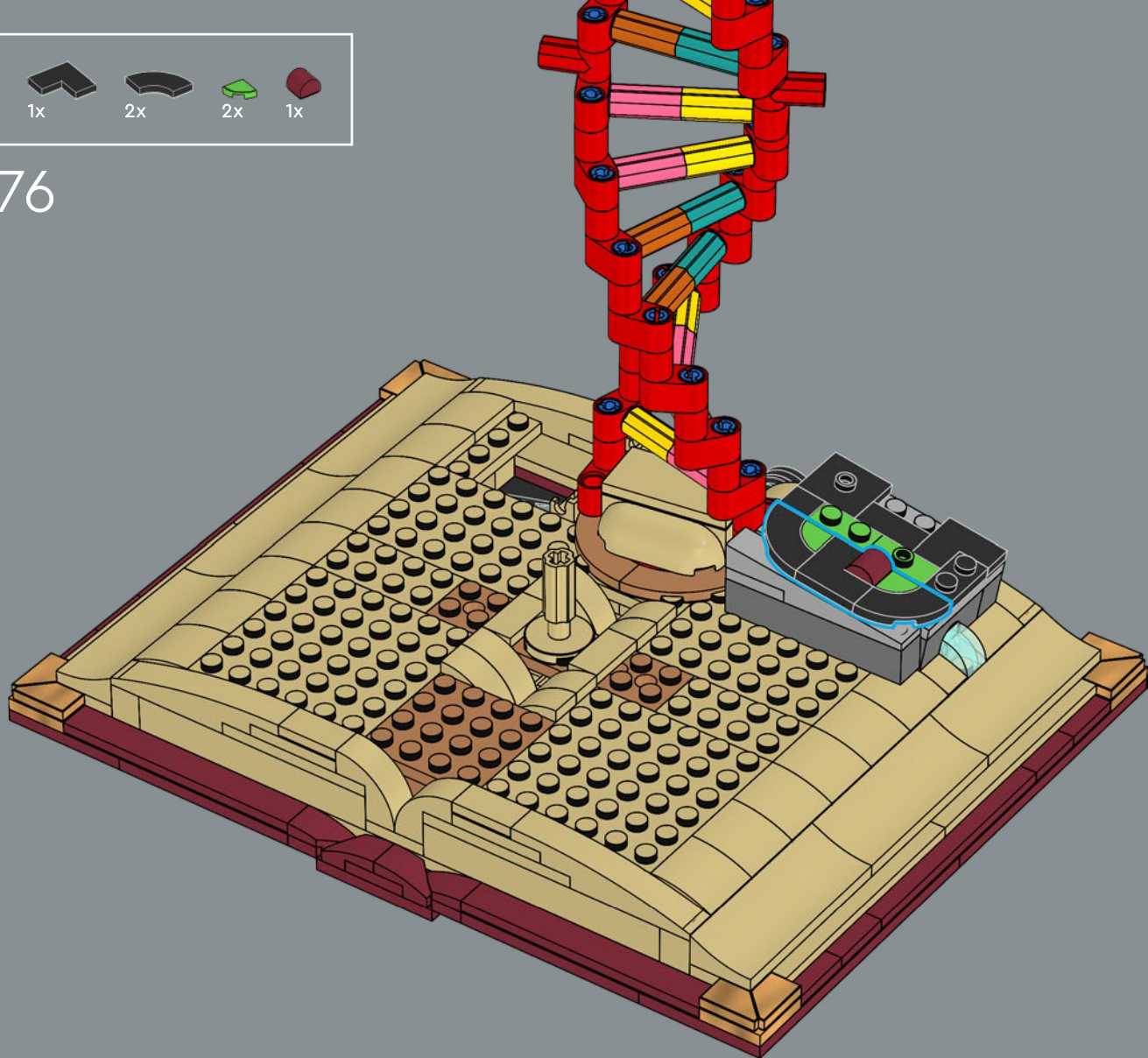


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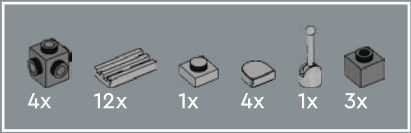




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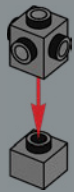




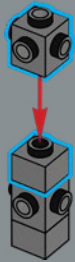


77

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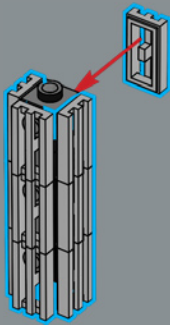
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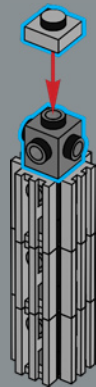
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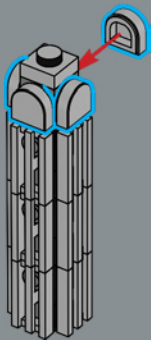
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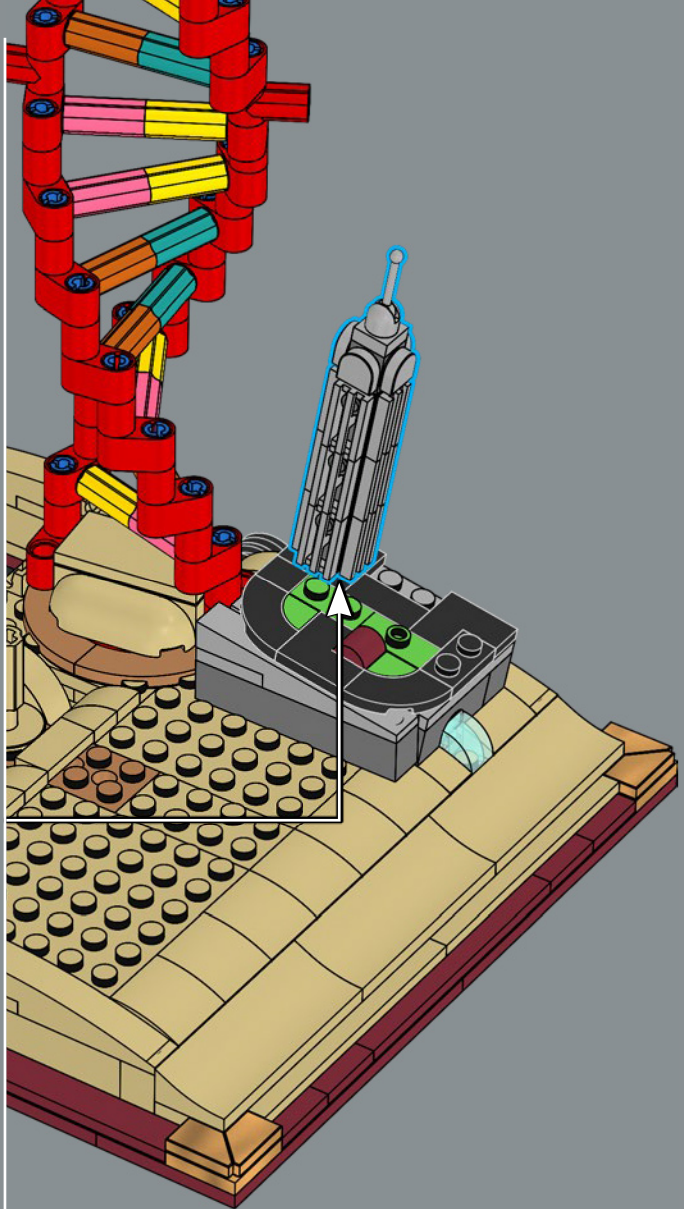
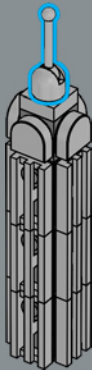
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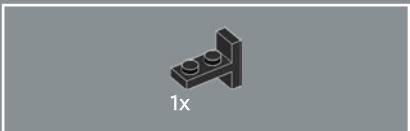
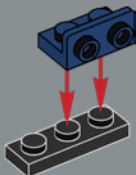


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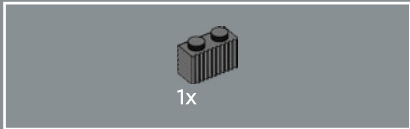
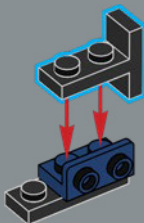




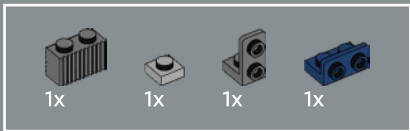
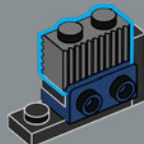
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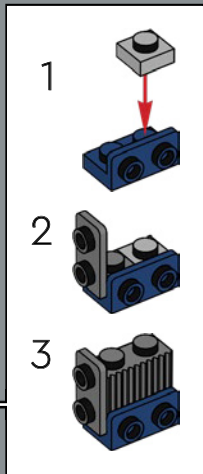
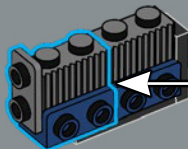
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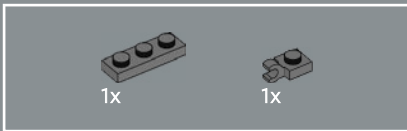


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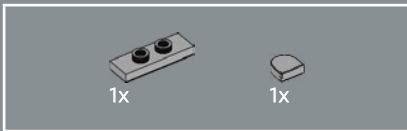
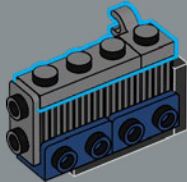


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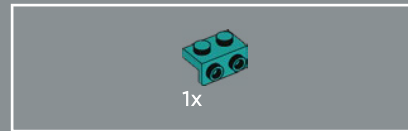
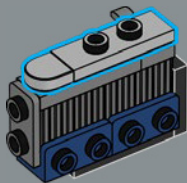




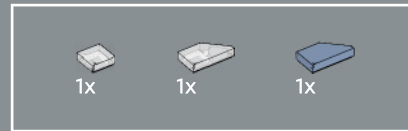
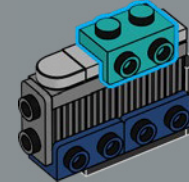
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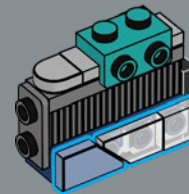
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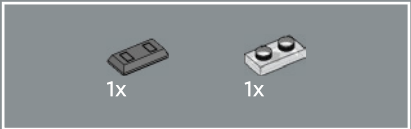


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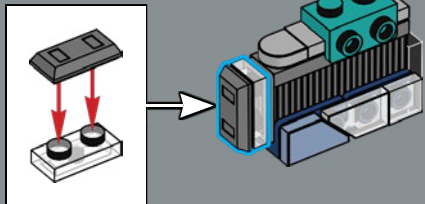


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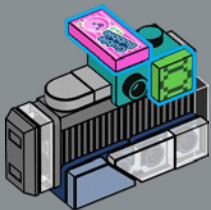




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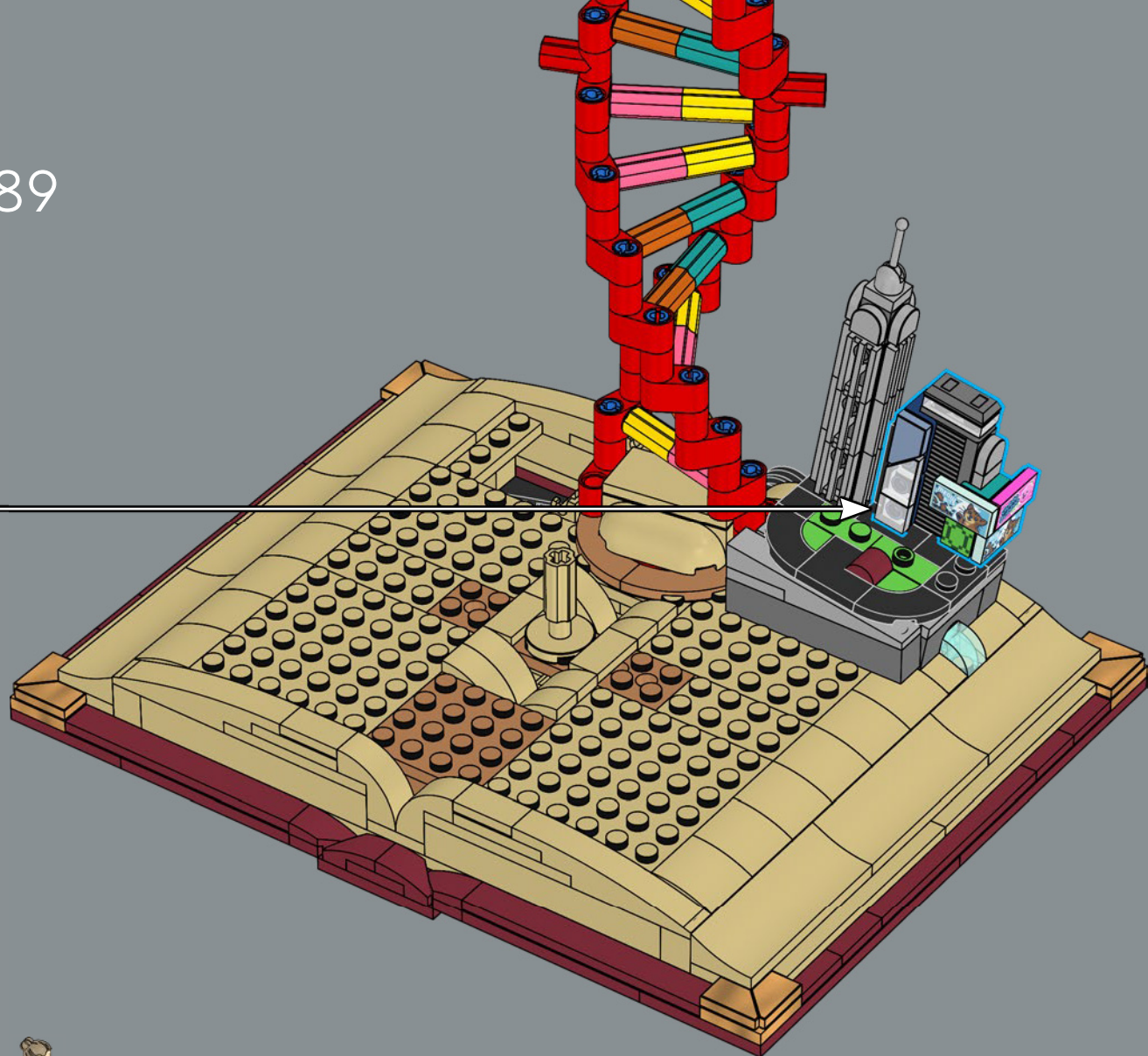


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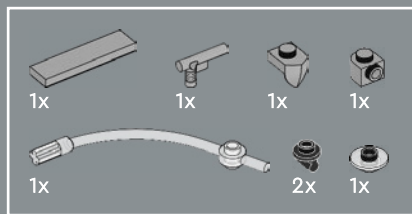


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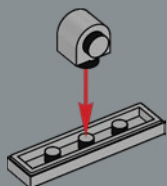




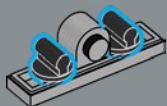


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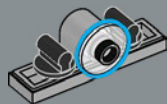
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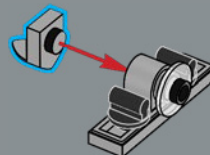
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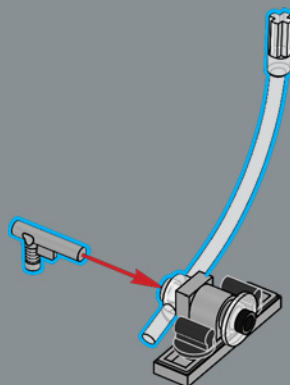
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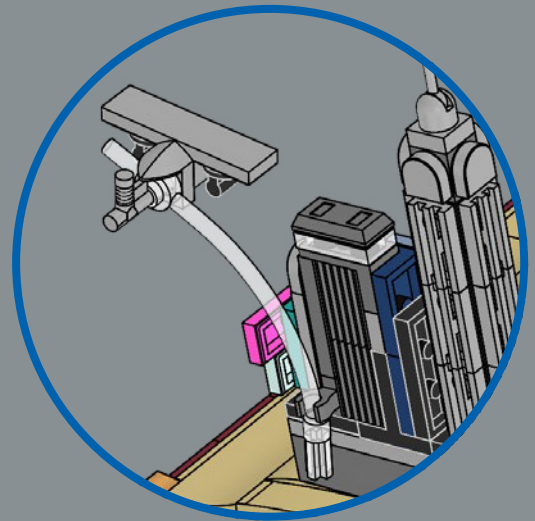
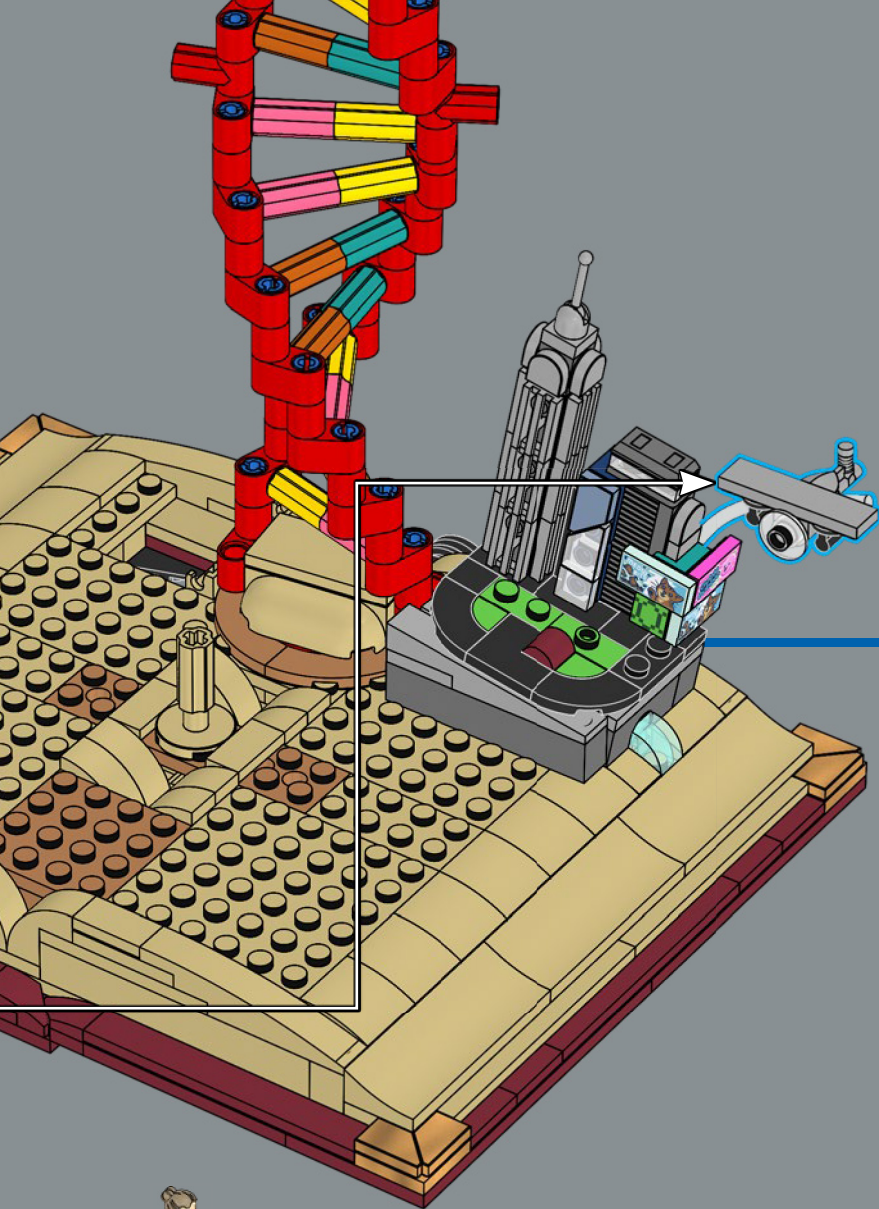


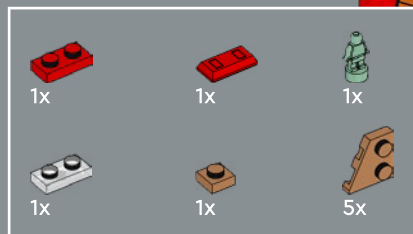
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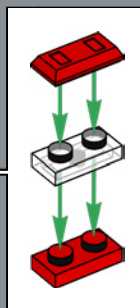
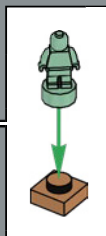
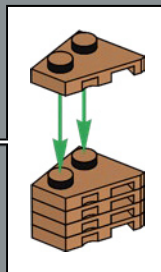
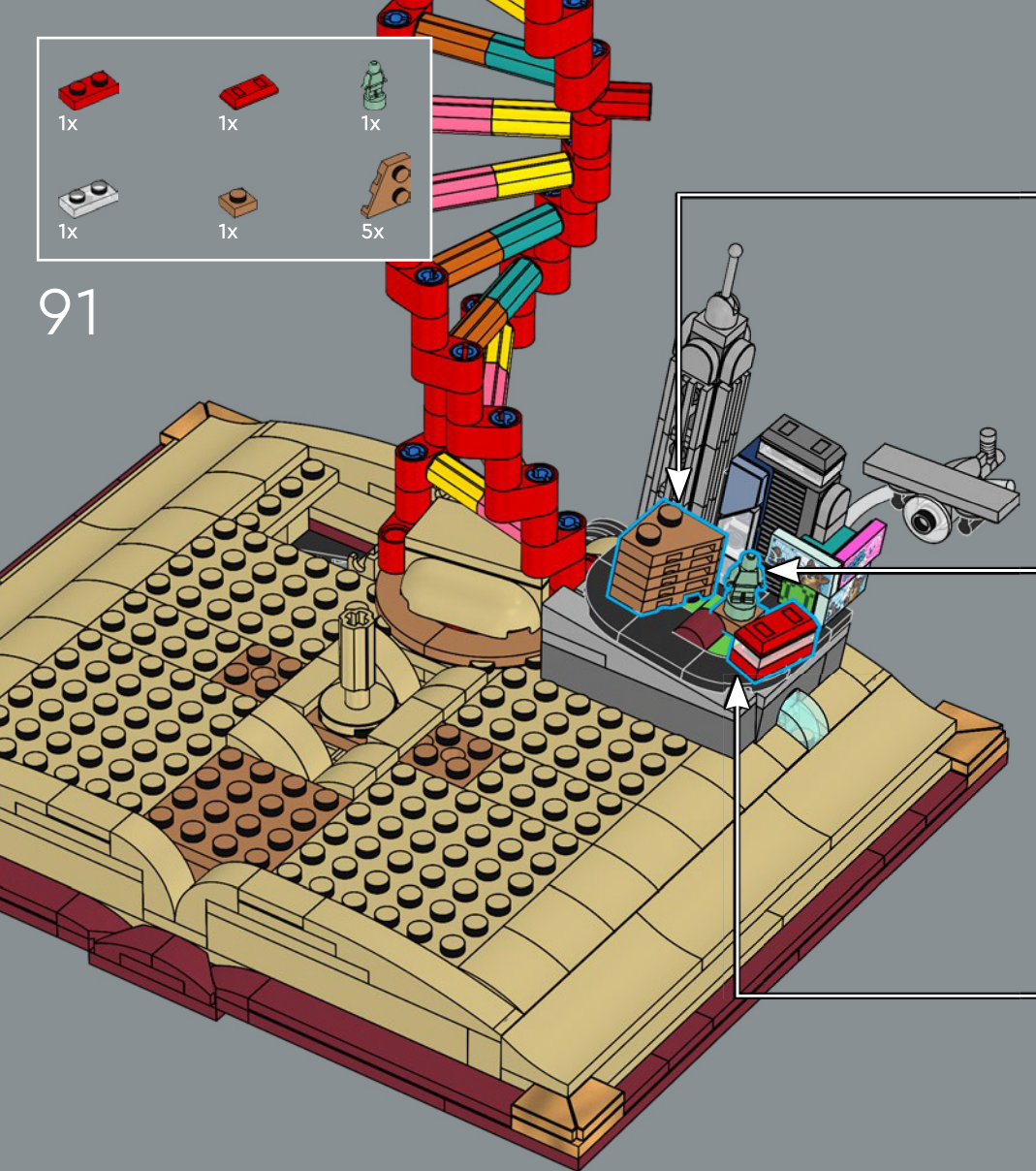
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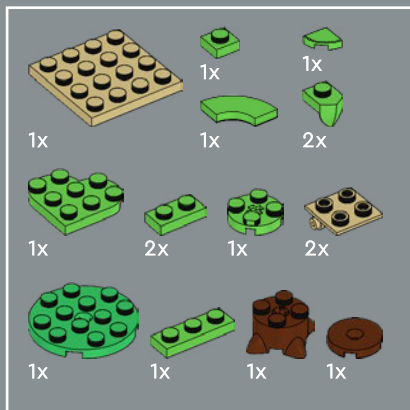
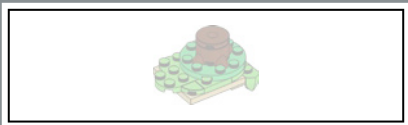




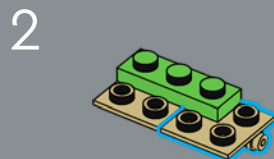
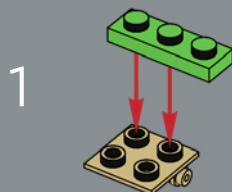


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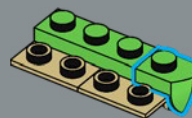




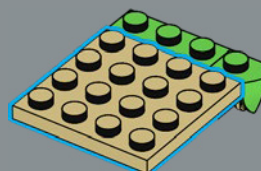
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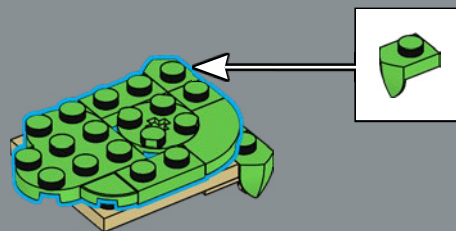
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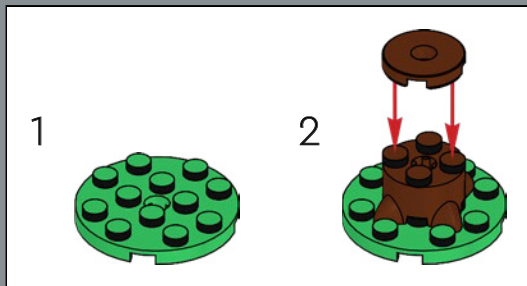
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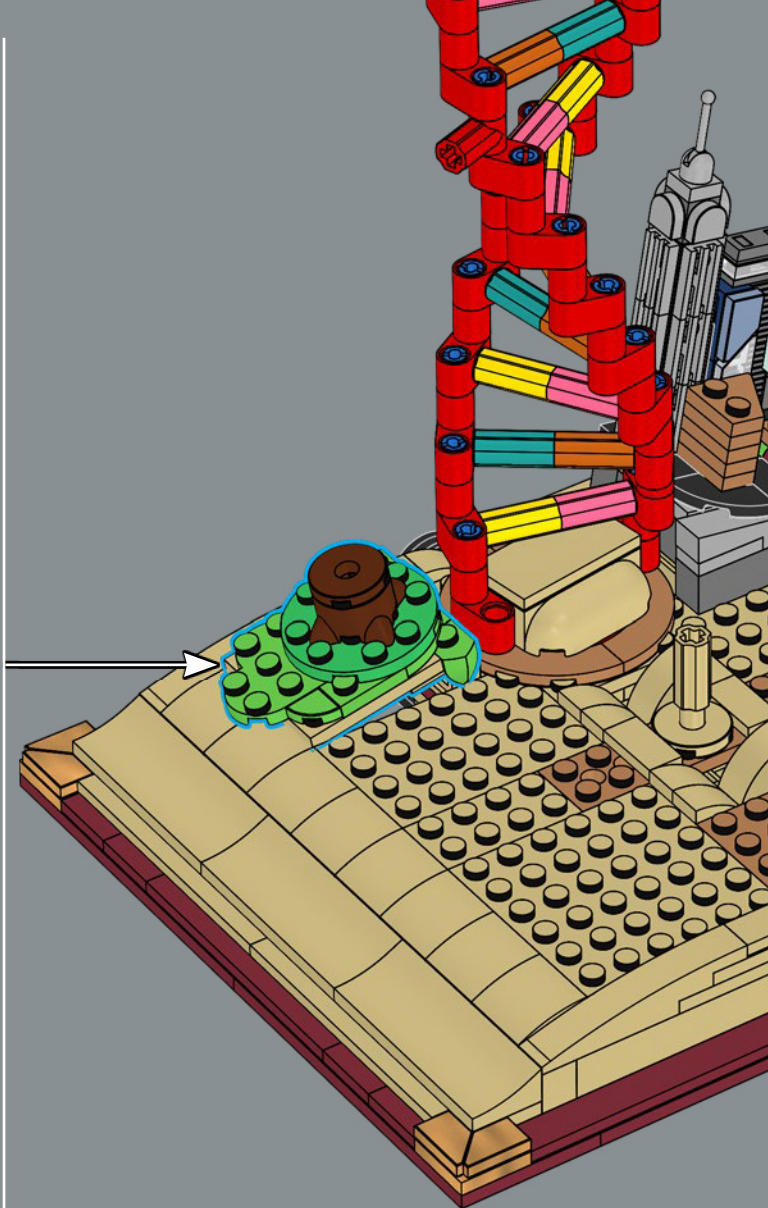
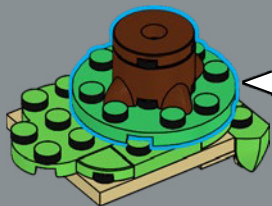
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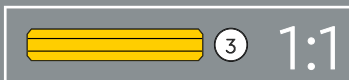
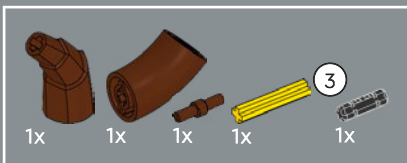




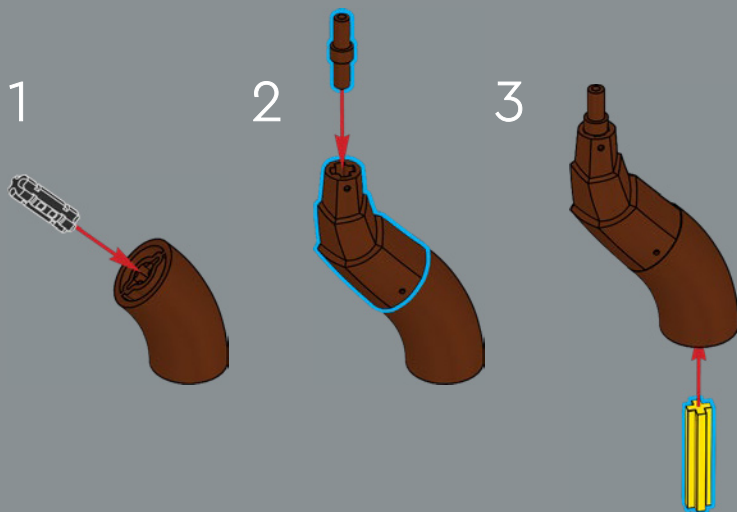


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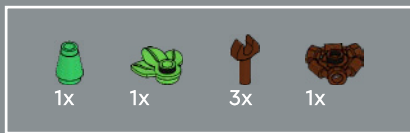




93





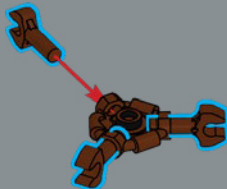


94

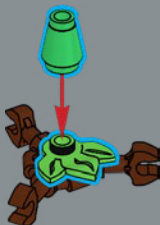
1



2



3





3x



3x



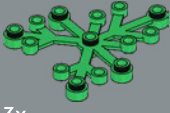
3x



3x



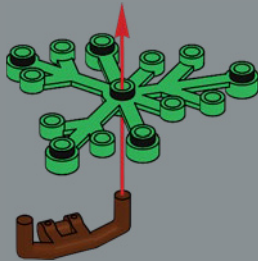
9x



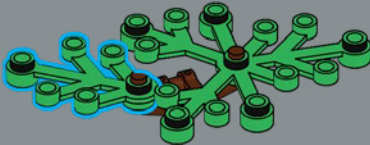
3x

95

1



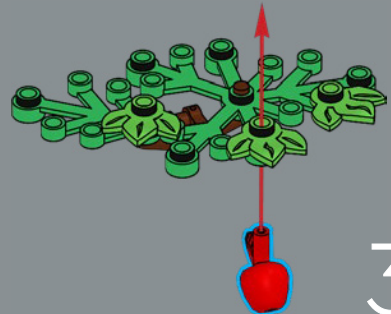
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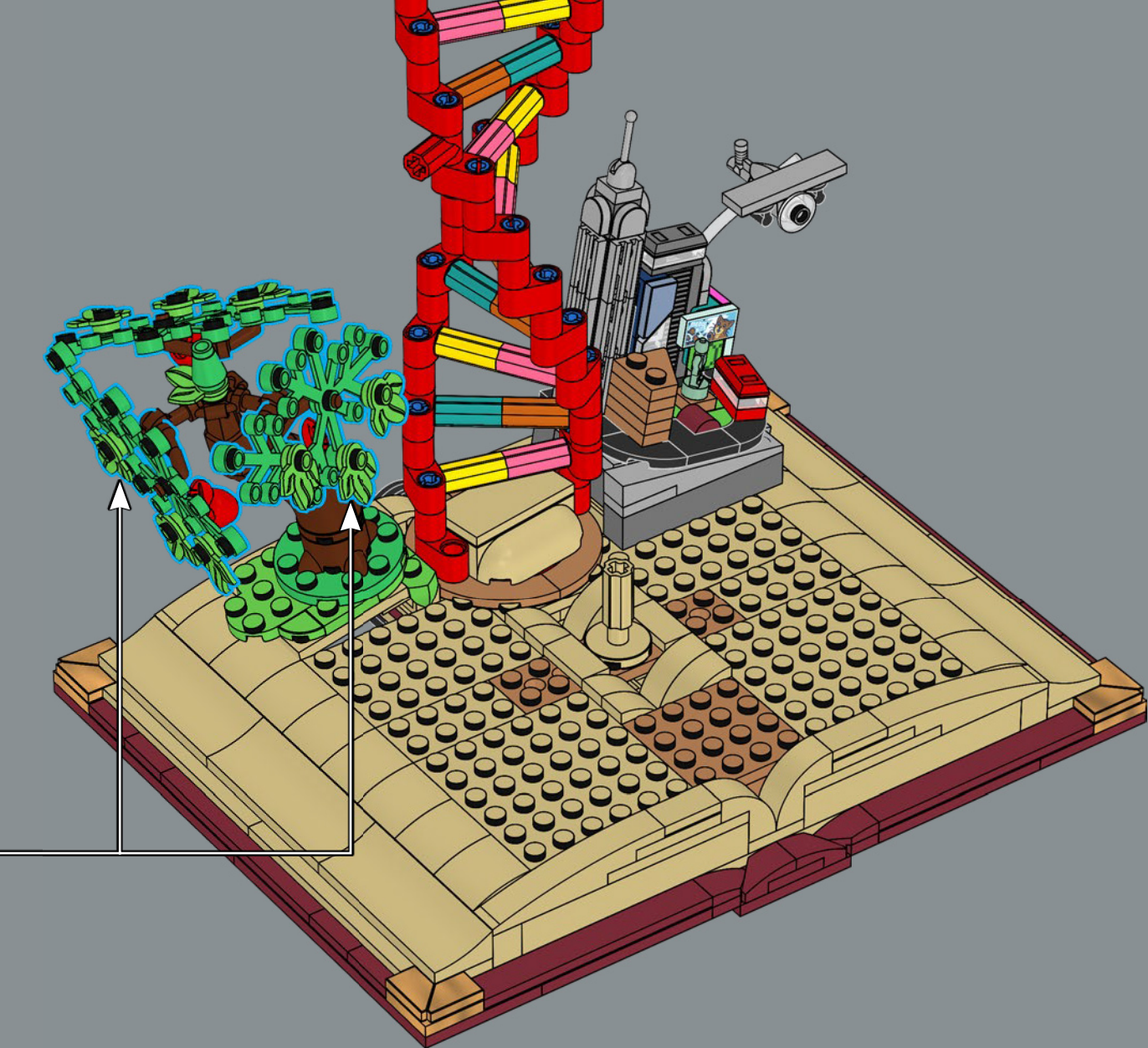


4

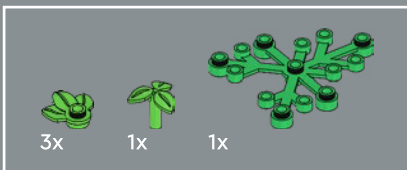


3x





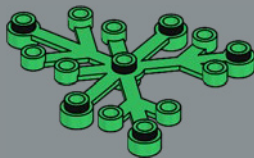




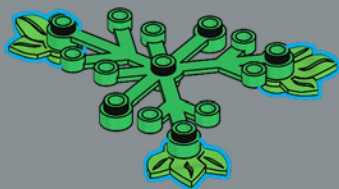
Il melo che presumibilmente ispirò la teoria della gravità di Isaac Newton, che ora si stima abbia più di 400 anni, prospera ancora nella casa della famiglia dello scienziato (nel Lincolnshire, in Inghilterra).

96

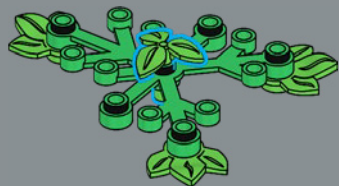
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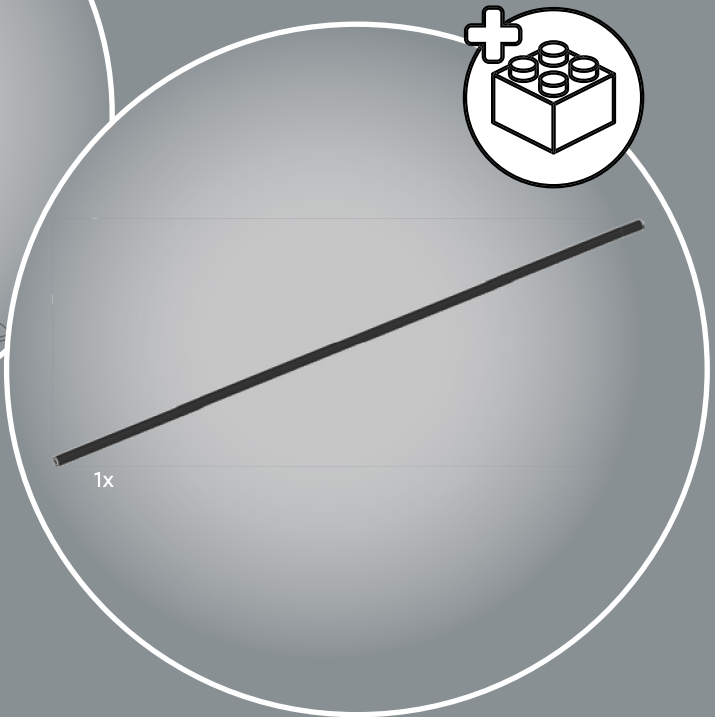


2



3

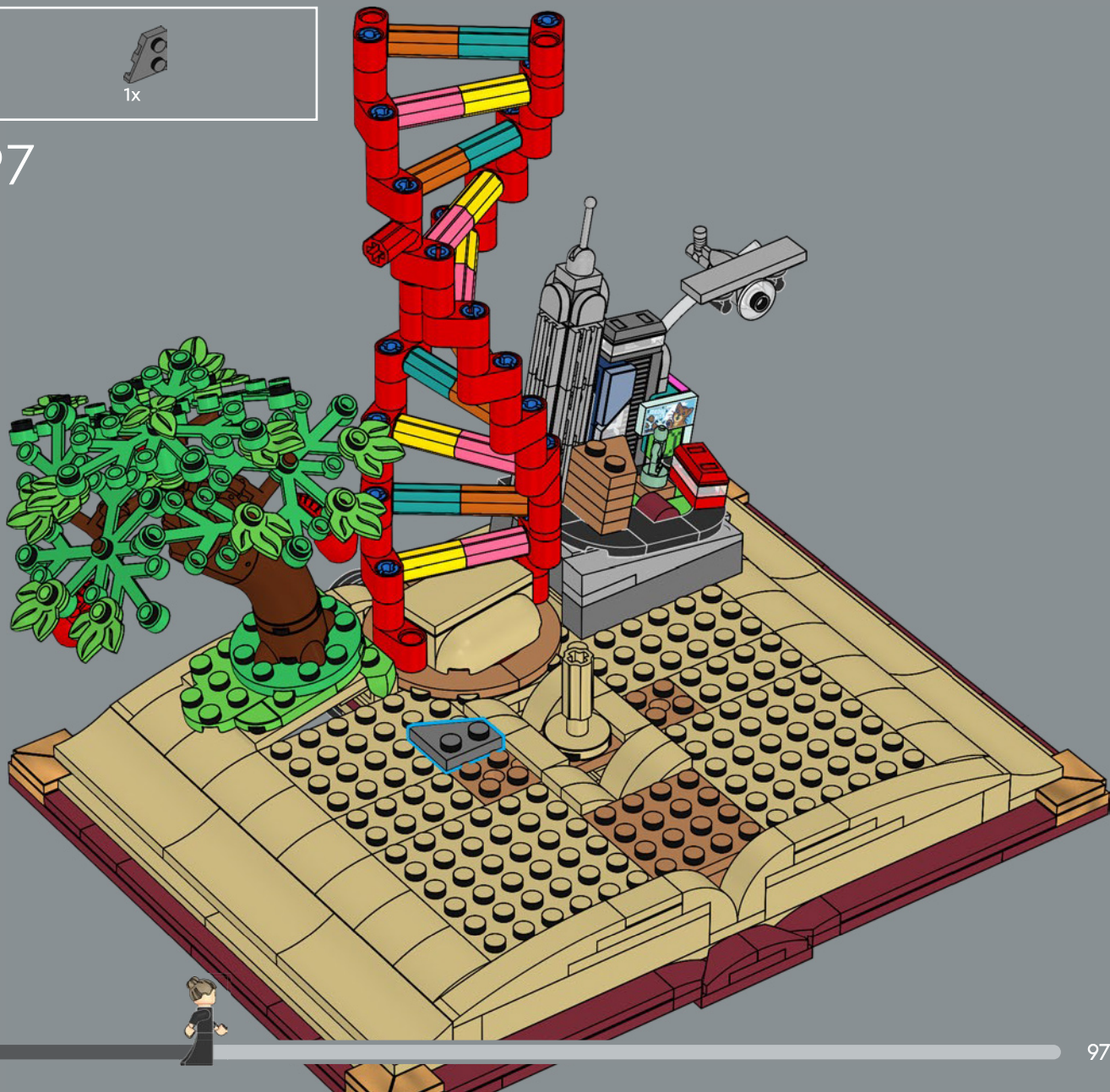




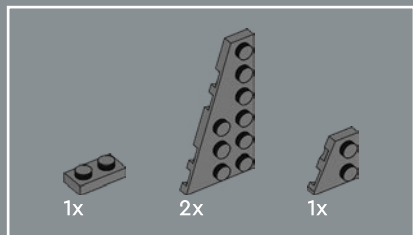


1x

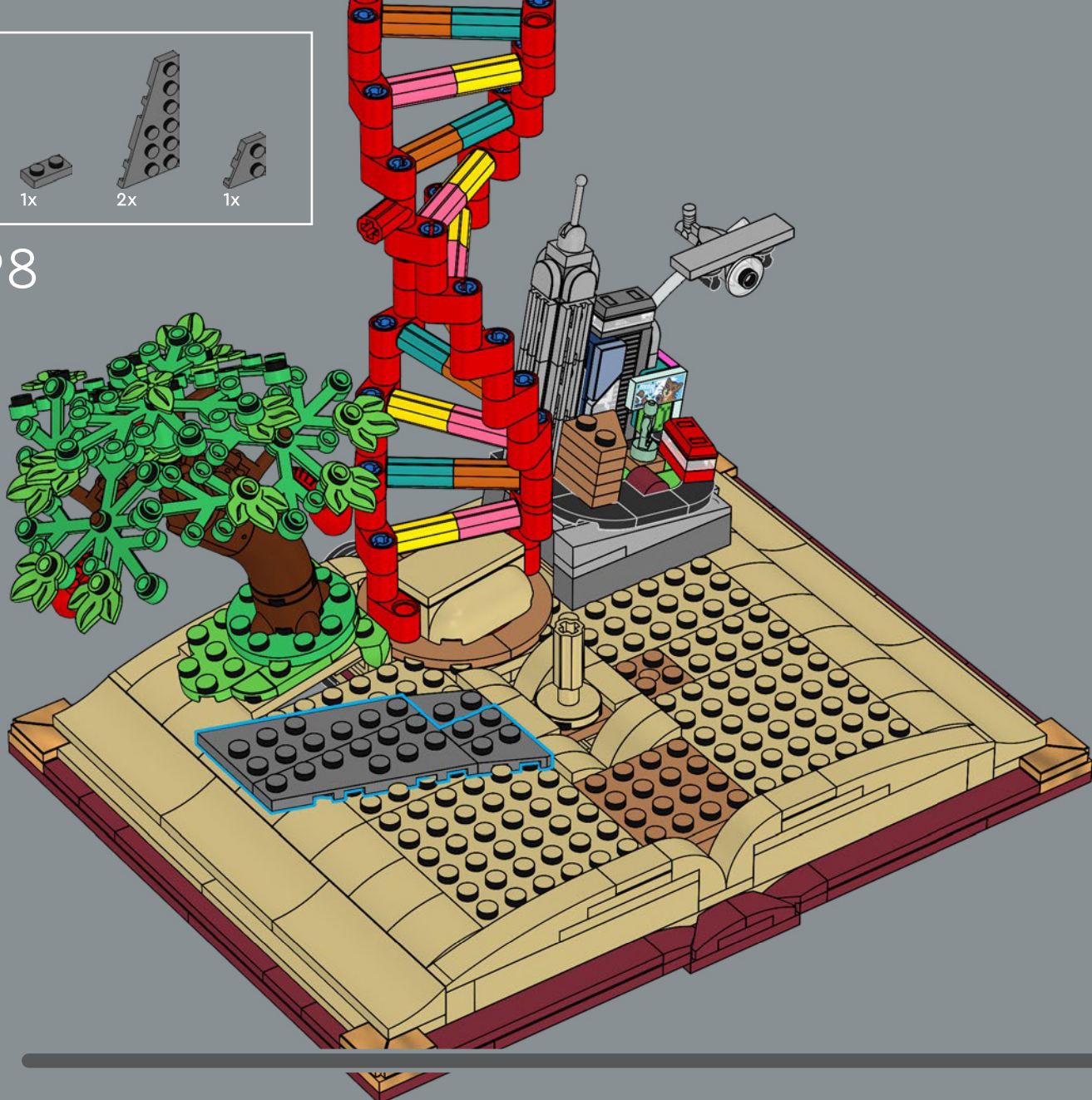
97







98





1x



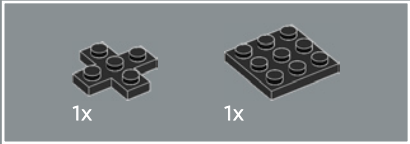
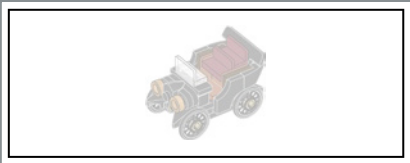
1x



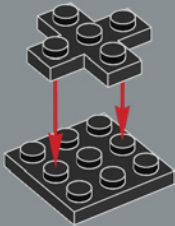
6x

99

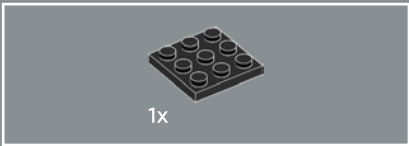
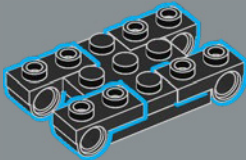




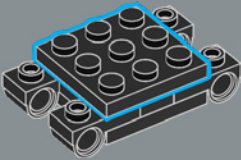
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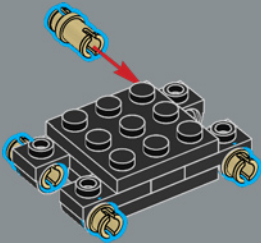
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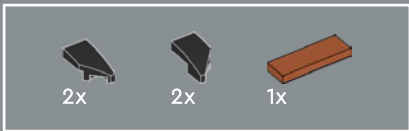


102

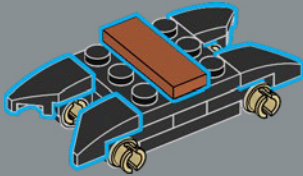


103

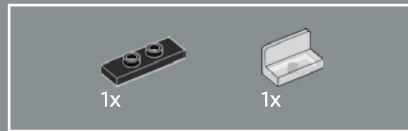
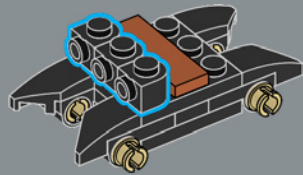




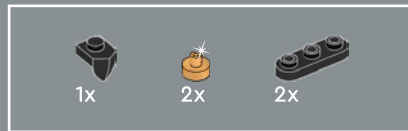
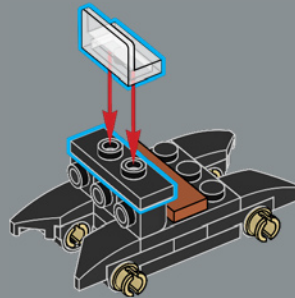
104



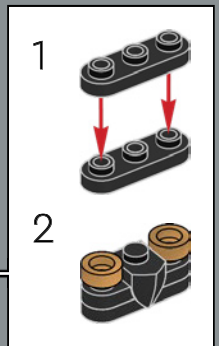
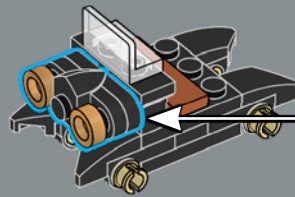
105



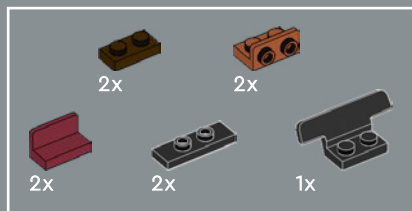
106



107





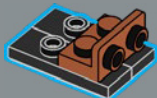


108

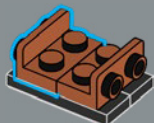
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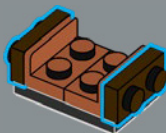
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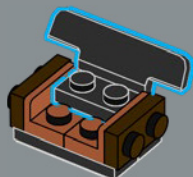
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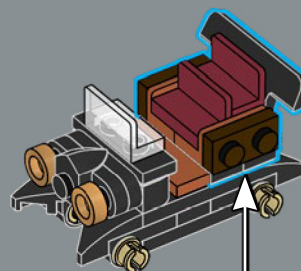
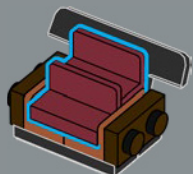
4



5

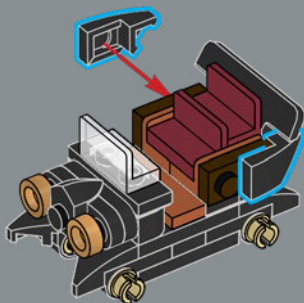


6

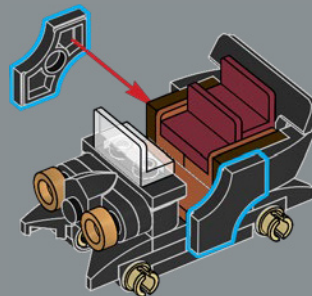




109



110

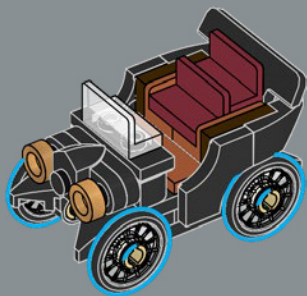






4x

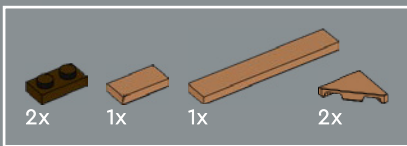
111



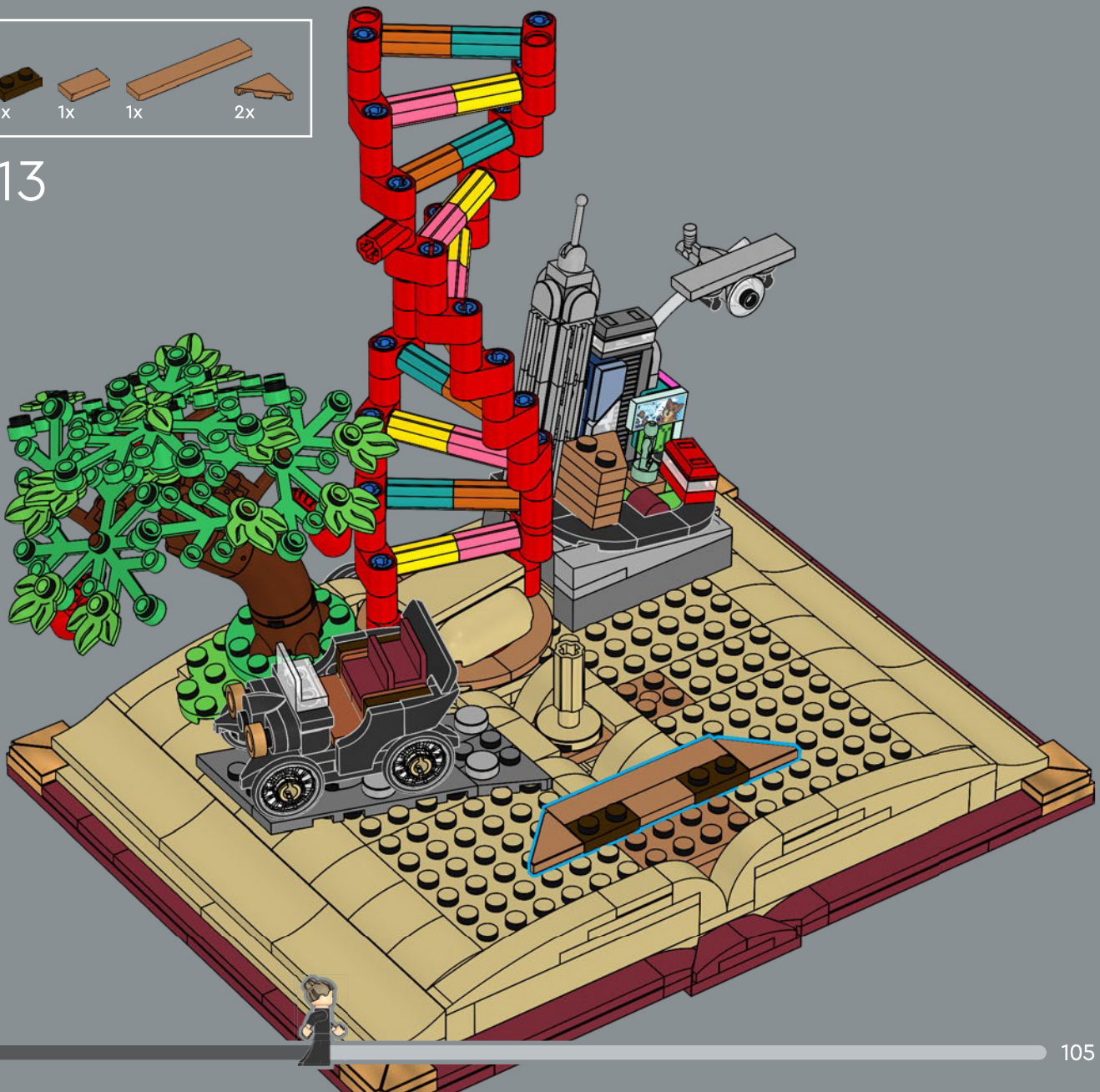
I modelli di auto dei primi anni del 1900 divennero i precursori di un mondo più globalizzato e dell'era della combustione e dei viaggi a propulsione.

112





113



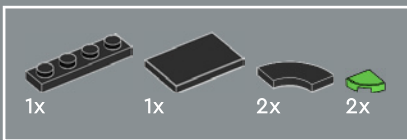


|                                                                                 |                                                                                  |                                                                                  |                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  |  |  |
| 2x                                                                              | 2x                                                                               | 4x                                                                               | 2x                                                                               |

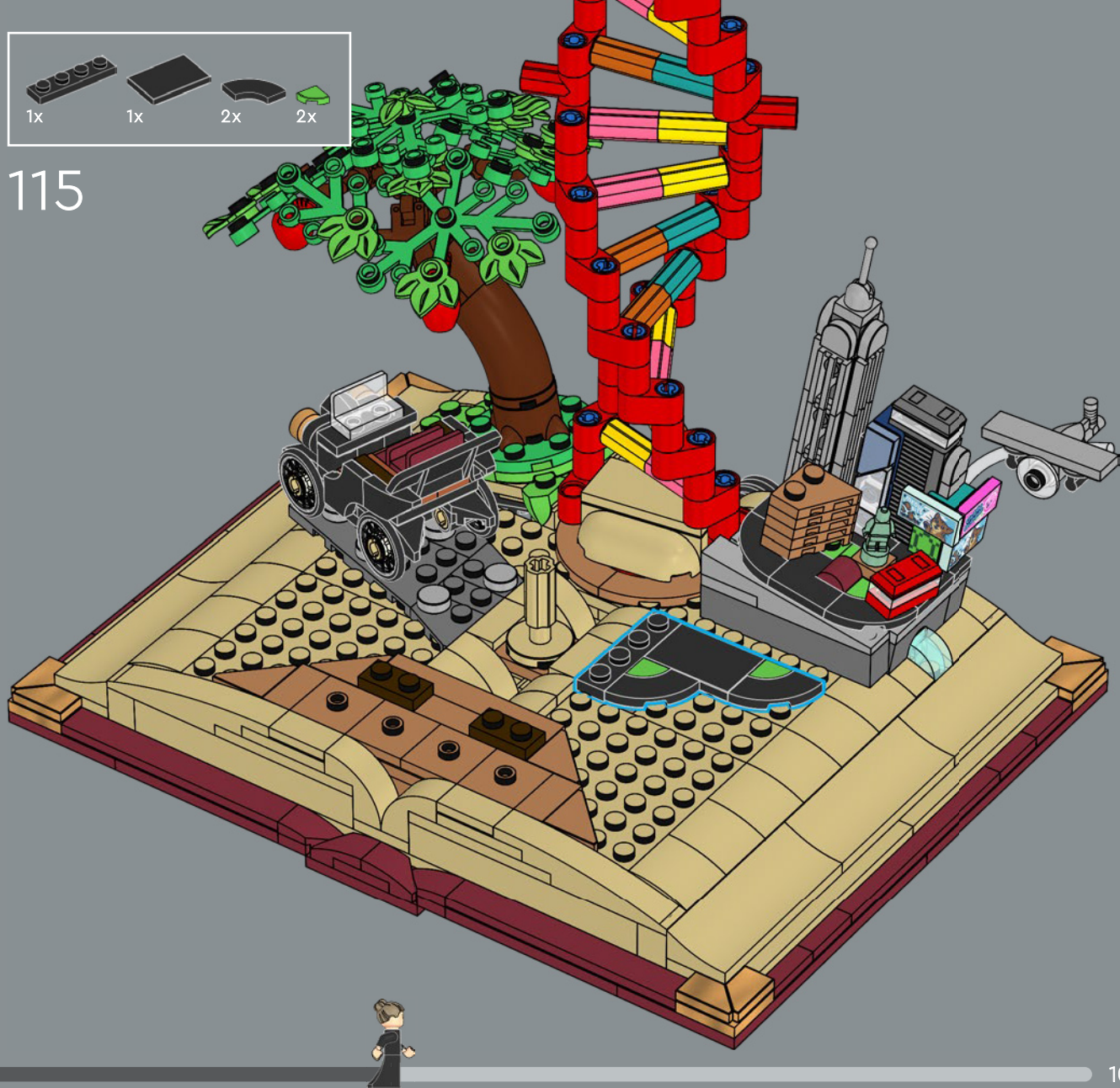
114

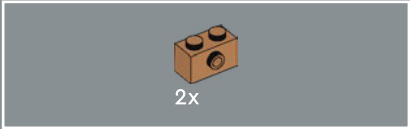


|                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |
| 2x                                                                                  |

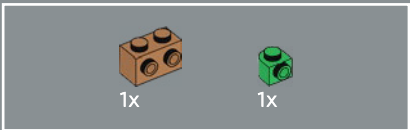
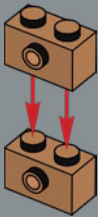


115

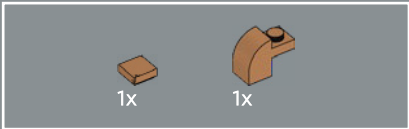
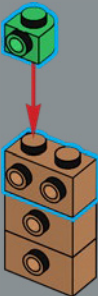




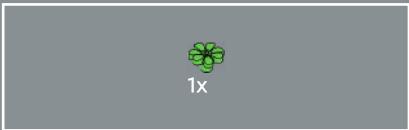
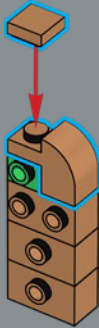
116



117



118

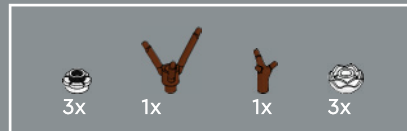
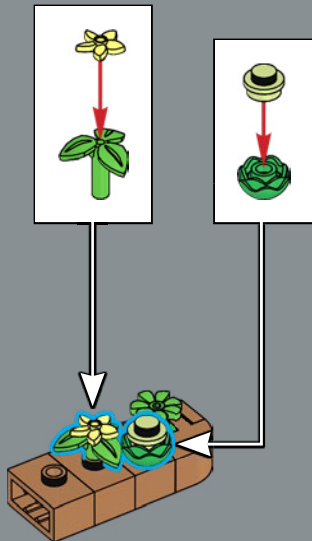


119

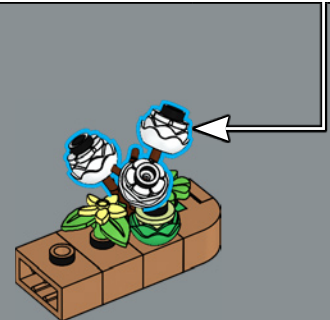
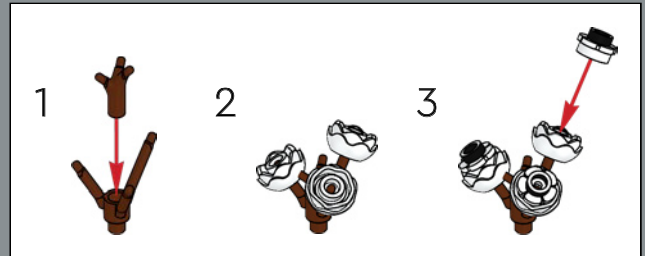




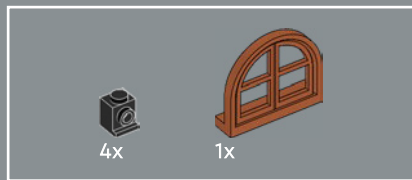
120



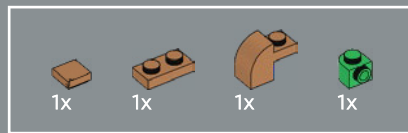
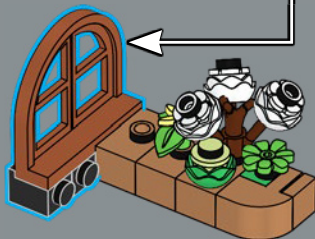
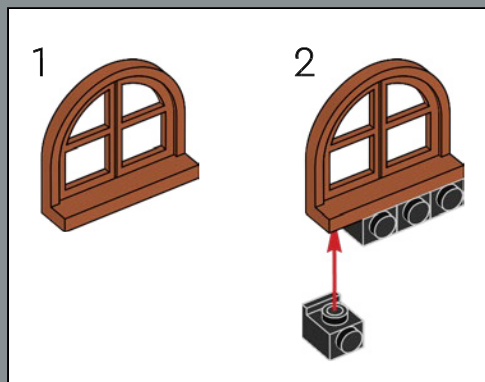
121



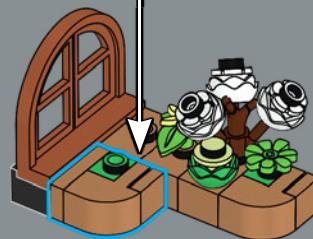
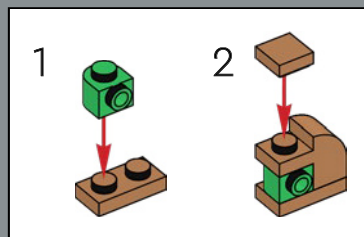




122



123





1x

3x

124

1



2



1x

1x

1x

1x

1x

125

1



2



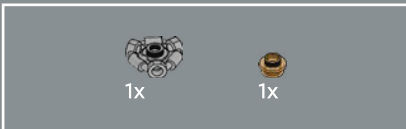
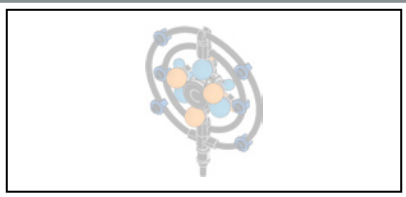
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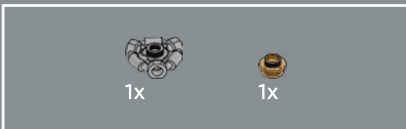
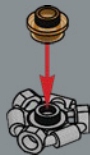
126

A George Washington Carver è attribuita l'invenzione di 325 usi per le arachidi, 108 applicazioni per le patate dolci e altre centinaia per i semi di soia e le noci pecan.

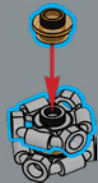




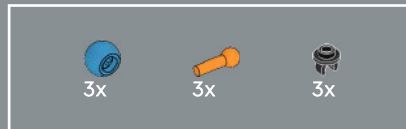
127



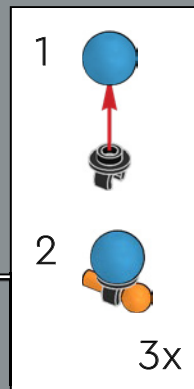
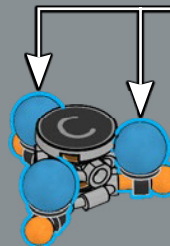
128

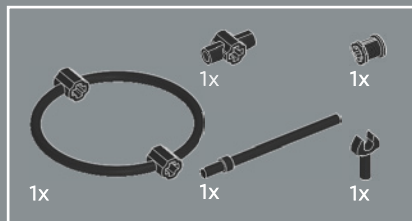


129



130



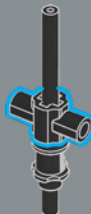


131

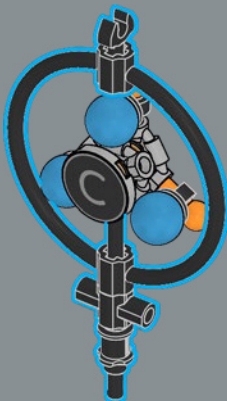
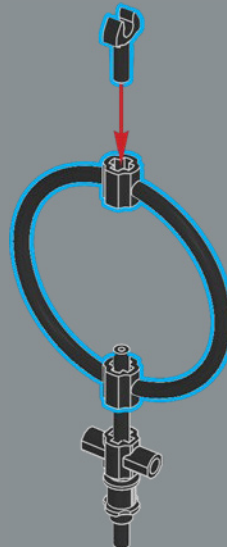
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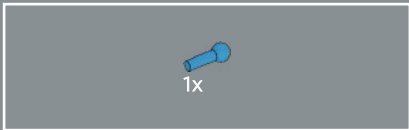
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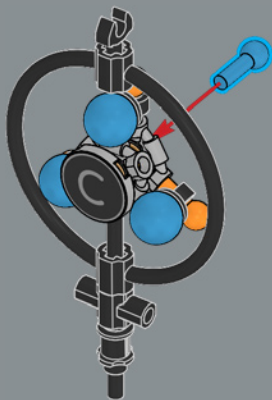
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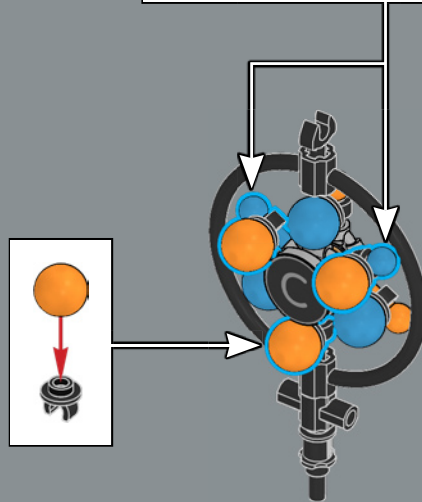
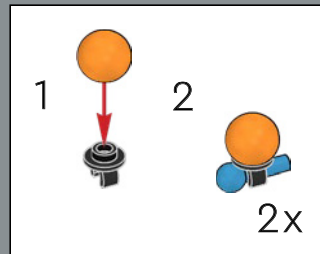


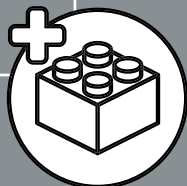


132

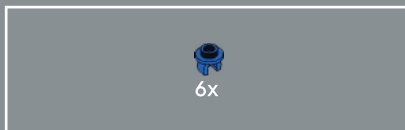
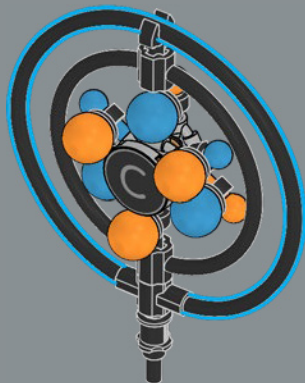


133

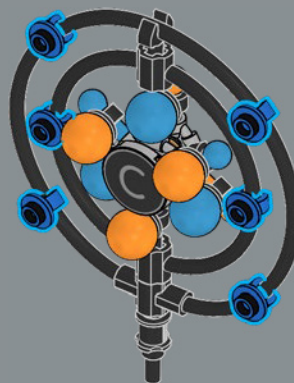




134



135



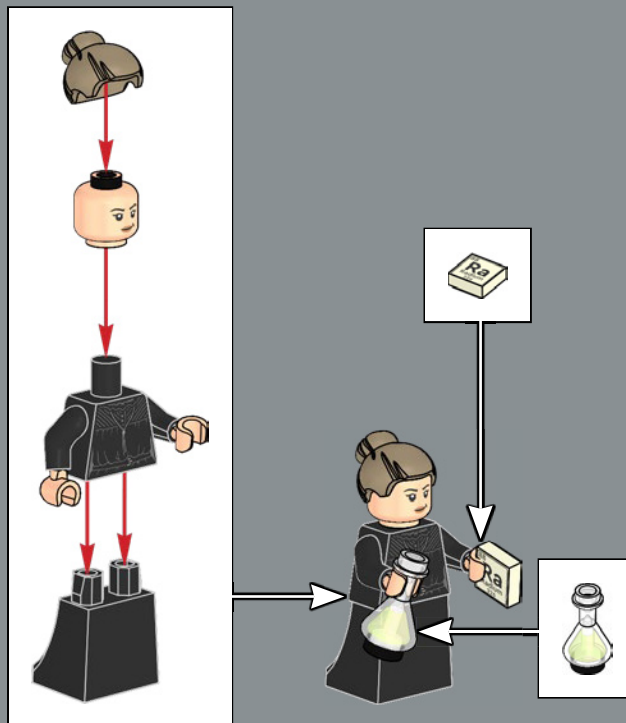
La replica 3D di un atomo di carbonio – su cui si basa tutta la vita sulla terra – contiene sei neutroni, sei protoni e sei elettroni.

136





La pioniera della chimica Marie Curie (1867-1934), di origine polacca, è considerata la madre della fisica moderna per il suo lavoro con il radio e i materiali radioattivi. È diventata la prima donna a vincere il Premio Nobel – e la prima persona a vincerne due!





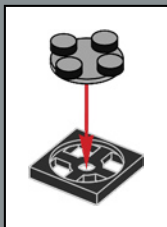


1x



1x

137



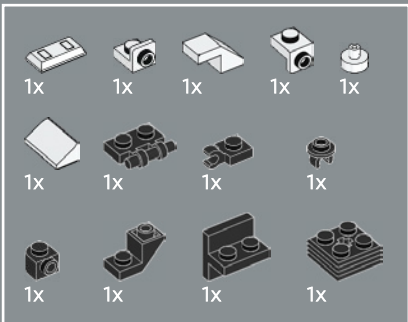




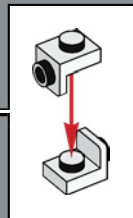
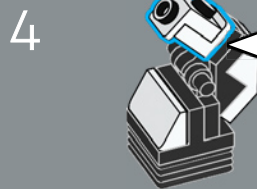
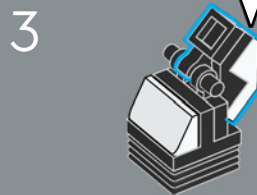
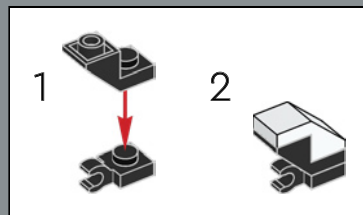
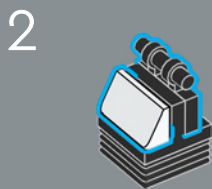
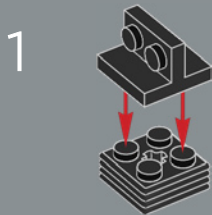
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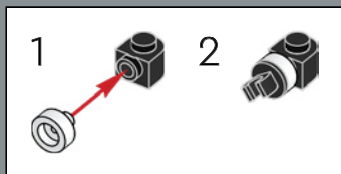
138



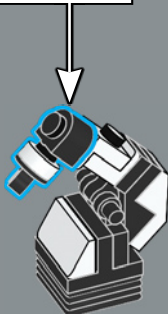


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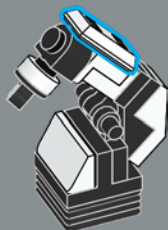




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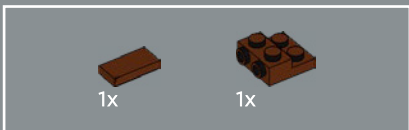


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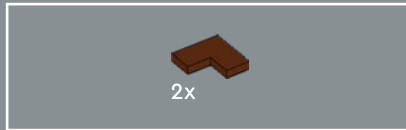
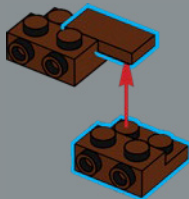




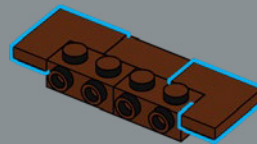
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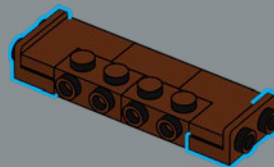
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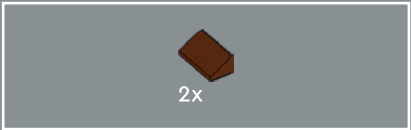


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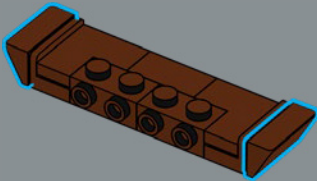


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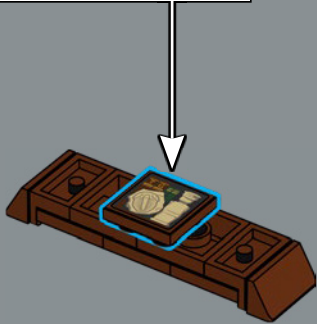
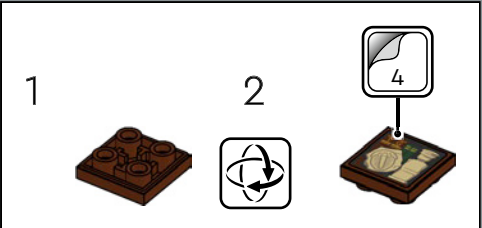




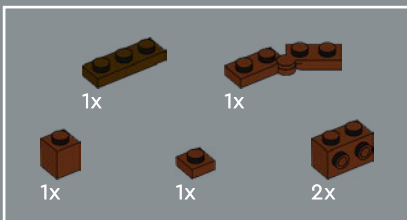
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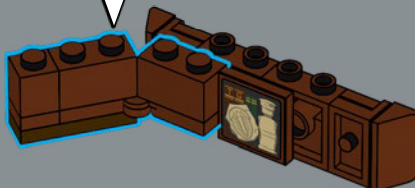
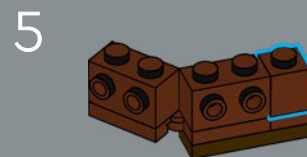
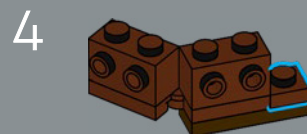
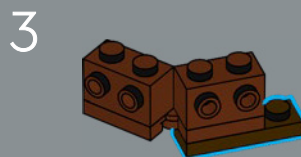
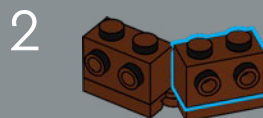
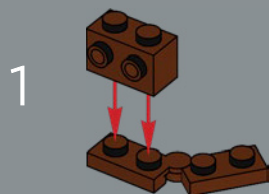
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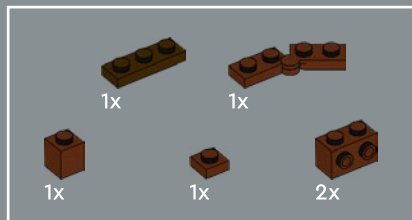






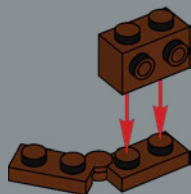
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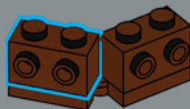


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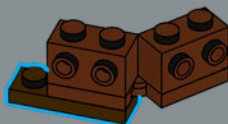
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2



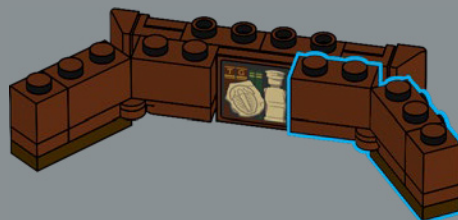
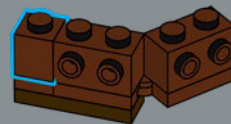
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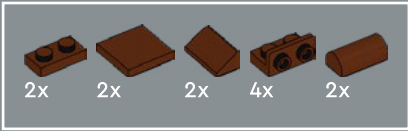
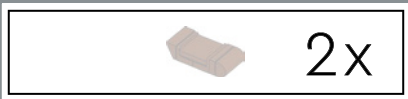


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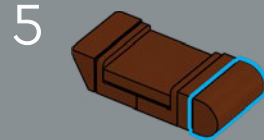
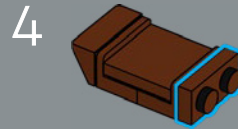
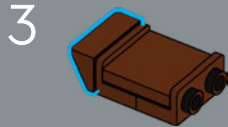
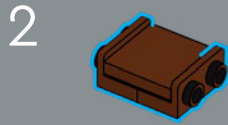


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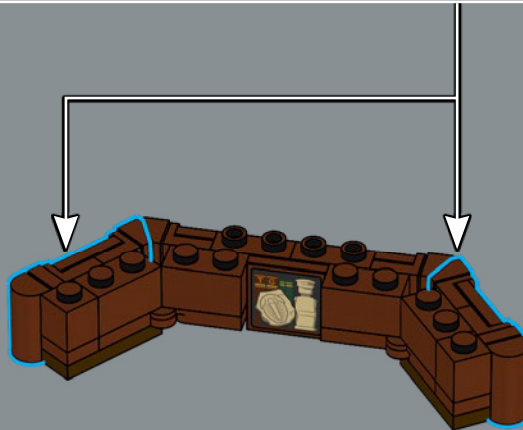


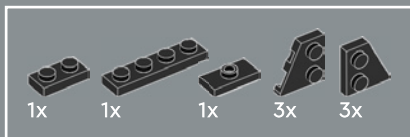


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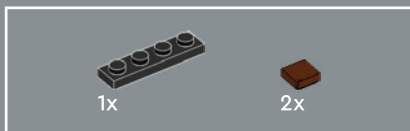


2x

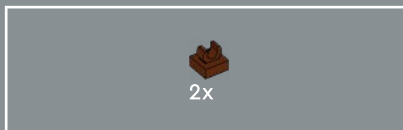




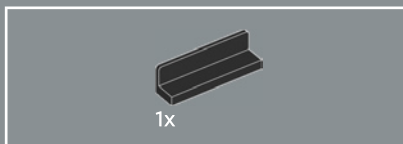
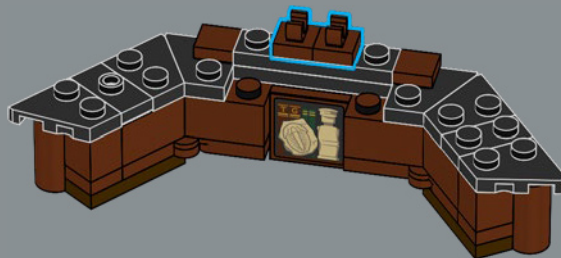
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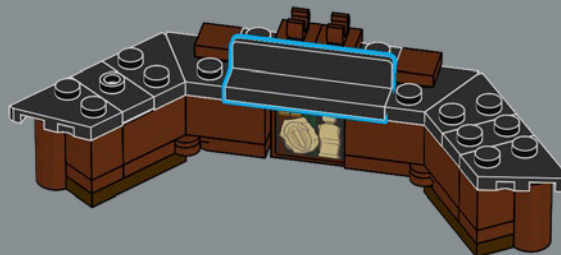
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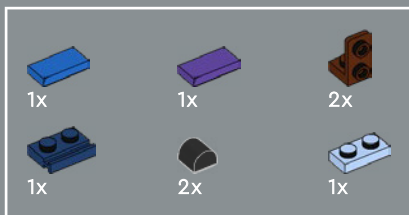


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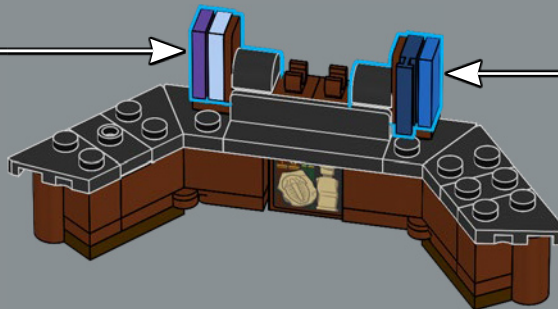
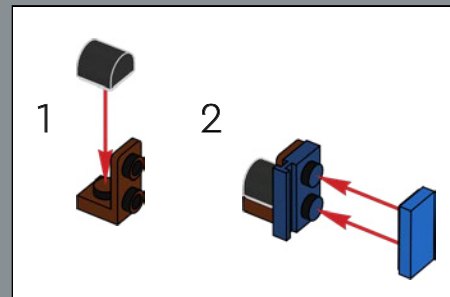
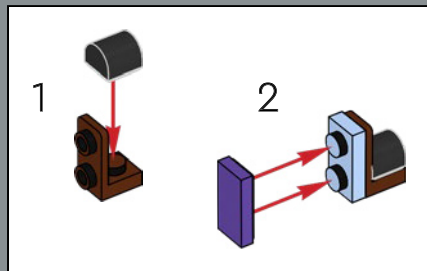


152





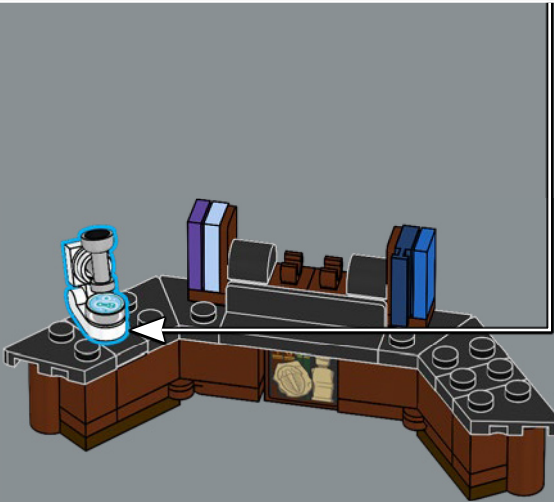
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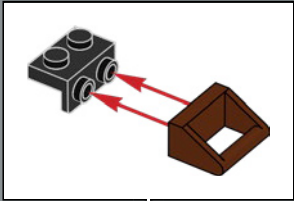


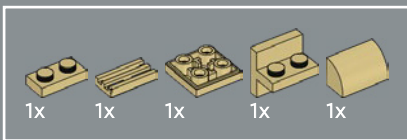


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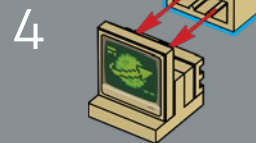
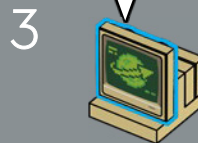
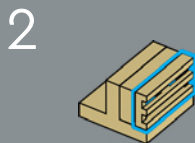
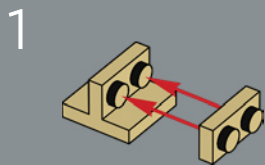


155





156



  
1x

  
1x

  
1x

  
1x

  
1x

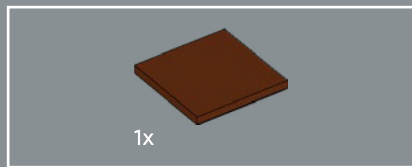
157



158







159

1



2

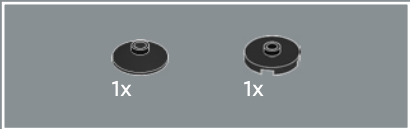


La sezione aurea ( $\phi$ ), spesso definita il numero più bello dell'universo, deriva dalla successione di Fibonacci ed è visibile quasi ovunque in natura – dalla struttura delle cellule all'orbita dei pianeti.

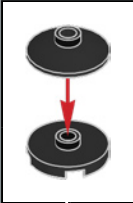








160



1x

161



1

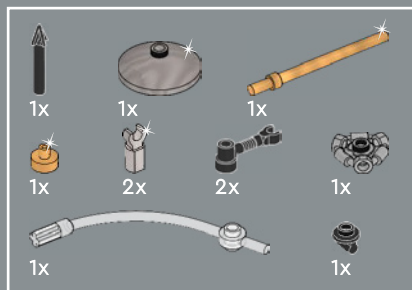


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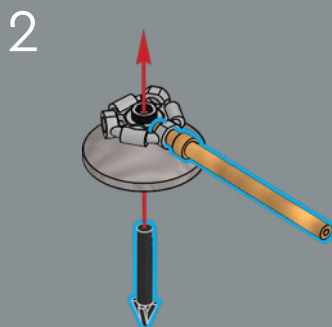
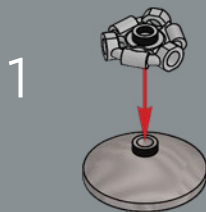


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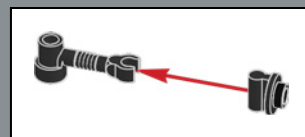
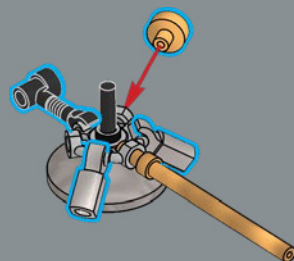




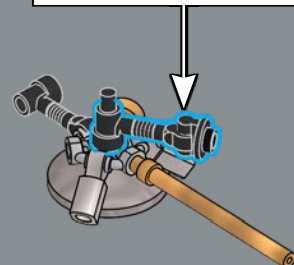
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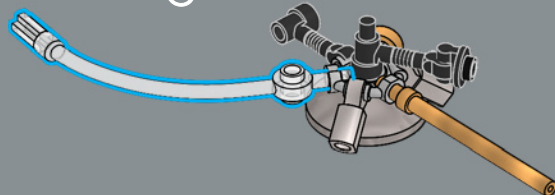
3



4



5





La sonda *Voyager 1* della NASA è l'oggetto costruito dall'uomo più lontano dalla Terra e il primo veicolo spaziale a raggiungere lo spazio interstellare. I "Golden Record" a bordo delle sonde *Voyager* contengono saluti audio dalla Terra in 55 lingue, oltre a una selezione di musica e suoni della natura.





  
1x

  
1x

  
1x

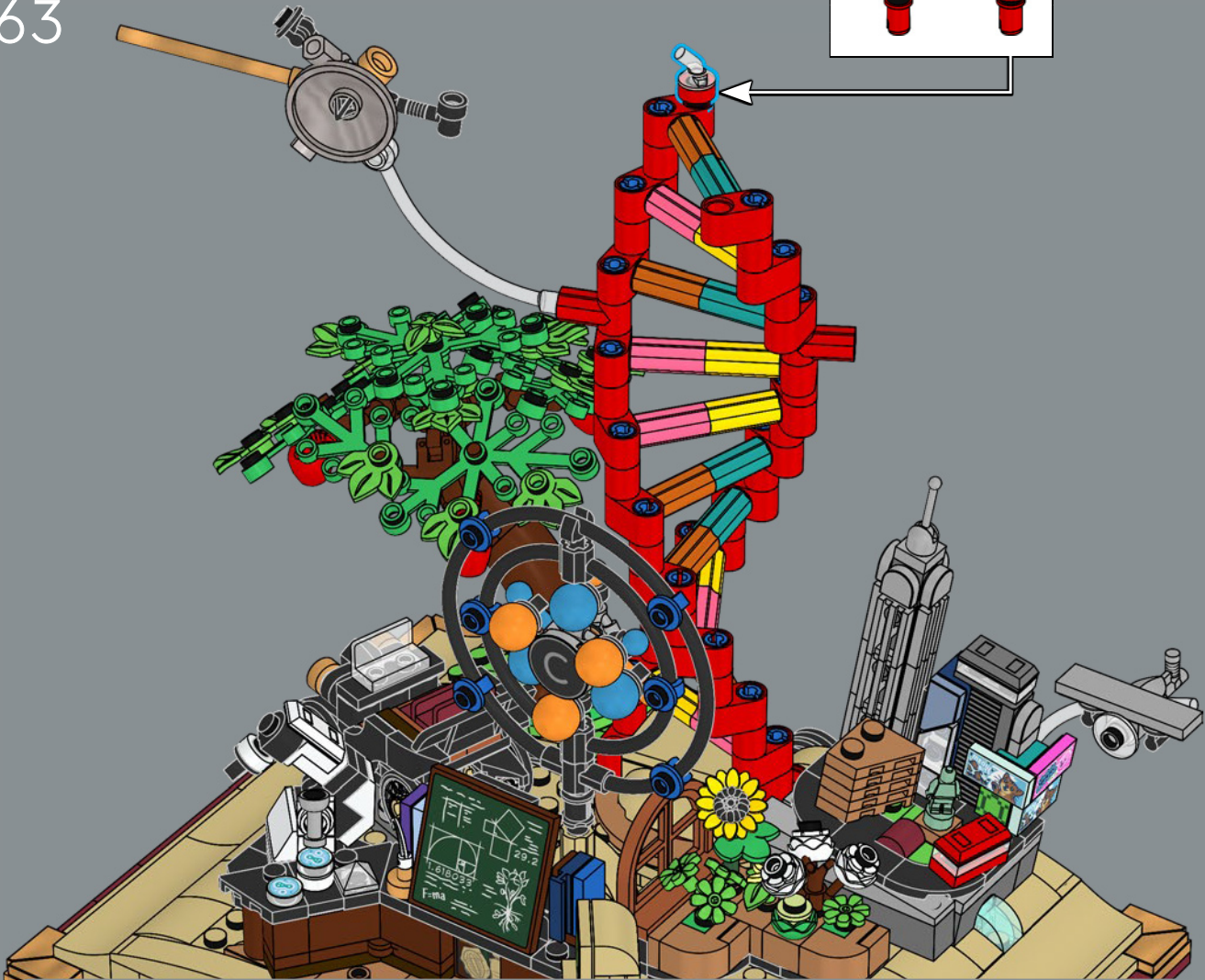
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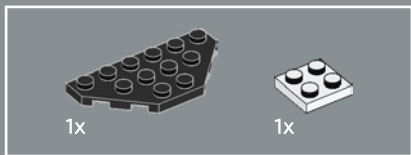
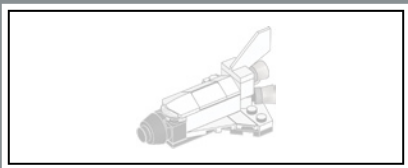
  
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2

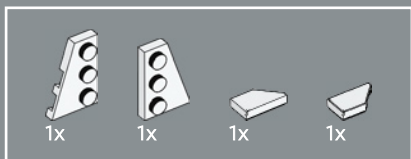
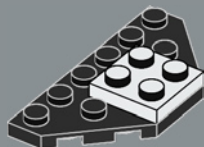
  
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163

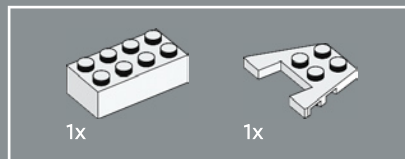
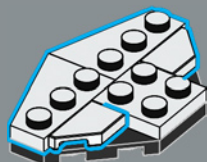




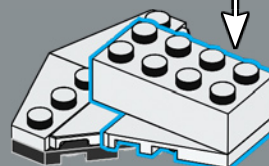
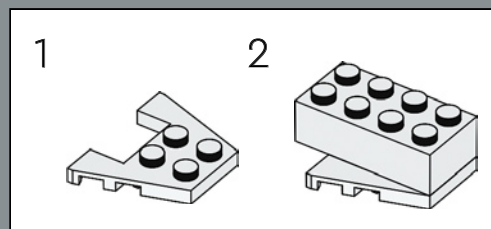
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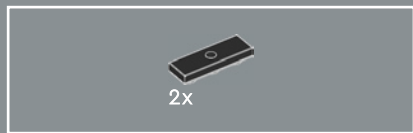


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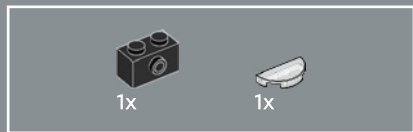
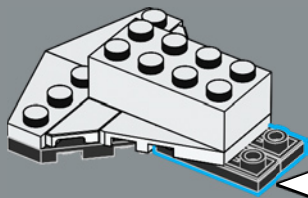


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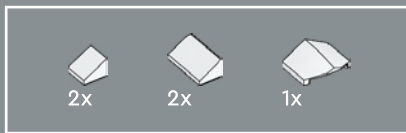
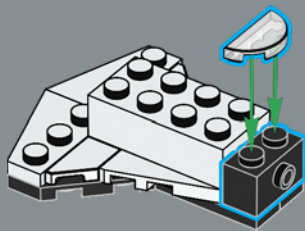




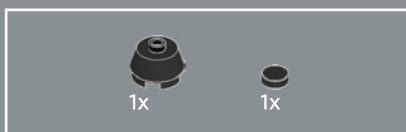
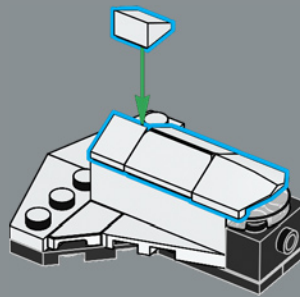
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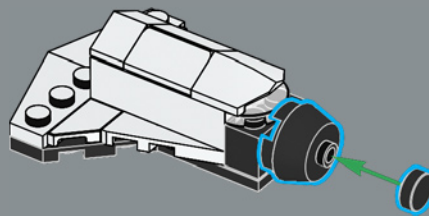
168



169



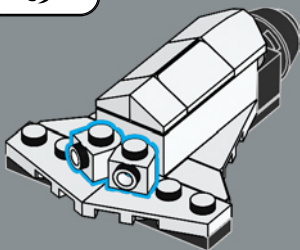
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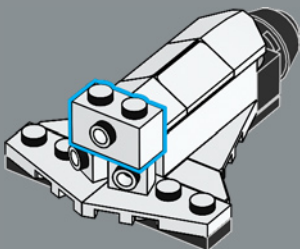
2x

171



1x

172

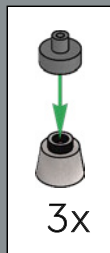


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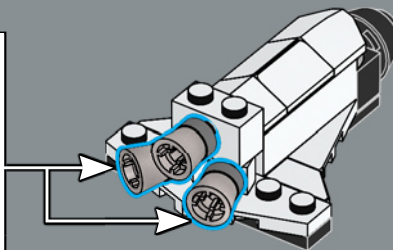


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173

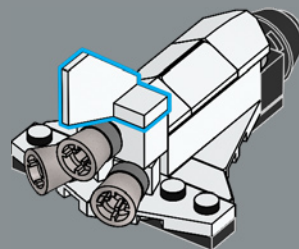


3x

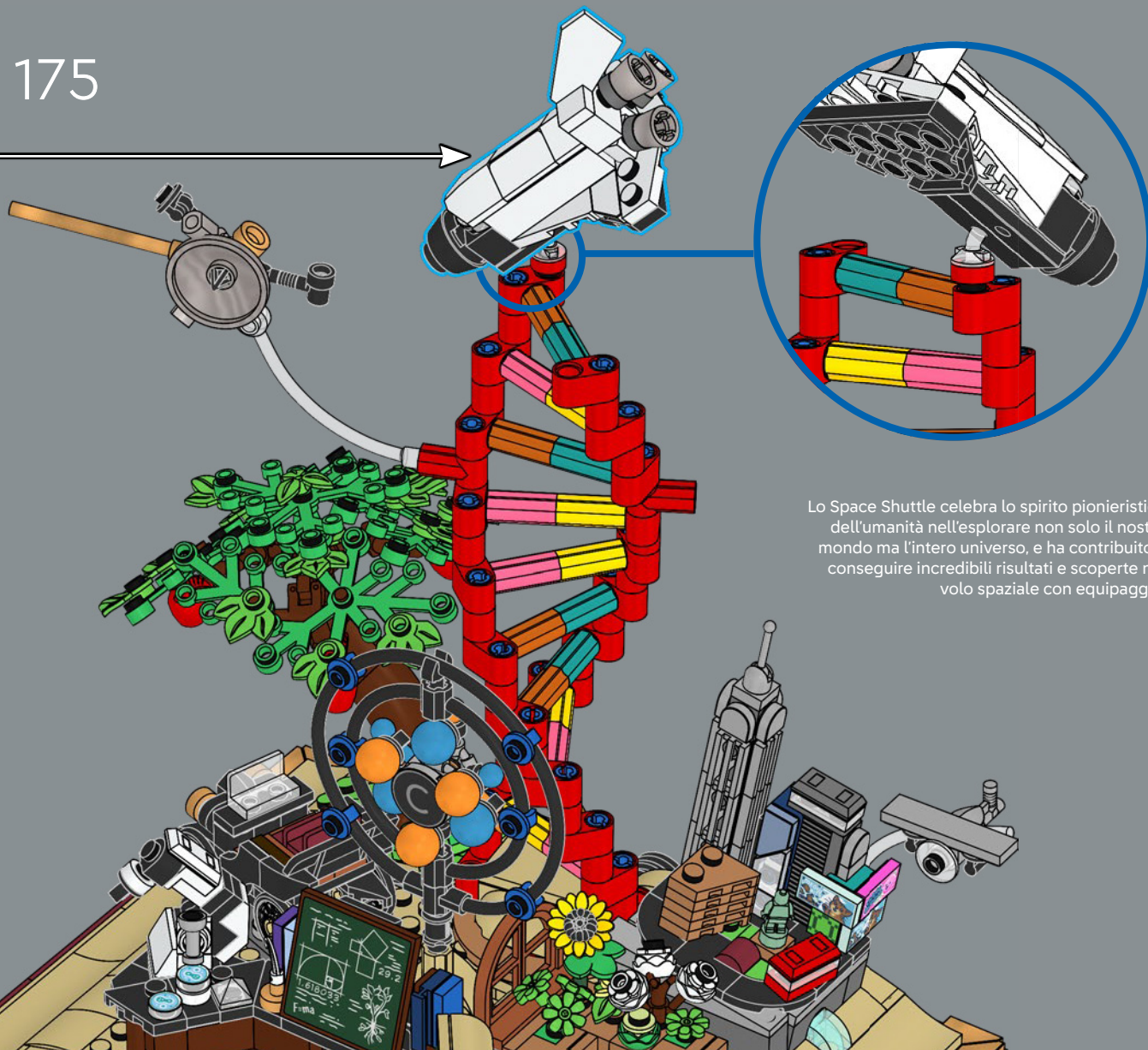


1x

174

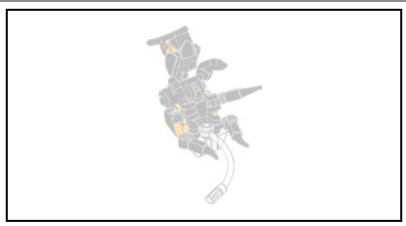




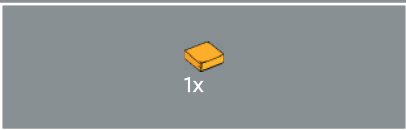


Lo Space Shuttle celebra lo spirito pionieristico dell'umanità nell'esplorare non solo il nostro mondo ma l'intero universo, e ha contribuito a conseguire incredibili risultati e scoperte nel volo spaziale con equipaggio.





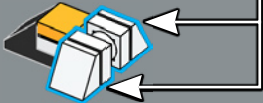
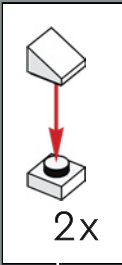
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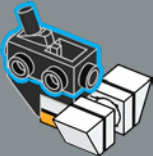
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178

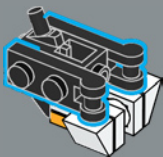


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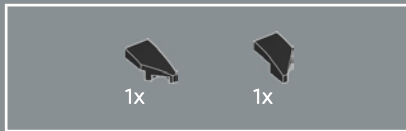
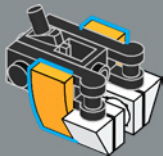




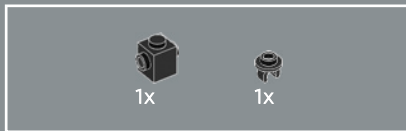
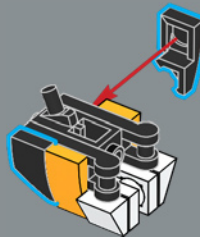
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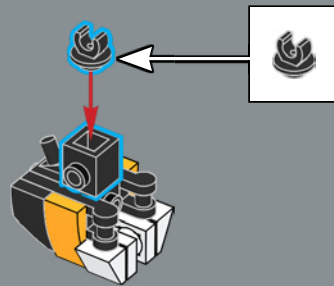
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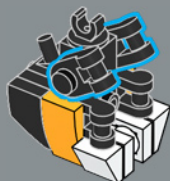


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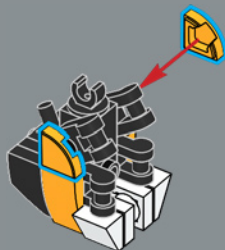




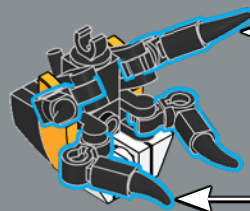
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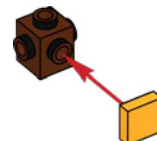
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4x

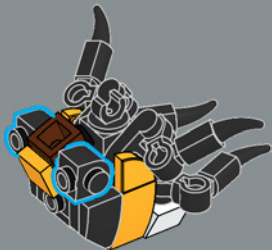


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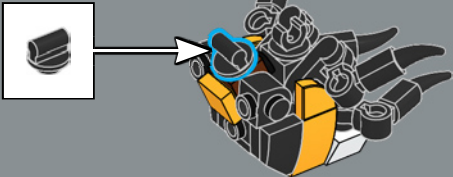




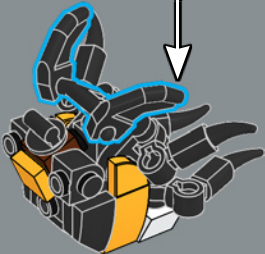
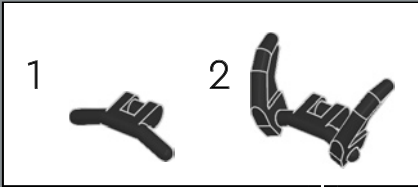
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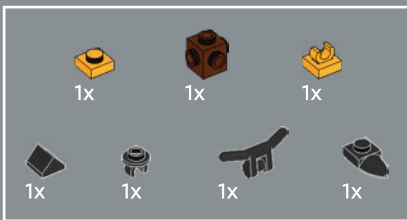


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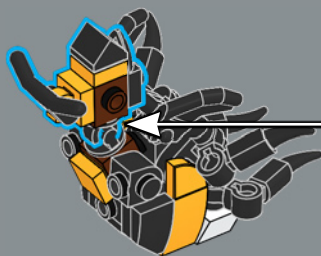
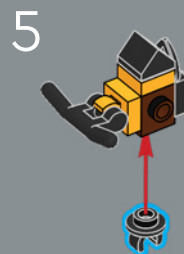
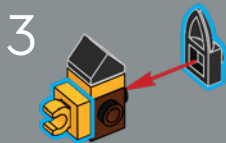
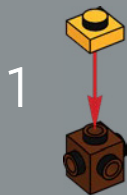


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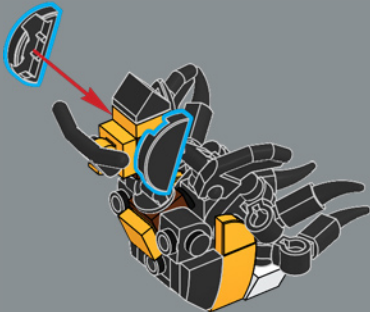
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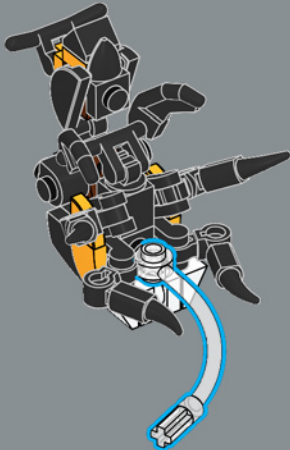




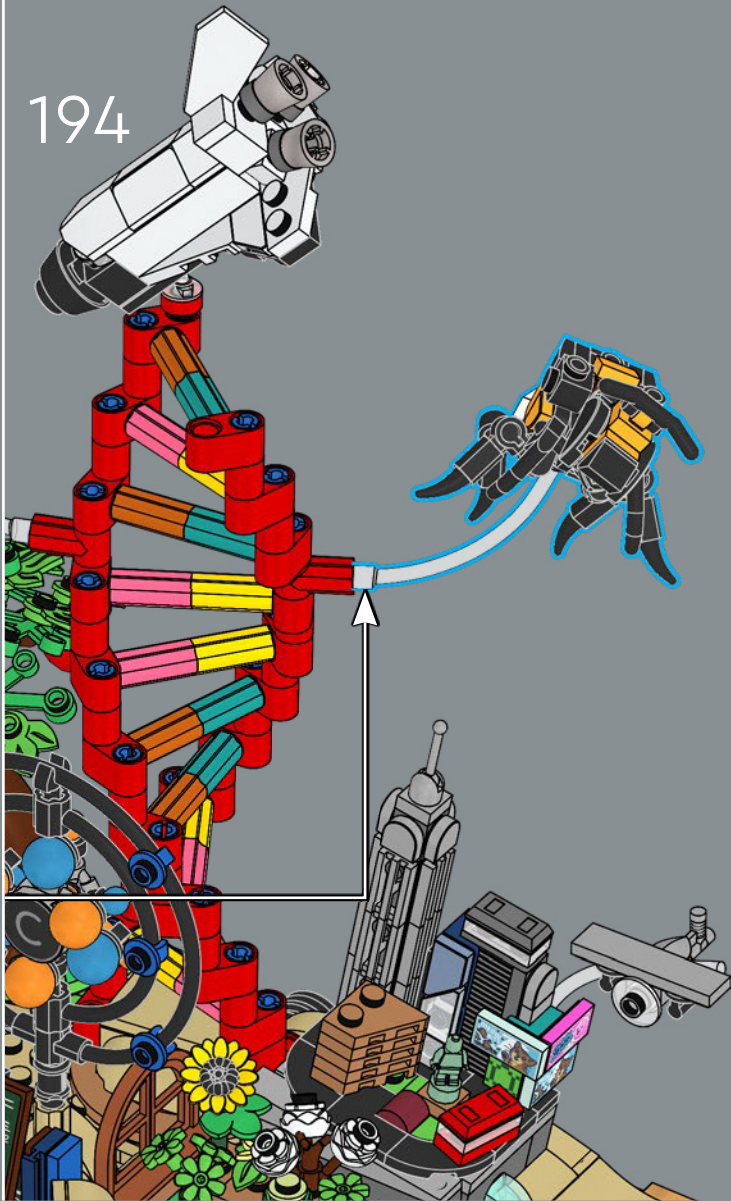
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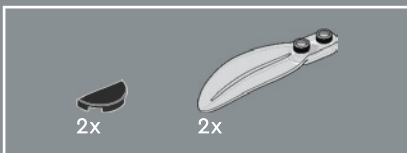


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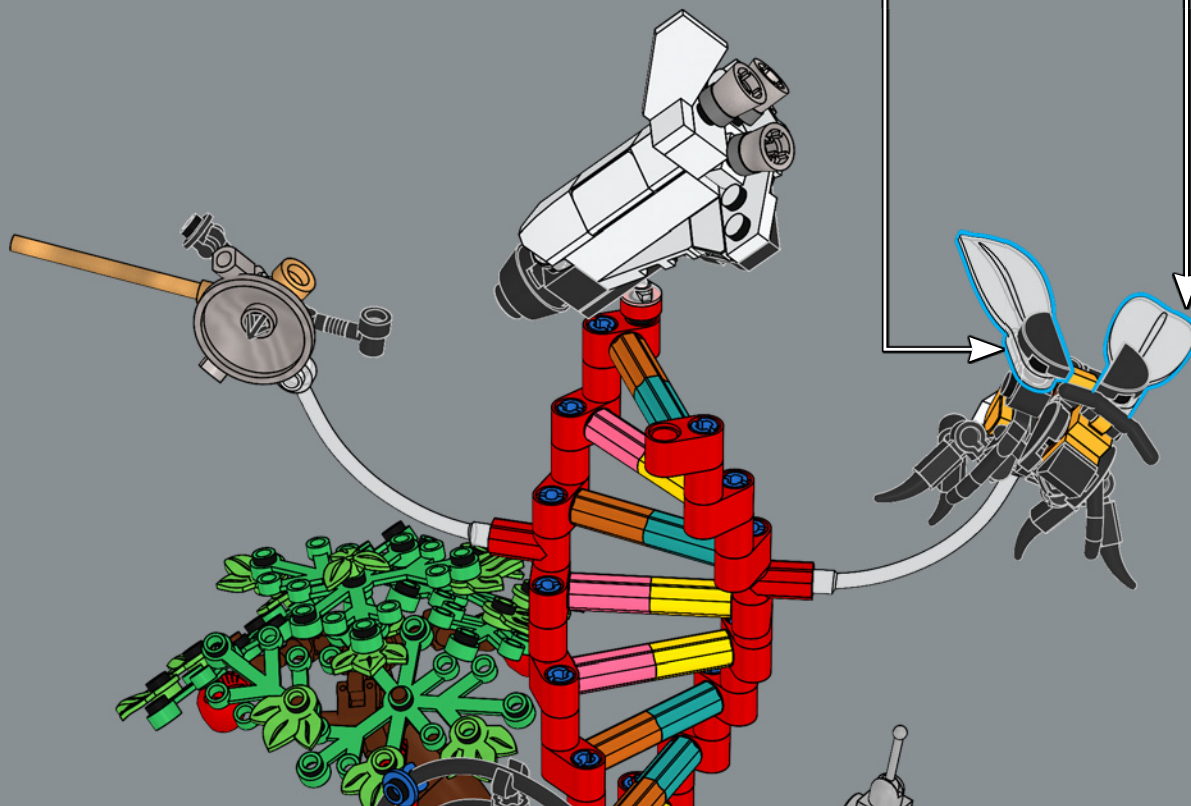
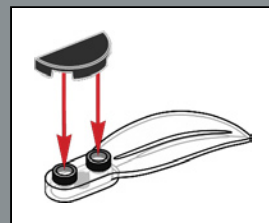
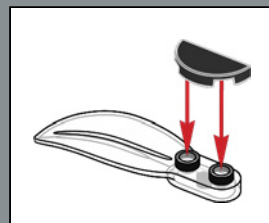
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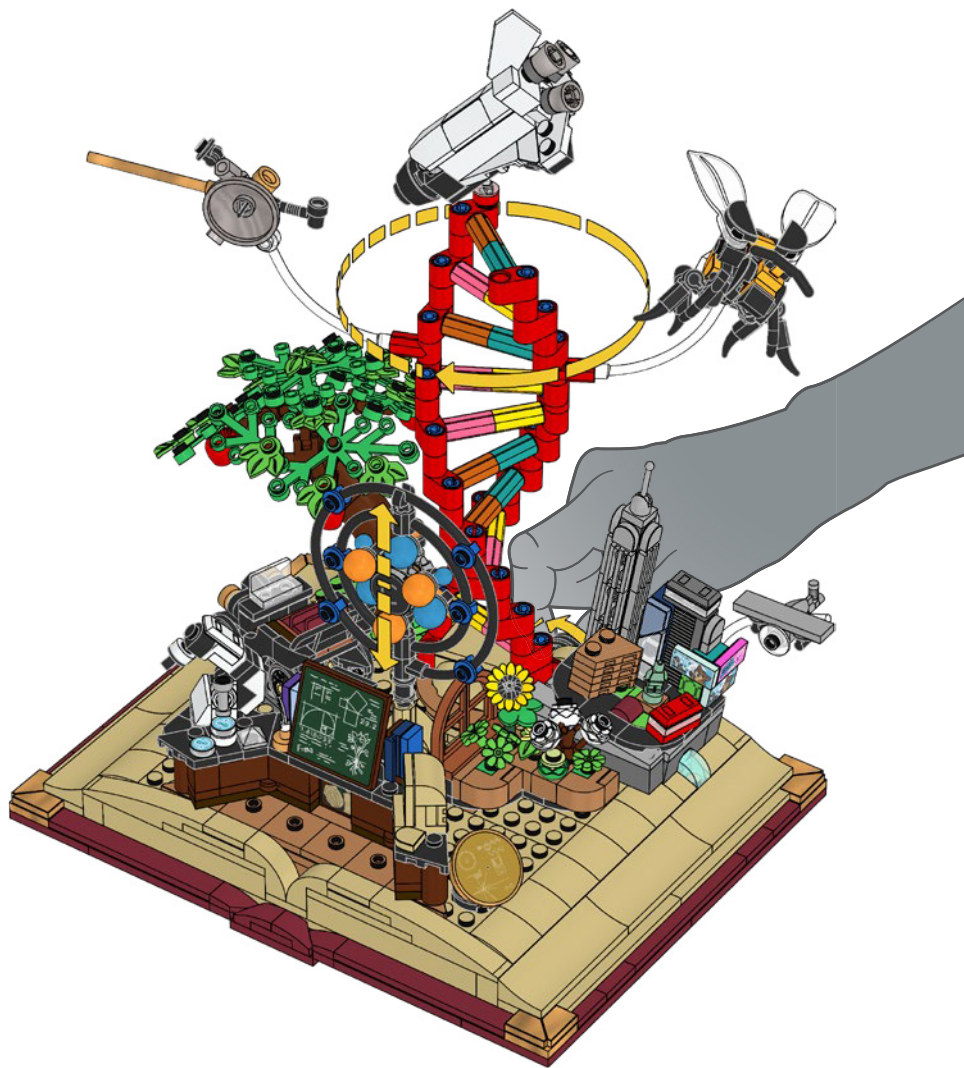




195

L'umile calabrone è vitale per il mantenimento di un ecosistema globale sano e della biodiversità.











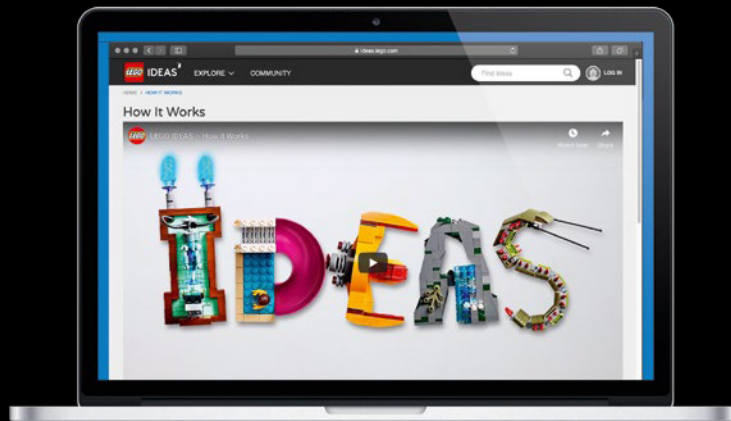
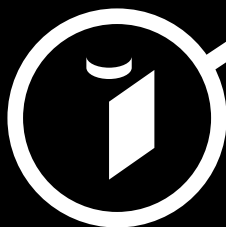
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HOL DIR UNTERSTÜTZUNG  
RECUEILLES DES VOTES  
CHIEDI DI ESSERE SUPPORTATO  
CONSIGUE APOYOS  
OBTÉM APOIO  
爭取支持  
ZDOBAŹ GŁOSY

ZÍSKEJTE PODPORU  
ZÍSKAJTE PODPORU  
SZEREZZ TÁMOGATÁST!  
CERE SPRIJIN  
ПОЛУЧИТЕ ПОДКРЕПА  
IEGŪSTI ATBALSTU  
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CONDIVIDI LA TUA IDEA  
COMPARTE TU IDEA  
PARTILHA A TUA IDEIA  
分享创意  
PODZIEL SIĘ POMYSŁEM

SDÍLEJTE SVÉ NÁPADY  
ZDIEĽAJTE SVOJE NÁPADY  
OSZD MEG AZ ÖTLETED!  
ÎMPĂRȚĂȘEȘTE IDEEA TA  
СПОДЕЛЁТЕ ИДЕИТЕ СИ  
PARĀDI SAVU IDEJU  
JAGA OMA IDEED  
PASIDALINK SAVO IDĖJA



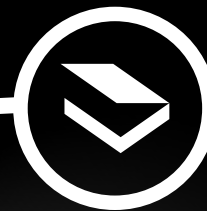


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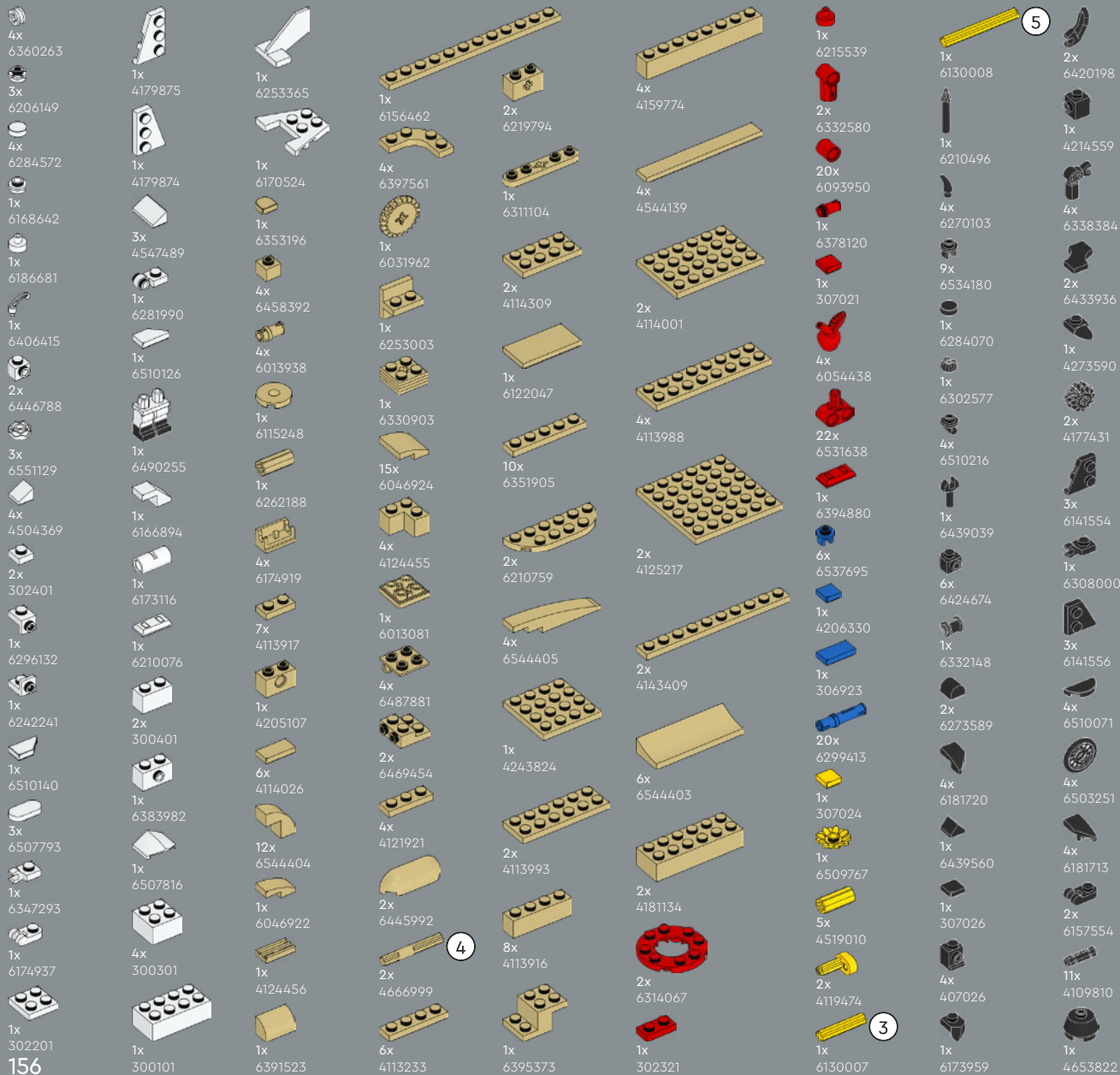
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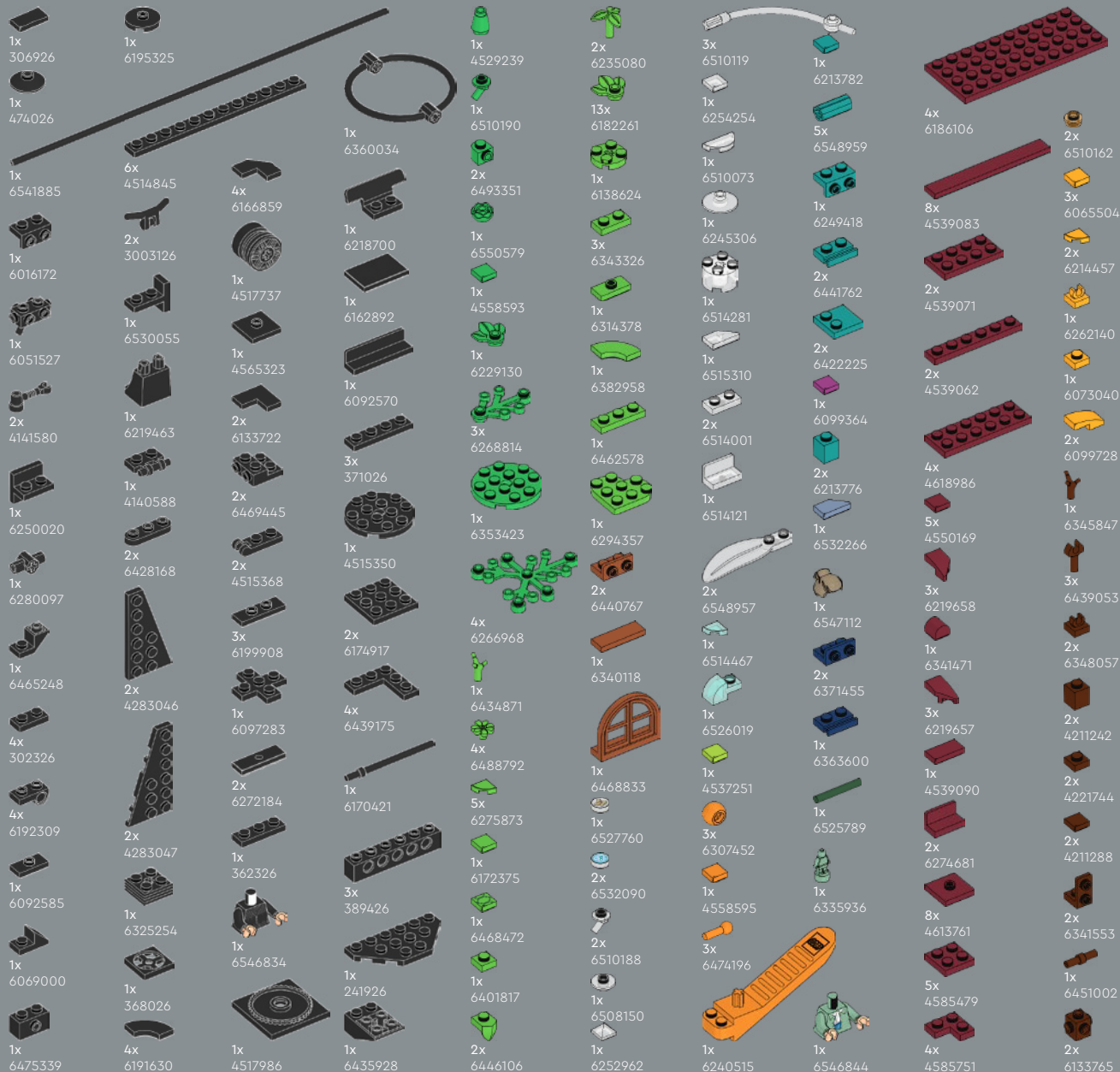
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